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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS, F.Y. 1998



BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. General Statement	I-1
Summary	I-1
Introduction/Background	I-2
1998 Budget Highlights	I-5
Summary of Bureau Appropriations	I-21
II. Collections	II-1
Collections by Source	II-1
III. Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources	III-1
Appropriation Language Sheet	III-1
Appropriation Language Citations	III-2
Authorizations	III-5
Summary of Requirements	III-17
Justification of Uncontrollable Cost Changes	III-18
Activity: Land Resources	III-19
Subactivity: Soil, Water, and Air Management	III-22
Subactivity: Rangeland Management	III-28
Subactivity: Forestry Management	III-33
Subactivity: Riparian Management	III-36
Subactivity: Cultural Resource Management	III-40
Subactivity: Wild Horse and Burro Management	III-45
Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management	III-48
Subactivity: Wildlife Management	III-50
Subactivity: Fisheries Management	III-55
Activity: Threatened & Endangered Species	III-59
Activity: Recreation Management	III-64
Subactivity: Wilderness	III-66
Subactivity: Recreation Resource Management	III-71
Subactivity: Recreation Operations	III-76
Activity: Energy and Minerals Management	III-77
Subactivity: Oil and Gas Management	III-78
Subactivity: Coal Management	III-83
Subactivity: Other Mineral Resources	III-86
Activity: Alaska Minerals	III-91
Activity: Realty and Ownership Management	III-93
Subactivity: Alaska Conveyance and Lands	III-94
Subactivity: Cadastral Survey	III-98
Subactivity: Lands and Realty	III-101
Activity: Communication Sites	III-105
Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance	III-107
Subactivity: Resource Management Planning	III-108
Subactivity: Facilities Maintenance	III-111
Subactivity: Resource Protection & Law Enforcement	III-114
Subactivity: Hazardous Materials	III-118
Activity: Emergency Operations	III-120
Subactivity: Emergency Damage Repair	III-121
Subactivity: Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket Control	III-122
Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support	III-123

Subactivity: Information Systems Operations	III-124
Subactivity: Administrative Support	III-128
Subactivity: Bureauwide Fixed Costs	III-132
Activity: Mining Law Administration (From Fees)	III-136
Activity: Automated Land and Mineral Records System (ALMRS)	III-141
IV. Appropriation: Wildland Fire Management	IV-1
Appropriation Language Sheet	IV-1
Appropriation Language Citations	IV-2
Appropriation Description	IV-4
Summary of Requirements	IV-5
Justification of Uncontrollable Cost Changes	IV-5
Activity: Wildland Fire Preparedness	IV-6
Activity: Wildland Fire Operations	IV-12
V. Appropriation: Central Hazardous Materials Fund	V-1
Appropriation Language Sheet	V-1
Appropriation Language Citations	V-2
Authorizations	V-2
Summary of Requirements	V-3
Activity: Central Hazardous Materials Fund	V-4
VI. Appropriation: Construction	VI-1
Appropriation Language Sheet	VI-1
Appropriation Language Citations	VI-2
Authorizations	VI-2
Summary of Requirements	VI-3
Justification of Uncontrollable Cost Changes	VI-3
Activity: Construction	VI-4
VII. Appropriation: Payment in Lieu of Taxes	VII-1
Appropriation Language Sheet	VII-1
Appropriation Language Citations	VII-2
Authorizations	VII-2
Summary of Requirements	VII-3
Activity: Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	VII-4
VIII. Appropriation: Land Acquisition	VIII-1
Appropriation Language Sheet	VIII-1
Appropriation Language Citations	VIII-2
Authorizations	VIII-2
Summary of Requirements	VIII-4
Justification of Uncontrollable Cost Changes	VIII-4
Activity: Land Acquisition	VIII-5
Subactivity: Land Acquisition	VIII-6
Subactivity: Acquisition Management & Exchange	VIII-14
IX. Oregon and California Grant Lands	IX-1
Appropriation Language Sheet	IX-1
Appropriation Language Citations	IX-2
Authorizations	IX-3
Summary of Requirements	IX-4

Justification of Uncontrollable Cost Changes	IX-4
Appropriation Summary Statement	IX-5
Activity: Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition	IX-11
Subactivity: Construction	IX-12
Subactivity: Acquisition	IX-13
Activity: Western Oregon Facilities Maintenance	IX-14
Subactivity: Facilities Maintenance	IX-15
Subactivity: Transportation Systems Maintenance	IX-17
Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management	IX-19
Subactivity: Forestry Management	IX-21
Subactivity: Reforestation and Forest Development	IX-23
Subactivity: Other Forest Resources Management	IX-26
Subactivity: Resource Management Planning	IX-33
Activity: Western Oregon Information and Resource Data System	IX-35
Activity: Jobs in the Woods	IX-38
 X. Appropriation: Range Improvements	 X-1
Appropriation Language Sheet	X-1
Appropriation Language Citations	X-2
Authorizations	X-3
Summary of Requirements	X-5
Activity: Range Improvements	X-6
 XI. Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures (Indefinite)	 XI-1
Appropriation Language Sheet	XI-1
Appropriation Language Citations	XI-2
Authorizations	XI-4
Summary of Requirements	XI-5
Activity: Rights-Of-Way Process (ROW)	XI-6
Activity: Adopt-a-Horse Program	XI-7
Activity: Repair of Damaged Lands	XI-7
Activity: Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	XI-7
Activity: Timber Contract Expenses	XI-8
Activity: Copy Fees	XI-8
 XII. Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Appropriations	 XII-1
Appropriation Language Sheet	XII-1
Authorizations	XII-2
Summary of Requirements	XII-4
Activity: Payments to Oklahoma	XII-7
Activity: Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, for Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Grant Land (P.L. 103-66)	XII-7
Activity: Payments to Western Oregon Counties (P.L. 103-66)	XII-7
Activity: Mineral Leasing Act	XII-8
Activity: Payments to States	XII-8
Activity: Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., Public Lands Within Grazing Districts	XII-8
Activity: Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., Public Lands Outside Grazing Districts	XII-8
Activity: Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., Public Lands Within Grazing Districts, Miscellaneous	XII-8
Activity: Payments to Alaska, National Petroleum Reserve	XII-9

Activity: Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Act Lands)	XII-9
Activity: Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales	XII-9
Activity: Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) Property Account	XII-9
Activity: Gold Creek Property Account	XII-10
Activity: Haida Property Account	XII-10
Activity: Calista	XII-11
XIII. Permanent Operating Funds	XIII-1
Appropriation Language Sheet	XIII-1
Authorizations	XIII-2
Summary of Requirements	XIII-3
Activity: Operations & Maintenance of Quarters	XIII-5
Activity: Recreation Fee Collections	XIII-5
Activity: Recreational Fee Demonstration Sites, BLM	XIII-5
Activity: Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund	XIII-8
Activity: Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	XIII-8
Activity: Timber Pipeline Restoration Fund	XIII-8
XIV. Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Mandatory, Indefinite)	XIV-1
Appropriation Language Sheet	XIV-1
Appropriation Language Citations	XIV-2
Authorizations	XIV-3
Summary of Requirements	XIV-4
Activity: Land and Resource Management Trust Fund	
(Current, Mandatory, Indefinite)	XIV-6
Resource Development Protection & Management	XIV-6
Conveyance of Omitted lands	XIV-6
Rights-of-Way	XIV-6
Activity: Permanent Miscellaneous Trust Funds	XIV-6
Taylor Grazing Act Contributions	XIV-6
Public Surveys Contributions	XIV-6
Alaska Townsites	XIV-6
XV. Appropriation: Helium Fund and Operations	XV-1
Summary of Requirements	XV-2
Activity: Helium Fund and Operations	XV-3
XVI. Budget Schedules	
Management of Lands and Resources	XVI-1
Wildland Fire Management	XVI-2
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	XVI-9
Construction	XVI-15
Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	XVI-20
Land Acquisition	XVI-25
Oregon and California Grant Lands	XVI-29
Range Improvements	XVI-34
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	XVI-39
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Appropriations	XVI-43
Permanent Operating Funds	XVI-47
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	XVI-52
Helium Fund	XVI-56
	XVI-60

XVII. Administrative Provisions	XVII-1
Appropriation Language Sheet	XVII-1
Employee Count by Grade	XVII-2
Research and Development Activities	XVII-3
XVIII. Government Performance and Results Act	XVIII-1
Status of Compliance With GPRA	XVIII-2
Strategic Plan Status and Plans for the Next Year	XVIII-2
Performance Plan Status and Plans for the Next Year	XVIII-2
Performance Reporting	XVIII-3

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT GENERAL STATEMENT

Summary

In 1998 the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will accomplish important new and continuing responsibilities, such as:

- Managing the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah, an exciting new opportunity for BLM, but one that is consistent with BLM's mission of preserving resource values within the larger context of multiple-use management.
- Responding to increasing public demand for recreation opportunities on the public lands.
- Continuing implementation of the President's Forest Plan through environmentally sound, sustainable timber harvest.
- Continuing improvement of coordination and communication on Native American issues with Tribal governments.

At the same time, traditional programs, like mining, grazing, and timber, will continue to provide jobs, commodities and revenues to local economies throughout the West. Several ongoing efforts will continue to:

- Improve public rangeland conditions through more aggressive weed control.
- Expand efforts to reduce wild horse and burro herds to "Appropriate Management Levels" through the adoption program.
- Emphasize riparian system improvements and cultural site protection within the funding limits of their respective programs.
- Expand wildlife, fish and T&E species habitat improvements with funding matched by non-Federal partners.
- Increase the use of prescribed fire to restore ecosystems to healthy conditions.
- Increase emphasis placed on fighting wildfires to reduce threats to public safety, property and resources.

Recognizing the continuing need to reduce costs and improve service, especially the need to reduce the federal deficit, the BLM will:

- Continue to re-engineer business practices in areas such as contracting, billing and collections, use authorizations, office space leasing, vehicle fleet management, and employee relocation.
- Contribute to Departmental travel and management control re-engineering efforts.
- Increase collaboration with other federal agencies, Native American Tribes, state agencies, private groups and the public.
- Increase the use of cost recovery authority to improve services to the public.
- Continue to make increased use of the "Information Superhighway" by making more information available to the public in electronic form from the Internet and improve the efficiency of internal communications through the use of the BLM Intranet.
- Continue our multi-year effort to focus more resources on the ground in the field offices.

Introduction/Background

Description of Bureau and Mission

The BLM was established on July 16, 1946, through the consolidation of the General Land Office (created in 1812) and the Grazing Service (formed in 1934), following the provisions of §402 and §403 of the President's Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 (60 Stat. 1097). The functions of the BLM and its directorate are also addressed in §301 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1731).

In FLPMA, Congress recognized the value of the remaining public lands by declaring that these lands would remain in public ownership. Congress also defined the term "multiple use management" as "management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people."

BLM's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. All Bureau actions will be consistent with FLPMA and the other laws that govern use of the public lands.

The Public Lands and Resources

BLM is responsible for carrying out a variety of programs for the conservation, management, development, and protection of both surface and mineral resources on approximately 264 million acres of the public lands in 28 States, including Alaska. The public land makes up about 13 percent of the total land surface of the United States. The Bureau, together with other Department of Interior agencies, is also responsible for wildfire management and suppression on over 500 million acres of public land.

BLM administers mineral leasing and supervises mineral operations on an additional 300 million acres of Federal mineral estate underlying other Federally administered, State or private ownerships throughout the United States, and supervises most mineral operations on Indian lands.

Most of the public lands are located in the western United States, including Alaska, and are predominantly characterized by extensive grassland, forest, high mountain, arctic tundra, and desert landscapes. The BLM manages a wide variety of resources and uses, including energy and minerals; timber; forage; recreation; wild horse and burro populations; fish and wildlife habitat; wilderness areas; archaeological, paleontological, and historical sites; and other natural heritage values. Lands managed by BLM provide important natural resource values to the American people as well as resource commodities and revenues to the Federal government, States, and counties.

The BLM Strategic Direction

In 1994, the BLM developed, through a collaborative process with BLM managers, employees and external participation, the *Blueprint for the Future*. The *Blueprint* stated the BLM's vision, mission, and five strategic goals toward which the BLM would strive. In line with that framework, the BLM has moved forward to address the challenges of the present and future in maintaining the health of the public land, serving its customers better, and improving the use of collaborative decision making processes.

In achieving its mission, the BLM will:

- Provide for a wide variety of public land uses while ensuring the long-term health and diversity of the land without sacrificing significant natural, cultural, and historical values;
- Understand the arid, semiarid, and other ecosystems managed and commit to using the best scientific and technical information to make resource management decisions;
- Resolve problems and implement solutions in collaboration with other agencies, State, local, and Tribal governments, and the public;
- Understand the needs of the rural and urban public and provide them with quality service;
- Maintain a skilled and highly professional workforce;
- Clearly define and achieve objectives through the efficient management of financial, human, and information resources;
- Efficiently and effectively manage land records and other spatial data;
- Recover a fair return for the use of publicly owned resources and reduce long-term liabilities for the American taxpayer.

Increasingly, the BLM has to address the needs of a growing and changing West. Ten of the 12 western States with significant proportions of public lands have some of the fastest rates of population growth in the United States. More than ever, the American public values balanced use, conservation, environmental management, recreation, and tourism. Yet the more traditional land uses of grazing, timber production, and mining are still in high demand. The BLM must recognize the demands of new public land users while addressing the needs of traditional user groups and working within its budget.

Recreation on public lands continues to grow in importance to the health of Western economies. The public lands offer an incredible array of resources for recreational activity. In 1994 (the latest year that data are available), recreationists enjoying the public lands provided \$3.3 billion in travel-related expenditures and all subsequently induced sales. To put this in perspective, this is equivalent to about 40 percent of expenditures related to visits to National Parks. Over 155,000 people worked in the recreational industry dependent on the public lands.

Fortunately, the public, constituent groups, and other agencies and levels of governments are eager to participate in collaborative decision making, so the BLM has been able to develop many partnerships that benefit the public lands.

One example is an effort known as "Challenge Cost Sharing", where BLM accomplishes high priority projects through cooperative funding with non-Federal sources. These projects are

generally in the recreation, wildlife, fisheries, riparian, forestry, rangeland, and cultural resources programs. In 1996, BLM projects were supported by almost \$16,000,000 in Challenge Cost Share contributions from groups such as Western State wildlife agencies, Trout Unlimited, Quail Unlimited, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, the Safari Club, the Isaac Walton League, and many others.

Collaborative efforts with other agencies, adjacent landowners, and the local public are the cornerstone of BLM's programs. A prime example is the 24 Resource Advisory Councils established throughout the western states to enable local people to sit down together and resolve local issues. These councils are hammering out standards and guidelines to ensure healthy rangelands through sound grazing management practices. Ranchers, environmentalists, and others are working together to ensure the health of the public lands into the next century.

The Bureau is challenged today to develop more effective land management practices and to become more efficient. The BLM is proud of the significant steps it has taken to reduce administrative costs, streamline work processes, focus on customer service, and improve accountability to the American people.

BLM Customers

BLM's customers and stakeholders are as varied as the Nation's citizens and the diverse natural resources managed, but four major groups have been identified:

- Those who use the public lands and resources by permit or other authorization, such as the mineral extraction industry (over 25,000 leaseholders and operators and about 17,000 claim holders), utility companies that wish to use public lands for communication sites and other rights-of-ways or permits; the livestock industry (permittees); the timber industry; recreational users that need a special recreation use permit (20,000), and others.
- Those who use the public lands and resources on a casual basis, and do not require a permit or other authorization, including day hikers, users driving through the public lands, sightseers, hunters, fishermen, and other one-day users. The BLM experienced a dramatic growth in visitation to the public lands, from about 70 million visitor days in 1994 to almost 73 million in 1996.
- Those who use the specialized services and other information BLM provides, such as wildfire suppression, cadastral survey, land records information, mapping products, procurement and contract services, Wild Horse and Burro adopters, and various administrative functions. In the West, many members of the public who own land depend on cadastral surveys that represent the official land descriptions of conveyances from Federal ownership to private ownership.
- Those who are impacted by or have a stake in BLM's management decisions, including State and local governments, adjacent landowners, the general public, and advocacy groups.

State and Local Governments

Among the most important of BLM's many customers and stakeholders are the State and local governments. BLM has long provided a wide array of services to the Western states and counties as well as a few states east of the Mississippi River. The total direct and indirect economic output/gross sales of the commercial uses is \$23.9 billion. Employment impacts amount to a sizable 188,675 jobs mainly in the minerals areas. Employment and output generated in other areas, such as range and timber, are also important to regions of some western States. Annual federal revenues are \$1.1 billion, mostly from leasable minerals. Over \$550,000,000 of receipts from mineral leasing are shared with the States annually. In several states, royalty revenues fund a significant part of the State school systems.

Also important to the health of state economies are sales and income taxes derived from activities on public lands. In the mining industry in 1994, over 91,000 workers were employed on mining projects on Federal lands. All of these workers pay income, sales, and/or property taxes. The wages earned also are an important part of the regional economy. Economists estimate that each dollar earned by workers has a "ripple effect" or multiplier of from five to eight times the original earning.

Over \$100,000,000 are disbursed annually by the BLM to over 1,900 counties as payments in lieu of taxes on Federal lands. This is an important source of income for many counties. BLM makes lands available, at no cost, to State and local governments for a variety of purposes (such as parks, schools, recreational facilities, etc.) under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. BLM works closely with State and local governments for fire protection and suppression to ensure that coordinated programs benefit both Federal and private interests.

State and local governments are important customers of BLM data. An electronic partnership is growing; fostered by BLM's development of the Automated Land and Mineral Records System (ALMRS). Electronic sharing of land and mineral information is expected to blossom with the installation of the ALMRS software in 1998. In the future, BLM expects to share all types of natural resource data reducing the costs to all involved.

Many State and local agencies now set reclamation standards for mining activities conducted on Federal lands that are incorporated in BLM's mining plan approval and enforcement actions. BLM also cooperates with State and local agencies in preparation of Resource Management Plans to make its plans consistent with State and local plans. State wildlife agencies are vital partners in managing the wildlife where BLM manages the habitat.

1998 Budget Highlights

The total 1998 budget level for the BLM is estimated at \$1,211,334,000 (refer to Summary of Bureau Appropriations table). The 1998 budget request includes decreases totaling \$175,127,000 from the 1997 enacted level. The 1998 President's Budget includes \$1,121,539,000 requested for Current Budget Authority. This represents a \$31,891,000 increase from the 1997 enacted funding level in the Bureau's primary operating accounts (excluding the Wildland Fire Emergency Contingency Fund). For Permanent Budget Authority,

the 1998 Estimate is \$89,795,000, a decrease of \$157,018,000 from the 1997 enacted level.

The BLM budget request will support a total of 11,000 Budgeted FTE in 1998, an increase of 230 from the 1997 enacted level.

Areas of Emphasis

Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

On September 18, 1996, the President created the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, in Utah. The Proclamation directs BLM, as National stewards for the land, to preserve the area's unique geological, paleontological, archeological, biological, and heritage values. The Monument's austere landscape contains a spectacular array of scientific and historic resources intertwined with high rugged plateaus and brilliant multi-hued cliffs. The Monument is a geologic treasure of clearly exposed rock strata where the sedimentary layers offer a clear view to understanding the processes that helped form the earth. These unique conditions make evident five life zones ranging from low-lying desert to coniferous forest as one proceeds up the Staircase.

The Monument has soil and landforms that support diverse vegetative communities that often blend warm and cold desert flora into unique relict vegetative communities. Examples can be found in the grasslands of No Man's Mesa or the 1,400 year old pinon-juniper stands. In response to the diverse climatic and topographic conditions, wildlife habitat in the Monument supports such animals as mountain lion, bear, desert bighorn sheep, bald eagle, and peregrine falcons. By studying the ecological interrelationships in the Monument, we can learn much about the factors that influence our present environment.

The Monument is also rich in human history. In addition to occupations by the Anasazi and Fremont cultures, the area has been used by modern tribal groups including the Southern Paiute and Navajo. The area was crossed by John Wesley Powell's expedition in the early 1870's where historic records show initial mapping and scientific field work. Early Mormon pioneers also left many relics from the past, including trails, numerous cowboy line camps, and ghost towns, such as the Old Paria Townsite.

In order to protect the unique values of the Monument and identify the compatible uses for the area, the President's Proclamation directs BLM to prepare a management plan for the Monument within three years. The planning process will be a highly visible undertaking involving State, local, and Tribal governments, the private sector, the public and other Federal agencies. The purpose of the management plan is to identify, assess, interpret, and ensure protection of the scientific, historic, and economic values within the Monument. In order to develop this management plan, data gaps will have to be filled in; like the socio-economic impacts the Monument has on both the local and regional area.

Prior to establishment of the Monument, BLM allocated about \$1,400,000 for the management of the public lands now encompassed by the Monument. With establishment

of the Monument, these funds will continue to be used to support on-going work like livestock grazing, rights-of-way compliance, mineral activity inspection and enforcement, limited transportation and facilities maintenance, basic visitor services and law enforcement. BLM has developed Interim Management Guidance to provide consistent direction for the more traditional uses prior to completion of the management plan. This interim guidance addresses many complex and potentially contentious issues covering historic uses and practices that are locally important and make up the lifeline of the more traditional economy of the area.

However, since the Proclamation, visitation to the Monument has more than doubled causing field operational needs to increase significantly. In 1997, BLM will initiate the Monument planning process, make modifications to existing facilities necessary for public health and safety, improve the frequency of maintenance at high use recreation sites, respond to increased requests for interpretive information, and coordinate management issues with state and local governments, such as search and rescue responses and law enforcement needs.

The demographics of the visitor population is changing from that of the local/regional hiking and camping visitor to a greater proportion of national and international visitors coming from outside the local area. Many of these people come to the Monument in connection with a visit to nearby Grand Canyon, Bryce, Zion, Capitol Reef, and Canyonlands National Parks and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. Much of the increased visitor use involves driving for pleasure and has placed an increased demand on transportation planning and public health and safety issues. User expectations for facilities, interpretive materials, and field staff presence exceed what is presently available. Since the Monument was established, the public's requests for information have more than doubled, and the need to install directional, portal, and informational signs and kiosks has increased significantly.

The 1998 Budget Request of \$6,400,000 for Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument includes an increase of \$5,000,000 in new budget authority. The table below shows how the funding increases would be allocated to support the development of the management plan, respond to increased visitation, and continue the operational requirements for the Monument.

All of the requested funding, displayed in the table below, will support on-going field operations and the development of the management plan. For example, the coal, oil and gas, and other mineral materials funding will be used to support the development of these respective sections in the management plan as well as address issues involving the identification of valid existing mineral rights. In addition to the management plan, funds will be used to improve on-the-ground management or improve the quality of visitor services being provided.

Subactivity	(\$000s)	Subactivity	(\$000s)
Soil, Water & Air Management	300	Coal Management	50
Rangeland Management	400	Other Mineral Resources	50
Forestry Management	50	Land & Realty Management	300
Riparian Management	180	Resource Management Planning	150
Cultural Resource Management	400	Facilities Maintenance	750
Wildlife Management	250	Resource Protection & Law Enforcement	150
Fisheries Management	50	Information Systems Operations	200
Threatened & Endangered Species	270	Administrative Support	200
Wilderness Management	150	Fixed costs	50
Recreation Resource Management	1,000	Total	5,000
Oil & Gas	50		

Serving the Recreation Needs of the Public

America's public lands are blessed with abundant, diverse and unique natural resources; open prairies, majestic mountains, serene lakes, scenic rivers, outstanding trails, wilderness areas, and a variety of wildlife. BLM is steward to millions of acres of recreation opportunities, typifying vast Western landscapes; where the visitor has the freedom to choose how to spend their recreational and leisure time. BLM anticipates 75.7 million recreation visitor days of use on public lands in 1998, an increase of 1.5 million from 1997.

BLM managers will continue to highlight management of Congressionally designated, and special administrative areas. While BLM manages a wide variety of activities and settings, the public lands are especially valued for their undeveloped, wild nature. BLM's management is customized for each local area according to its unique resource opportunities. Most recreation related facilities will be developed to serve as staging areas for resource based use and not as visitor attractions .

The 1998 Recreation program will focus on expanding visitor services, improving and/or expanding site maintenance, improving roads and trail management, improving accessibility to facilities for the disabled, and increasing educational information on the outstanding recreational opportunities as exemplified in Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada or Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area in Oregon. Much of this work will be accomplished through partnerships with local and regional travel and tourism councils and volunteers, which are anticipated to contribute over \$16,000,000 to public land management in 1998.

Recreation Fee Pilot

The 1996 and 1997 Appropriations Acts expanded extended BLM's authority to charge fees for recreation use of public lands. The goal of the pilot program is to foster innovative, creative, and cost-effective methods of collecting recreation use fees in consultation with the

recreation users and local communities. The costs of implementing the pilots will be funded through BLM appropriations. BLM has designated 17 pilot sites for implementation beginning in 1997 that include both entrance fees and user fees. In addition, BLM is working with local users in several areas to determine if additional pilot projects should be designated. From these 17 pilots, BLM anticipates collecting approximately \$2,900,000 in 1997, \$3,800,000 in 1998 and \$4,000,000 in 1999.

All of BLM's pilots are new fee collection sites and/or kinds of fees. Rates will be set based on fair market value for the local area or on the rate users are willing to pay for the services they desire. Fee rates have been discussed with local communities and user groups. The ultimate fee rate will be determined as a result of the pilot study in consultation with the user groups. The BLM is directing all of the funds collected back to the site of origin for on-the-ground project work, site maintenance, and improving the quality of educational information provided to the recreation user.

The President's Forest Plan

The *President's Forest Plan for a Sustainable Economy and Sustainable Environment* is a comprehensive and innovative blue print for forest management, economic development, and coordination in the Pacific Northwest and northern California. BLM management objectives are to provide for forest diversity and sustainable timber harvests while providing for other multiple use activities that improve fisheries and wildlife habitat, soil, water and air quality, and recreation opportunities for the general public.

In 1997, the BLM will focus, in part, on forest development, completing 31,000 acres of stand treatments and reforestation 49,000 acres of forests. Additionally, the BLM will complete watershed analyses on roughly two-thirds of all lands in western Oregon, continue efforts to reduce the backlog of facility and road maintenance repair work on O&C lands, provide 400 job opportunities for displaced forest workers through the Jobs in the Woods initiative, and meet the Forest Plan target by offering 211 MMBF of timber for sale.

While most of these efforts will continue in 1998, the BLM will increase its focus in other management areas in order to maintain consistency with the President's Forest Plan. The BLM will increase experimentation in adaptive management areas, complete watershed analyses on the remaining O&C lands, increase surveying and monitoring efforts on over 1,100 special status species and habitat, take significant steps in refilling the timber pipeline, and shift forestry development efforts from reforestation to forest stand treatments. The BLM will also continue flood damage repair work and collocation efforts with the Pacific Northwest Regional Office of the Forest Service.

Finally, some of the funds appropriated for Jobs in the Woods will be used to restore habitat for coastal salmon species through cooperative management efforts with the State of Oregon. In particular, the BLM will focus on roads that are impairing the hydrologic function in salmon producing watersheds.

Native Americans

Coordination and consultation with Native Americans is required under a number of statutes, including the National Historic Preservation Act, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the American Indian Religious Freedom Act and the Executive Order for Sacred Sites. Coordination will continue to focus on development of communications related to Native American program issues. Coordination is essential to effective land management where BLM and Native American lands are in close proximity. In 1998, BLM will continue working with Tribes and Alaska Native Tribal governments on lands, use, access, minerals, Self-Determination Act, training, wildlife, subsistence rights, and grazing issues. Cooperative agreements will be established to support Executive Order 13021 expanding opportunities for federal assistance to Tribal colleges and universities.

Wild Horse and Burro Management

To ensure a thriving, natural, ecological balance on public lands, it is necessary for the BLM to maintain the populations of wild horses and burros at the appropriate level. The BLM will continue to remove excess animals and place them through the adoption program. At the requested funding level, the BLM plans to remove 10,000 animals in 1998, reducing the net size of the wild horse and burro population from the 1997 level. In 1998 BLM will also provide additional support for environmental protection, collect more accurate census numbers and increase emphasis on adoption compliance.

Automated Land and Mineral Records System (ALMRS)

ALMRS is designed to improve BLM's land and mineral case processing and dramatically improve both public and private sector access to BLM's Federal land and mineral records. ALMRS is expected to provide substantial savings or cost avoidance for state and local governments. In 1998, the initial version of ALMRS will be installed in all BLM states. Work will also begin on the next version of the software, known as Release 2, to increase the system's capabilities and further improve access for public and private users.

Information Superhighway

The recently approved *Business and Fiscal Resources Strategic Plan* calls for BLM to seek efficiencies in work and make investments in the way it will do work in the future. In 1997, BLM will focus on improving "Electronic Business Practices" and many of the improvements will be based on use of the Internet/Intranet. In 1996, an external home page (<http://www.blm.gov>) was developed for use by the public. This page has already been visited by outside users more than 130,000 times. Beginning in 1997, BLM will distribute many of its documents to the public via posting on this home page.

In addition to external outreach, an Intranet is being used by BLM employees. This will take advantage of existing network connectivity to establish electronic libraries and avoid printing costs. In 1997, BLM will post manuals, handbooks and other forms of internal directives to the Intranet for access by all BLM employees. Many other low-cost Internet/Intranet-related efficiency initiatives are planned for start-up in 1997.

California Desert

The passage of the *California Desert Protection Act* in 1994 established 69 new wilderness areas and enabled management of the California desert as one landscape. During 1997, a \$1,000,000 increase was utilized for processing State and private changes, mining claim validity exams, boundary surveys and map preparation and an increased law enforcement presence. A major focus of the program increase in 1998 will be to continue boundary identification and wilderness management planning for the California desert ecosystem.

Major Program Changes

The following major program changes are recommended in the 1998 President's Budget.

Management of Lands and Resources (MLR)

The MLR appropriation is the BLM's largest and primary operating account. It provides funding for the majority of the BLM's natural resources management and operational activities on the public lands. The 1998 Budget Request for MLR is \$587,495,000, a net increase of \$15,331,000 over the 1997 enacted funding level. This increase in the appropriation is a result of \$9,650,000 in uncontrollable changes and program increases totaling \$5,681,000.

Land Resources

An overall program increase of \$9,273,000 within the Land Resources activity is proposed for:

An increase of \$4,300,000 in Soil, Water, and Air Management will provide additional support for environmental protection. An increase of \$3,000,000 will increase storm water pollution control from the thousands of abandoned mines that present a serious water resource and land management problem and place public land resources and land users at risk. This shift underscores BLM's belief that clean water is basic to healthy lands. The 1998 program also provides an additional \$1,000,000 for a more aggressive prescribed fire program focused on reducing the loss of valuable natural resources and reducing the future cost of wild fire suppression. It also reflects a \$300,000 increase to address program specific issues in the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

An increase of \$1,400,000 in Rangeland Management will be used to improve rangeland health with emphasis on increasing integrated weed management and reflects the increase necessary to address program specific issues in the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

An increase of \$50,000 in Forest Management will be directed towards the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. These funds will be used to better understand the role of the Pinon/Juniper vegetative community in the Grand Staircase and Colorado Plateau ecosystem and to support woodland issues associated with the Monument's planning effort.

An increase of \$180,000 in Riparian Management will be directed towards the Grand

Staircase-Escalante National Monument. These funds will be used to integrate riparian management strategies with strategies developed for the uplands, to improve riparian conditions through on-the-ground project work, and to support the Monument's planning efforts.

An increase of \$900,000 is requested in Cultural Resource Management. \$400,000 of the funding increase will be directed towards the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and will be used to continue the class II cultural resources inventory. This inventory will further the scientific information available on historic and pre-historic resources in the Monument and will be used in the development of the management plan. \$500,000 of the funding increase will be directed toward archaeological and historic site stabilization and restoration projects, and Challenge Cost Share projects which support on-the-ground interpretation, site protection, heritage education, paleontological management, Native American coordination and consultation, scientific research, and collections management.

An increase of \$2,443,000 in Wild Horse and Burro Management would allow approximately 10,000 animals to be removed from the public rangelands and placed through the adoption program, resulting in a net reduction of overall wild horse and burro population levels from the 1997 level. This will better enable the BLM to keep pace with annual population growth and allow progress in reducing herd levels to Appropriate Management Levels (AML). This increase will also provide additional support for environmental protection, more accurate census numbers and an increased emphasis on adoption compliance.

Recreation Management

A program increase of \$3,881,000 is proposed for the Recreation Management Activity. The BLM is requesting an increase of \$881,000 for wilderness management. \$150,000 of this increase will be used for the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. \$731,000 will be used to support new wilderness legislation and to prepare wilderness management plans, including areas within the California Desert. Also, there is an increase of \$3,000,000 for recreation resource management. \$2,000,000 will be used to improve customer services, on-the-ground project work and coordination with western regional tourism councils, at many recreation sites. \$1,000,000 will be directed towards the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument to expand the quality of visitor services at existing facilities.

Realty and Ownership

A program decrease of \$2,034,000 is proposed for the 1998 Budget Request. A decrease of \$2,334,000 is from the level of a onetime 1997 appropriation to accelerate processing of patents and native allotments. A requested increase of \$300,000 for Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument results in the net program decrease of \$2,034,000.

Resource Protection and Maintenance

An overall \$5,104,000 increase is proposed to enhance visitor services and resource protection in a variety of areas.

An increase of \$1,050,000 will be directed towards the Grand Staircase-Escalante National

Monument for preparing the management plan, improving access and recreation facilities, and providing an increased enforcement presence to assure compliance with interim management policies.

An increase of \$2,000,000 for Facilities Maintenance will be directed to on-the-ground maintenance of roads, bridges, trails, and recreation facilities to reduce the risk to public health and safety and/or to improve environmental protection. This work will reduce deferred maintenance and BLM's maintenance backlog, thus reducing the long term obligations for these areas.

An increase of \$2,054,000 in the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement program will be used to enhance BLM's ability to respond to resource violations; to discourage the use of public lands for cultivation of marijuana and/or the manufacturing of other illegal drugs; to prevent the illegal use, theft, or destruction of cultural or historic resources; and to improve the availability of informational, directional, and educational material for the general public.

Workforce and Organizational Support

A program decrease of \$1,463,000 is proposed primarily because aviation management will be funded within the Wildland Fire appropriation beginning in 1998.

Automated Land and Mineral Record System (ALMRS)

A program decrease of \$8,800,000 is proposed for the ALMRS project. This funding decrease is consistent with the ALMRS Project life cycle funding agreement of September 1993 between BLM, DOI, and OMB. The funding decrease from 1997 reflects a reduced need of \$19,800,000 due to the project reaching several major milestones. Included in the 1998 request is an increase of \$11,000,000 for Release 2 of ALMRS to make major improvements in accessibility, quality, quantity and value of BLM's information to its customers.

Wildland Fire Management

The 1998 budget request for this appropriation is \$280,103,000, an increase of \$28,061,000 from the 1997 enacted funding level. This increase is proposed to raise the level of preparedness, increase suppression funding to keep pace with increased average annual costs of wildfire suppression and emergency rehabilitation, and increase use of prescribed fire for hazard reduction. The increase is comprised of \$3,225,000 as a result of uncontrollable changes and \$24,836,000 in program increases.

Central Hazardous Materials Fund

The 1998 Budget Request for this appropriation is \$14,900,000, an increase of \$2,900,000 from the 1997 enacted funding. This increase will be used to clean up the highest priority hazardous material sites on lands managed by the Department of the Interior.

Construction

The 1998 Budget Request for this appropriation is \$3,154,000 which will fund 12 recreation

re-construction projects in nine western states. All of these projects will stimulate tourism and economic development, improve recreational opportunities, enhance environmental protection, and increase access to public lands including access for the disabled.

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)

The 1998 Budget Request for this appropriation is \$101,500,000, a decrease of \$12,000,000 from the 1997 enacted funding level. This decrease corresponds to historic funding levels of the PILT program.

Land Acquisition

The 1998 Budget Request for this appropriation is \$9,900,000, a decrease of \$510,000 from the 1997 enacted funding level.

Oregon and California Grant Lands

The 1998 Budget Request for this appropriation is \$101,406,000, an increase of \$891,000 from the 1997 enacted funding level. The increase is comprised of \$1,565,000 as a result of uncontrollable changes and \$674,000 in program decreases.

Within this account, the BLM proposes a total of \$43,700,000 in funding for the President's Forest Plan, which includes \$35,410,000 for implementation of the Forest Plan and \$8,277,000 for Jobs in the Woods initiatives. This is a \$1,154,000 increase over the FY 1997 level of \$42,546,000; funding for Jobs in the Woods is consistent with the 1997 level.

Range Improvements

The 1998 Budget Request for this appropriation is \$7,510,000, a decrease of \$1,603,000 from the 1997 enacted funding level.

Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures

The 1998 Budget Request for this appropriation is \$7,966,000, no change from the 1997 enacted funding level.

Miscellaneous Trust Funds

The 1998 Budget Request for this appropriation is \$7,605,000, no change from the 1997 enacted funding level.

Programs of the President, Secretary, and Other Commitments

Update on Initiatives to Focus Operations at the Field Level

In 1993, less than two-thirds of the BLM was engaged in operational field work and more than one-third was doing what the NPR defines as headquarters and administrative type work. In 1996, BLM improved that ratio to 70 and 30 percent, respectively. The goal is to have 80 percent of efforts directed to field level operational work by 1999 or sooner. Implementation of the BLM's reorganization, a multi-year effort to focus more resources on the ground in the field offices, will be nearly complete by 1998.

There are a total of 12 State Offices, unchanged from 1995. However, within those offices, a number of consolidations of divisions and reductions in overall personnel devoted to Headquarters functions occurred in 1995 and 1996 and will continue in 1997.

Many of the streamlining efforts described below are also making more resources available for increased on-the-ground management activities.

Update on Streamlining Initiatives

The BLM is working to chart a new course to lead the agency into the next century. Responding to the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) of 1993, the National Performance Review, and other initiatives, the Bureau has developed a draft Strategic Plan. The Strategic Plan outlines the mission-oriented goals and objectives for the agency over the next 3-5 years. In addition, the plan proposes time-based performance targets for which progress will be measured and reported annually.

BLM continues to be a financial management leader within the Department of the Interior. The Department's best practices study ranked the BLM among the very best in the Department in terms of financial practices and efficiencies. BLM's payments function is one of the most cost-effective and economical. BLM also leads the Department wide standard accounting classification advisory team that will improve recording and reporting of accounting data.

The Bureau's Corporate Team undertook an effort to look at current processes and find ways to accomplish them more economically. The team identified 49 different processes, and BLM employees an additional 18, to be studied. Some of these initiatives have yielded, or will yield, substantial avoidance of costs. For example, by better managing space utilization BLM expects to avoid about \$4,500,000 over the next three years. By changing management practices BLM expects to save about \$3,000,000 in vehicle and heavy equipment fleet. Changes in policies and procedures regarding household moves of transferring employees are expected to avoid about \$2,000,000 a year. Taking all of these efficiency initiatives together, savings/cost avoidance totaling almost \$12,000,000 are expected over the next several years.

In 1997, BLM is operating in a climate of restricted fiscal resources. An important facet of operating in this climate is to redesign business processes to achieve cost savings, while

maintaining or improving current levels of quality, service, and speed. The Bureau has vigorously undertaken several reengineering efforts, and the agency is actively participating in a number of Department wide initiatives. BLM is nearing completion of a radical re-engineering of the acquisition process, moving toward the implementation phase of the billing and collection reengineering process, and finishing the reengineering report on the use authorization process. The Bureau participated in the Department wide re-engineering of the management control process (currently being implemented), and is actively participating in the Department's travel reengineering laboratory. These reengineering efforts should produce considerable savings. While implementing redesign recommendations, the Bureau will continue to seek out best practices, network with other Federal agencies as well as with State and local governments and private industry, and utilize valuable input from internal and external customers to improve the way BLM does its work.

The Bureau conducted a customer survey last year and received some encouraging feedback:

- 91% said the BLM offers prompt, courteous service;
- 90% said the BLM provided the information they requested;
- 88% said they were fully informed of the procedures that apply to grants, agreements, contracts, and permits; and
- 83% said BLM's facilities, such as campgrounds and developed trails, are safe, clean, and attractive.

These results reflect BLM's commitment to customer service. BLM will continue this customer research to measure performance and direct resources accordingly.

The Bureau has begun new efforts to recover costs and use other revenue-enhancing methods to increase and retain funds for BLM's use. This effort will enable BLM to continue meeting its mission and legal mandate to manage public lands effectively. The BLM established a "Revenue Enhancement Team" to develop a plan for enhancing revenue-producing activities to the maximum extent possible, consistent with existing authorities and policies. The new effort will attempt to maximize the collections from existing sources while exploring new alternatives.

Crosscutting Management Improvement and Streamlining Initiatives

Implementation of the Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act

The BLM has been preparing the financial statements and annual report required by the Chief Financial Officers Act since 1991. These statements and report, along with the supporting financial records have been audited every year except one since then. BLM received an unqualified opinion for 1995 and expects another unqualified opinion for 1996. In addition, the 1996 annual report is based on the BLM's draft strategic plan prepared in accordance with the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA).

Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS)

IDEAS is a Departmental automated acquisition system which processes acquisitions from cradle-to-grave. System functionality includes preparing and processing requisitions, purchase

requests, solicitations, purchase orders, and contracts. Functional capability also includes the Federal Acquisition Computer Network (FACNET) for posting request for quotations and issuing purchase orders to Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) trading partners. During FY 1997, IDEAS will include an interface with the Federal Finance System (FFS) for posting commitments and obligations, Property Management Fixed Assets System, and Informs for preparing Requisitions.

Federal Personnel and Payroll system (FPPS)

The Federal Personnel and Payroll system (FPPS) is a Department-wide system which replaces the present PAY/PERS and the SF-52 systems which covers all employee actions. It is an automated system that will allow a common link between Bureaus enabling smooth and efficient transfer of data on employees regardless of their organization. This program falls under the responsibility of the AD, Human Resource Management with the operational implementation being administered by the National Human Resources Management Center (NHRMC). The NHRMC is tasked with rehosting the present BLM Time and Attendance System (RETARS) so that it is compatible with FPPS.

Year 2000

Early in 1996 the BLM began efforts to assess and mitigate the effects of the date change to the year 2000 on automated systems. Instructions have been issued to all system "owners" to follow an established plan with prescribed milestones to:

- test the effects of the date change on their systems,
- estimate the cost of system, hardware, and COTS software conversion,
- procure only hardware, firmware and software that is certified by the manufacturer to be year 2000 compliant.
- require certification from the ALMRS contractor that the ALMRS application and all hardware, firmware, and software offered on the contract is year 2000 compliant.

The BLM does not expect the year 2000 date change to have a major impact on operations or costs largely because most major automated systems used by the BLM are under development or were recently rehosted to the ALMRS platform. All of those applications and hardware have been certified to be year 2000 compliant. The BLM has many other applications that have yet to complete testing, nevertheless, it is not expected that re-coding, if necessary, will require extraordinary expense. Only approximately one third of the desktop platforms are personal computers, the remainder are UNIX workstations acquired through the ALMRS contract. Many of the personal computers which may be affected will reach the end of their life cycle and will be replaced before the year 2000.

Non-GSA Facility Security

The BLM has conducted an extensive security assessment of all its non-GSA owned buildings and has determined that it will take an expenditure of approximately \$2,700,000 to fund requests for the security upgrades within the BLM over the next two fiscal years to meet the President's order to ensure adequate security of federal facilities.

Fleet Conversion

The Bureau intends to participate in the alternative fuel program as outlined by the Executive Order where feasible. Due to the range the agency's vehicles are required to drive and the remote location of their destination, dual fueled vehicles are the only anticipated acquisitions that BLM will pursue. The predominant fuel will remain gasoline until the infrastructure at field locations supports this initiative. The estimated increased cost to the Bureau in 1998 will be \$250,000.

Congressional Directives

As part of the 1997 Interior Appropriations Report Language, the Congress requested information on the activities summarized below.

List of Fees for Cost Recovery

BLM programs currently subject to cost recovery are listed below:

1. Rights-of-Way Processing
2. Adopt-A-Horse
3. Conveyance of Federally Owned Mineral Interests
4. Recordable Disclaimers of Interest
5. Leases, Permits, & Easements
6. Repair of Damaged Lands
7. Slash Disposal
8. Road Maintenance
9. Mining Claim Recordation
10. Recreation Fees
11. Applications for Permits for Scientific Collection of Vertebrate Fossils
12. Applications for Oil and Gas Leases in Rights-of-Way
13. Oil and Gas Lease Transfer Filing Fees
14. Applications for Noncompetitive Oil and Gas Leases
15. Applications for Geothermal Noncompetitive Leases
16. Applications for Geothermal Lease Transfers
17. Filing Fees for 20-Year Term Oil & Gas Lease Renewals
18. Applications for Geophysical Exploration Permits in AK
19. Filing Fees for 20-Year Term Oil & Gas Lease Exchanges/Renewals
20. Applications for Reinstatement of Terminated Oil and Gas Leases
21. Applications for Reinstatement of Terminated Geothermal Leases
22. Applications for Coal Exploration Licenses
23. Applications for Non-Energy Mineral Prospecting Permits
24. Applications for Coal Leases
25. Applications for Coal Lease Modifications
26. Applications for Non-Energy Mineral Preference Right Leases
27. Applications for Tar Sands Explorations
28. Applications for Non-Energy Mineral Lease Renewals
29. Applications for Non-Energy Mineral Modifications or Fringe Acreage Leases

30. Applications for Non-Energy Mineral Competitive Leases
31. Applications for Non-Energy Mineral Fractional/Future Interest Prospecting Permits or Leases
32. Applications for Non-Energy Use Permits
33. Applications for Coal Lease Assignments
34. Applications for Non-Energy Mineral Lease Assignments
35. Applications for Mineral Land Patents
36. Adverse Claim Protests and Conflict Filings
37. Copy Fees

The Bureau has begun new efforts to recover costs and use other revenue-enhancing methods to increase and retain funds for BLM's use. This will enable BLM to continue meeting its mission and legal mandate to manage public lands effectively. The BLM established a "Revenue Enhancement Team" to develop a plan for enhancing revenue-producing activities to the maximum extent possible, consistent with existing authorities and policies. That team's effort is still in progress.

Reduction in Relocation Costs

BLM undertook a study of its relocation process in 1996. It identified 13 different points in the process where savings could occur if policy or procedural changes were made. BLM's Corporate Team adopted six of these changes (representing 96% of the potential savings) and expects to avoid about \$2,500,000 in costs as a result. These changes were implemented mid-way through 1996, so their full effect is not yet known. Nevertheless, BLM's relocation costs for 1996 were 41% less than the average of 1994 and 1995 relocation costs.

Reduction in Uniform Allowance Costs

BLM reduced costs for uniforms from over \$700,000 in 1992 to about \$500,000 in 1997. Uniform costs are expected to remain about the same in 1998.

Soda Ash Royalty Rate increase

As directed by Congress in the 1997 Appropriations Act, BLM will complete a study of the impact of Federal royalty rates on trona leases in the early part of 1997.

Budget Allocations to States

In response to a request in the Senate Appropriations Committee report on 1997 appropriations, BLM is preparing an explanation of the basis of funding allocations among the State and other BLM offices. In general, funds are allocated on the basis of:

- the total of available funding, which enables increases or dictates decreases, as the case may be;
- mission and program priorities as established by the Bureau, Secretary, the Administration, and the Congress (including funding priorities and allocations made by the appropriations committees);

- historical funding requirements based on workload and public demand, and which influences — at least in the short term — the amounts required to fund on-board staff, ongoing office and operating expenses; and
- performance, i.e., the ability of each office to contribute to overall objectives and established performance commitments

In 1997, BLM is undertaking a detailed analysis of "base" funding in its offices to determine whether adjustments are warranted.

New Mexico Land Disposal

BLM will complete a report identifying the public lands in New Mexico available for disposal. This report will include specific description of lands identified for disposal in land use plans. In addition, the costs and time associated with these disposals will be identified. The BLM will continue with ongoing exchanges with the New Mexico State Land Office and other private landowners. The BLM will continue to brief the local Congressional delegation of efforts for guidance and concurrence.

Oil and Gas Inspection and Enforcement Transfer of Duties to States

A REGO II proposal would transfer inspection and enforcement responsibilities to State government and tribes. In concert with potentially affected parties, a final report on the feasibility of this transfer was completed in 1996. BLM is continuing discussions with the members of the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission to determine the scope of any delegations. BLM is also talking to individual states to determine their interest in receiving a delegation.

Summary of Bureau Appropriations
(DOLLARS ARE IN THOUSANDS)

Appropriations		1996 Actual Amount	1997 Enacted	1998 Budget Request	Change from 1997 Amount
Current:					
Management of Land and Resources	\$	566,535	572,164	587,495	15,331
Current	FTE	6,037	6,460	6,809	149
Mining Law Administration	FTE	342	430	437	7
MLR Reimbursable	FTE	118	106	182	76
Other Offsets	FTE	91	104	104	0
Wildland Fire Management	\$	235,712	252,042	280,103	28,061
Current	FTE	1,857	1,755	1,785	30
Fire Reimbursable	FTE	18	30	35	5
Central HAZMAT Fund*	\$	10,000	12,000	14,900	2,900
FTE	FTE	0	0	0	0
Construction and Access	\$	3,115	4,333	3,154	(1,179)
Emergency Supplemental Appropriation	\$	5,000	0	0	0
FTE	FTE	19	8	8	0
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	\$	113,500	113,500	101,500	(12,000)
FTE	FTE	1	3	3	0
Land Acquisition	\$	14,100	10,410	9,900	(510)
FTE	FTE	38	43	43	0
Oregon and California Grant Lands	\$	97,295	100,515	101,406	891
Emergency Supplemental Appropriation	\$	35,000	0	0	0
FTE	FTE	1,101	1,210	1,200	(10)
Range Improvements	\$	9,113	9,113	7,510	(1,603)
FTE	FTE	66	74	74	0
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	\$	9,147	7,906	7,966	0
FTE	FTE	63	91	91	0
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Indefinite)	\$	6,997	7,605	7,605	0
FTE	FTE	57	73	73	0
Subtotal, Current Appropriations w/o Fire Contingency	\$	1,105,514	1,089,648	1,121,539	31,891
Current	FTE	9,039	9,717	9,886	169
Offsets	FTE	569	670	758	88
Available Emergency Wildland Fire Contingency	\$	51,200	50,000	0	(50,000)
FTE	FTE	0	0	0	0
Subtotal, Current Appropriations with Fire Contingency	\$	1,156,714	1,139,648	1,121,539	(18,109)
Current	FTE	9,039	9,717	9,886	169
Offsets	FTE	569	670	758	88
Permanent and Trust:					
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Appropriations	\$	78,319	183,258	72,257	(111,001)
FTE	FTE	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Trust Fund (Permanent)	\$	1,250	1,601	1,601	0
FTE	FTE	12	16	16	0
Operations and Maintenance of Quarries	\$	291	250	250	0
FTE	FTE	1	2	2	0
Recreation Fee Collections	\$	317	885	1,058	173
FTE	FTE	6	8	8	0
Recreation Fee Demonstration	\$	0	2,900	3,800	900
FTE	FTE	0	0	0	0
Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration	\$	0	47,368	0	(47,368)
FTE	FTE	0	0	0	0
Forest Ecosystems Health and Recovery	\$	7,037	9,051	9,329	278
FTE	FTE	59	77	77	0
Payments Proceeds of Water, MLA	\$	49	0	0	0
FTE	FTE	0	0	0	0
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	\$	2,008	1,500	1,500	0
FTE	FTE	6	8	9	1
Helium Fund	\$	0	0	0	0
Authority	\$	25,000	27,000	20,000	(7,000)
Offsetting Collection	\$	(25,000)	(27,000)	(20,000)	7,000
FTE	FTE	167	173	160	(23)
Subtotal, Permanent and Permanent Trusts	\$	89,271	246,813	89,795	(157,018)
FTE	FTE	251	284	262	(22)
Other Agency Allocations and Working Capital Fund	FTE	56	99	94	(5)
Total, Bureau of Land Management**	\$	1,245,986	1,386,461	1,211,334	(175,127)
FTE	FTE	9,915	10,770	11,000	230

* The 1996 and 1997 totals do not include \$130,000 in prior year collections.

** Total includes Fire Contingency in 1996 and in 1997.

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Collections

Collections in 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998 (\$000s)

Collection Source	1995 Actual	1996 Actual	1997 Estimated	1998 Estimated
Sale of Public Land and Materials	13,999	12,254	11,000	11,000
Miscellaneous Filing Fees	1,155	939	1,100	1,100
Mineral Leasing	1,540	1,462	1,200	1,200
Grazing Fees & LU Project Lands	18,505	15,401	14,986	16,156
Timber Sales	45,524	92,854	149,237	98,523
Recreational Use Fees	2,625	2,189	5,900	7,050
Other Receipts, Service Charges & Fees	51,392	64,283	26,476	26,476
Total	136,735	189,382	209,899	161,505

1998 PROGRAM

- In 1998 the BLM will collect an estimated total of \$161,505,000 from various sources such as sales of land and materials, grazing fees, timber sales, recreation use fees, and other miscellaneous sources. Some of these receipts are shared with state and local governments, some go to the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury and some fees, especially recreation use fees, service charges and other designated fees are retained by the BLM to support program operations.
- In addition, BLM activities contribute directly toward the generation of about \$1,100,000,000 in on shore mineral leasing receipts (bonuses, rents, royalties) connected with the leasing of onshore Federal minerals. (These mineral leasing receipts are reflected in the Minerals Management Service (MMS) budget.)

The following is a brief description of BLM receipt sources:

- Sales of Public Land and Material** - Includes receipts from the sale of public land, including land sales in Clark County Nevada, and sale of vegetative and mineral materials, with the following exceptions: sale of timber from the public domain land, sale of land from the Oregon & California Grant Lands and from Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands, sale of land and materials from Land Utilization (LU) project lands, sale of land and materials from Reclamation Lands (reserved or withdrawn) and sale of town sites and reclamation projects.
- Miscellaneous Filing Fees** - Collections are primarily from filing fees for applications to noncompetitively lease oil and gas "over-the-counter" after tracts were offered in

competitive sales and were not leased. Also, included are fees received for filing or recording documents, charges for registration of individual, firms or products, and requests for approval of transfer of leases or permits.

- **Mineral Leasing** - Includes all rental collections from oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way associated with lands leased under the *Mineral Leasing Act (MLA)* and the *Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands*. The MMS assumed responsibility for collection and distribution of most mineral leasing receipts in 1985. BLM continues to collect first-year rentals and initial bonuses from mineral leasing but deposits these receipts directly into MMS accounts.
- **Grazing Fees from Public Lands and Land Utilization (LU) Project Lands** - This category includes all grazing fees collected from public lands and from Land Utilization (LU) Project lands administered by the BLM, and certain receipts from LU lands, such as from mineral leasing.

From 1978 through 1985, Public Land grazing fees were based on a formula established in the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (PRIA). The statutory authority for this formula expired on December 31, 1985. On February 14, 1986, the President issued Executive Order 12548 directing the continued use of the PRIA formula to set grazing fees for the Public Lands.

The grazing fee is updated annually based on index factors including, private land lease rates, beef cattle prices, and the cost of production. Based on the PRIA formula, the fee has been \$1.86 per AUM for the 1989 grazing year, \$1.81 per AUM for 1990, \$1.97 per AUM for 1991, \$1.92 per AUM for 1992, \$1.86 for 1993, \$1.98 for 1994, and \$1.61 for 1995, and \$1.35 for the 1996 grazing year. For the 1997 grazing year, which will begin on March 1, 1997, the fee will remain at \$1.35 per AUM.

Additionally, in accordance with the new grazing regulations, a surcharge will be added to the grazing fee bill for authorized grazing of livestock owned by persons other than the permittee or lessee except where such use is made by livestock owned by sons and daughters of permittees and lessees. The surcharge is equal to 35 percent of the difference between the 1997 grazing fee and the 1996 private land lease rate for the State where the pasturing agreement occurs. Anticipated grazing receipts reflect these fee rates.

Fifty percent of all grazing receipts collected under the *Taylor Grazing Act* and 50 percent of all receipts (including mineral receipts) from LU Project Lands transferred to BLM by *Executive Orders 10787 and 10890*, are allocated to the Range Improvements Fund. As provided in the *Taylor Grazing Act*, *FLPMA*, and the *Public Rangelands Improvement Act*, when appropriated by Congress, these funds are available for the construction, purchase and development of range improvements. Appropriations are made from the receipts collected during the previous fiscal year.

- **Timber Sales** - Included are collections from the sale of timber and other forest products from the Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands, Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands (CBWR) in Oregon, and from public domain timber sales. Estimates are based on historical data, anticipated changes in factors affecting timber demand, and local timber market conditions.

Timber Collections - The estimated 1998 collections will decrease from the 1997 level due to reductions in the harvest of salvage timber. Receipts from the O & C and public domain lands will be consistent with the 1997 levels. Receipts for 1998 are derived from payments based on the fair market value of the timber at the time of sale. Approximately 295 MMBF of timber will be offered for sale in 1998, broken out as follows: 211 MMBF, Oregon and California Grant Lands, 45 MMBF, public domain forests, and 39 MMBF, salvage.

The Timber Pipeline Restoration Fund provides for the deposit and use of fees collected by the BLM from the sale of timber pursuant to the provisions of Section 2001 (k) of *P.L. 104-19*. Of the estimated \$47 million deposited into the "Interior Fund" beginning in 1997, 75 percent will be used for the preparation of future timber sales and 25 percent will be used to address the backlog of recreation projects on BLM lands.

Timber Salvage Receipts - Beginning in 1993, the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund was established and funded from the revenue generated from the Federal share of receipts from the sale of salvage timber on the Oregon and California Grant Lands, Public Domain Lands, and Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands. Legislative direction in the *Emergency Salvage Timber Sale Provisions of the 1995 Rescissions Act, (P.L. 104-19)*, encourages accelerated levels of salvage timber harvest. This directive is due to increased mortality from drought, insect disease and the 1994 wildfires. Although P.L. 104-19 expired on December 31, 1996, the BLM is functioning under the provisions of the Act until further guidance is developed.

- **Recreation Use Fees** - Derived from the fees collected on public lands at recreation sites and recreation permits. These funds are used to improve the conditions and services provided at the recreation sites where the fees were generated. In 1998 BLM anticipates collecting a total of more than \$7,000,000 in recreation receipts through various authorities.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 amended the *Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LWCF)* and BLM's authority to collect recreation use fees. Recreation fees collected by BLM are deposited into a special Treasury account and are made available through appropriation in the subsequent fiscal year in the Management of Lands and Resources "Appropriation."

The 1993 amendments allowed BLM to retain and spend up to 15 percent of the recreation receipts collected during the current year to offset fee collection costs. The 1993 amendments also broadened the range of recreation sites at which fees could

be collected and allowed BLM to charge an entrance fee for National Conservation Areas and Federal recreation passports (Golden Age and Golden Eagle).

The 1996 *Interior Appropriations Act*, provided BLM with additional authority to develop recreation fee demonstration pilots. The goals of the pilots are to foster innovative, creative, and cost-effective methods of collecting recreation use fees, in consultation with the recreation site users and local communities. These fees have been made available to the BLM and are also to be directed back to the sites where collected to enhance conditions. BLM has designated 17 pilot sites that are estimated to generate revenues of \$2,900,000 in 1997 and \$3,800,000 in 1998.

- **Other Receipts, Service Charges, and Fees** - The major categories of other receipts collected by the BLM are from rent of land for authorized commercial, industrial and residential purposes, annual rentals from rights of way permits (except those issued under the authority of the Mineral Leasing Act), and the following:

Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures - Includes revenue from providing special program services such as road maintenance fees, rights of way application processing fees, wild horse and burro adoption fees, fees charged to timber sale purchasers when BLM performs work required by the contract, reimbursement to the government for damage to lands and resources, and copy fees;

Contributions - Funds contributed to BLM from non-federal sources for projects or work as authorized by the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act*, *Taylor Grazing Act*, *Sikes Act*, and other laws;

Mining claim-related fees - *The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1989 (43 U.S.C. 1474)*, provides that receipts for 1989 and thereafter from fees established by the Secretary of the Interior for processing actions relating to the administration of the General Mining Laws shall be immediately available to BLM for Mining Law Administration program operations.

Additionally, the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66)*, provides that the annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites would continue through 1998. The law allows a waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer claims. The Act also establishes a \$25 per claim location fee for new claims, to be paid at the time of recordation. *The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act*, provides that funds derived from mining claim maintenance fees shall be available to BLM for Mining Law Administration program operations. The budget projections are based on assumptions of passage of legislation that extends the annual claim maintenance and location fees and adjusts the fees annually based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

PAYMENTS OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS TO STATES, 1996 (\$000's; actual)

State	Mineral Leases and Permits	Grazing Receipts Outside Grazing Districts	Grazing Receipts Inside Grazing Districts	Sale of Public Land and Materials	Other	Total
Alaska	21	0	0	0	0	22
Arizona	21	85	69	38	0	216
California	35	74	25	77	0	211
Colorado	82	29	25	32	0	221
Idaho	21	20	201	44	0	216
Montana ¹	49	111	129	610	0	863
Nevada ²	8	9	246	467	0	730
New Mexico ³	287	142	214	49	0	692
North Dakota	0	7	0	0	0	7
Oklahoma ⁴	3	0	0	0	0	3
Oregon ⁵	3	28	137	421	73,620	74,209
South Dakota	1	74	0	0	0	75
Utah	26	0	156	37	0	219
Washington	0	19	0	1	0	20
Wyoming	215	356	224	43	0	838
Total	732	954	1,479	1,820	73,620	78,605

¹ Includes National Grass Lands Payment of \$52,000 to Montana

² Includes Nevada Land Sales of \$163,000.

³ Includes \$22,000 for National Grassland.

⁴ Includes Oklahoma Royalties of \$3,000

⁵ Per the Special Payment Schedule O&C Grant Lands received \$73,039,000 & Coos Bay received \$581,000.

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Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), [\$572,164,000] \$587,495,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$2,010,000 shall be available for assessment of the mineral potential of public lands in Alaska pursuant to section 1010 of Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150); and of which \$3,020,000 shall be derived from the special receipt account established by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-6a(i)); and of which \$1,000,000 shall be available in fiscal year [1997] 1998, subject to a match by at least an equal amount by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, to such Foundation for challenge cost share projects supporting fish and wildlife conservation affecting Bureau lands; in addition, \$27,650,000 for Mining Law Administration program operations, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from annual mining claim fees so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than [\$572,164,000] \$587,495,000; and in addition, not to exceed \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, from annual mining claim fees; which shall be credited to this account for the costs of administering the mining claim fee program, and \$2,000,000 from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities: *Provided*, That appropriations herein made shall not be available for the destruction of healthy, unadopted, wild horses and burros in the care of the Bureau or its contractors [*Provided further*, That in fiscal year 1997 and thereafter, all fees, excluding mining claim fees, in excess of the fiscal year 1996 collections established by the Secretary of the Interior under the authority of 43 U.S.C. 1734 for processing, recording, or documenting authorizations to use public lands or public land natural resources (including cultural, historical, and mineral) and for providing specific services to public land users, and which are not presently being covered into any Bureau of Land Management appropriation accounts, and not otherwise dedicated by law for a specific distribution, shall be made immediately available for program operations in this account and remain available until expended.]

[For an additional amount for management of lands and resources, \$3,500,000, to remain available until expended, to restore public lands damaged by fire: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: *Provided further*, That this amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.] (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997.*)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), [\$572,164,000] \$587,495,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$2,010,000 shall be available for assessment of the mineral potential of public lands in Alaska pursuant to section 1010 of Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150); and of which \$3,000,000 shall be derived from the special receipt account established by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-6a(l)); of which \$1,000,000 shall be available in fiscal year [1997] 1998, subject to a match by at least an equal amount by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, to such Foundation for challenge cost share projects supporting fish and wildlife conservation affecting Bureau lands: in addition, \$27,300,000 for Mining Law Administration program operations, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from annual mining claim fees so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than [\$572,164,000] \$587,495,000 and in addition, not to exceed \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, from annual mining claim fees; which shall be credited to this account for the costs of administering the mining claim fee program, and \$2,000,000 from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities: *Provided*, That appropriations herein made shall not be available for the destruction of healthy, unadopted, wild horses and burros in the care of the Bureau or its contractors [:*Provided further*, That in fiscal year 1997 and thereafter, all fees, excluding mining claim fees, in excess of the fiscal year 1996 collections established by the Secretary of the Interior under the authority of 43 U.S.C. 1734 for processing, recording, or documenting authorizations to use public lands or public land natural resources (including cultural, historical, and mineral) and for providing specific services to public land users, and which are not presently being covered into any Bureau of Land Management appropriation accounts, and not otherwise dedicated by law for a specific distribution, shall be made immediately available for program operations in this account and remain available until expended.]

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16 U.S.C. 594,
43 U.S.C. 17015,
30 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*

30 U.S.C. 351-359;
43 U.S.C. 2, 31(a), 52, 315;
43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*, and 1901 *et seq.*,
78 Stat. 986;
P.L. 103-332; and
P.L. 104-208.

16 U.S.C. 594, provides for the Secretary of the Interior to protect and preserve, from fire, disease, or the ravages of beetles or other insects, timber on the public lands owned by the United States.

30 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*, the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 as amended, provides for the leasing of deposits of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, native asphalt, solid and semi-solid bitumen, and bituminous rock or gas, and lands containing such deposits owned by the United States, including those in national forest, but excluding those acquired under other acts subsequent to February 25, 1920, and those within the national petroleum and oil shale reserves. The Act also preserves the right of pre-1920 oil shale mining claims to be patented.

30 U.S.C. 351-359, the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands, provides for the leasing of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, sodium, potassium, and sulfur which are owned or acquired by the United States and which are within the lands acquired by the United States, with the consent of the head of the agency having jurisdiction over the lands containing such deposits.

43 U.S.C. 2, provides that the Secretary of the Interior, or such officer as he may designate, shall perform all executive duties appertaining to the surveying and sale of the public lands of the United States, or in anyway respecting such public lands, and, also, such as relate to private claims of land and the issuing of patents for all grants to land under the authority of the Government.

43 U.S.C. 31(a), provides for the classification of the public lands and examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.

43 U.S.C. 52, provides that the secretary, or such officer as he may designate, shall cause to be surveyed, measured, and marked, without delay, all base and meridian lines through such points and perpetuated by such monuments, and such other correction parallels and meridians as may be prescribed; that all private land claims shall be surveyed after they have been confirmed by authority of Congress, so far as may be necessary to complete the survey of the public lands; and that he shall transmit general and particular plans of all lands surveyed by him to such officers as he may designate.

43 U.S.C. 315, The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended, provides that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish grazing districts from any part of the public domain of the United States (exclusive of Alaska) which, in his opinion, are chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops, to regulate and administer grazing use of the public lands, and to improve the public rangelands.

43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended,

provides for the public lands to be generally retained in Federal ownership; for periodic and systematic inventory of the public lands and their resources; for a review of existing withdrawals and classifications; for establishing comprehensive rules and regulations for administering public lands statutes; multiple-use management on a sustained yield basis; for protection of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values; for receiving fair market value for the use of the public lands and their resource; for establishing uniform procedures for any disposal, acquisition, or exchange; for protecting areas of critical environmental concern; and for recognizing the Nation's need for domestic sources of mineral, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands, including implementation of the Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970.

43 U.S.C. 1901 et seq., the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978, provides for the improvement of range conditions on public rangelands, research on wild horse and burro population dynamics, and other range management practices.

78 Stat. 986, provides for the classification of certain lands administered exclusively by the Secretary of the Interior in order to provide for their disposal or interim management under principles of multiple-use and to produce a sustained yield of products and services. Although this authority has expired, the classifications remain in effect.

43 U.S.C. 1715, provides the Secretary of the Interior to acquire, by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain (for access to public lands only), land and interests in lands.

P.L. 104-208, the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1997, provides funding for BLM in 1997.

AUTHORIZATIONS

General Authorizing Legislation - The following authorize the general activities of the Bureau of Land Management or govern the manner in which BLM's activities are conducted.

**Reorganization Plan No. 3
of 1946, §403**

Establishes the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

**Omnibus Parks Act of
1996**

Reauthorizes BLM activities for 6 years.

**Federal Land Policy and
Management Act of 1976,
as amended (43 U.S.C.
1701 et seq.)**

Outlines functions of the BLM Directorate, provides for administration of public lands through the BLM, provides for management of the public lands on a multiple use basis, and requires land-use planning including public involvement and continuing inventory of resources. The act establishes as public policy that, in general, the public lands will remain in Federal ownership, and also authorizes:

- acquisition of land or interests in lands consistent with the mission of the Department and land use plans;
- permanent appropriation of road use fees collected from commercial road users, to be used for road maintenance;
- collection of service charges, damages, and contributions and use of funds for specified purposes;
- protection of resource values;
- preservation of certain lands in their natural condition;
- compliance with pollution control laws;
- delineation of boundaries in which the Federal government has right, title, or interest;
- review of land classifications in land use planning; and modification or termination of land classifications when consistent with land use plans;
- sale of lands if the sale meets certain disposal criteria;
- issuance, modification, or revocation of withdrawals;
- review of certain withdrawals by October 1991;
- exchange or conveyance of public lands if in the public interest;
- outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use;
- management of the use, occupancy, and development of the public lands through leases and permits;
- designation of Federal personnel to carry out law enforcement responsibilities;
- determination of the suitability of public lands for rights-of-way purposes (other than oil and gas pipelines) and specification of the boundaries of each right-of-way;
- recordation of mining claims and reception of evidence of annual assessment work.

**National Environmental
Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)
(42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.)**

Requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects which may have a significant effect on the environment. It requires systematic, interdisciplinary planning to ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in making decisions about major Federal actions that may have a significant effect on the environment.

**The Endangered Species
Act of 1973, as amended
(16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)**

Directs Federal agencies to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize threatened and endangered species, and help bring about their recovery.

**The Civil Service Reform
Act of 1978 (5 U. S. C.
1701)**

Requires each executive agency to conduct a continuing program to eliminate the under-representation of minorities and women in professional, administrative, technical, clerical, and other blue collar employment categories within the Federal services.

**The Civil Rights Act of
1964, as amended (42
U.S.C. 2000)**

Requires development and maintenance of affirmative action programs to ensure non-discrimination in any employment activity.

**Executive Order 11478 of
August 8, 1969 (34 F. R.
12985)**

Requires agencies to establish and maintain an affirmative action program of equal employment opportunity for all employees and applicants for employment.

**The Paperwork Reduction
Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C.
3501-3520)**

Provides national Federal information policy, and requires that automatic data processing and telecommunication technologies be acquired and used to improve services, delivery, and productivity, and to reduce the information processing burden for the Federal government and the general public.

**The Computer Security Act
of 1987 (40 U.S.C. 759)**

Requires adoption and implementation of security plans for sensitive information systems to ensure adequate protections and management of Federal data.

**The Electronic FOIA Act of
1996 (P.L. 104-231)**

Requires that government offices make more information available in electronic format to the public.

**The Information
Technology Management
Reform Act of 1996 (P.L.
104-106 §5001)**

Requires agencies more effectively use Information Technology to improve mission performance and service to the public, and strengthen the quality of decisions about technology and mission needs through integrated planning, budgeting, and evaluation.

**The Chief Financial
Officers Act of 1990
(U.S.C. 501)**

Requires that a Chief Financial Officer (CFO) be appointed by the Director of OMB and that this CFO will provide for the production of complete, reliable, timely, and consistent financial information for use by the executive branch of the Government and the Congress in the financing, management, and evaluation of Federal programs.

**The Government
Performance and Results
Act of 1993**

Requires 10 federal agencies to launch a 3-year pilot project beginning in 1994, to develop annual performance plans that specify measurable goals, and produce annual reports showing how they are achieving those goals.

**Public Law 101-512,
November 5, 1990 (104
Statute 1915)**

Authorizes BLM to negotiate and enter into cooperative arrangements with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to implement challenge cost-share programs.

Specific Authorizing Legislation - In addition to the above laws that provide general authorization and parameters, a number of laws govern specific program activities, or activities in specific or designated areas.

**Safe Drinking Water Act
Amendments of 1977 (42
U.S.C. 201)**

Requires compliance with all Federal, State, or local statutes for safe drinking water.

**Colorado River Basin
Salinity Control Act
Amendment of 1984 (43
U.S.C. 1593)**

Directs the Department to undertake research and develop demonstration projects to identify methods to improve the water quality of the Colorado River. The amendment requires BLM to develop a comprehensive salinity control program, and to undertake advanced planning on the Sinbad Valley Unit.

**National Dam Inspection
Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C.
467)**

Requires the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to carry out a dam inspection program to protect human life and property.

**Soil and Water Resources
Conservation Act of 1977
(16 U.S.C. 2001)**

Provides for conservation, protection and enhancement of soil, water, and related resources.

**The Clean Air Act of 1990
as amended (42 U.S.C.
7401, 7642)**

Requires BLM to protect air quality, maintain Federal and State designated air quality standards, and abide by the requirements of the State implementation plans.

**Executive Order 11988,
Floodplain Management,
May 24, 1977 (42 F.R.
26951)**

Provides for the restoration and preservation of national and beneficial floodplain values, and enhancement of the natural and beneficial values of wetlands in carrying out programs effecting land use.

**Executive Order 11990,
Protection of Wetlands,
May 25, 1977 (42 F.R.
26961)**

Directs that wetland and riparian habitats on the public lands be identified, protected, enhanced, and managed.

**Executive Order 12088,
Federal Compliance with
Pollution Control Standards
October 17, 1978 (43 F.R.
47707)**

Sets the requirements for standards applicability, agency coordination, and limits on exemptions from standards.

Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315), as amended by the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181d)	Authorizes the establishment of grazing districts, regulation and administration of grazing on the public lands, and improvement of the public rangelands. It also authorizes the Secretary to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and establishment of a trust fund to be used for these purposes.
Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 1010 et seq.)	Authorizes management of acquired farm tenant lands, and construction and maintenance of range improvements. It directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and utilization to adjust land use to help control soil erosion, conduct reforestation, preserve natural resources, develop and protect recreational facilities, protect watersheds, and protect public health and safety.
Executive Orders 10046, 10175, 10234, 10322, 10787, 10890	Authorizes the transfer of certain lands from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior for use, administration, or exchange under the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.
Carlson-Foley Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 1241-1243)	Authorizes BLM to reimburse States for expenditures associated with coordinated control of noxious plants.
Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1331-1340)	Provides for the management, protection and control of wild horses and burros on public lands and authorizes "adoption" of wild horses and burros by private individuals.
Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)	Provides for the improvement of range conditions to assure that rangelands become as productive as feasible for watershed protection, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, and other rangeland values. The act also authorizes: • research on wild horse and burro population dynamics, and facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free roaming horses and burros, and • appropriation of \$10 million or 50% of all moneys received as grazing fees, whichever is greater, notwithstanding the amount of fees collected.
The Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2814)	Provides for the designation of a lead office and a person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establishment and funding of an undesirable plant management program; completion and implementation of cooperative agreements with State agencies; and establishment of integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.
Executive Order 12548	Provides for establishment of appropriate fees for the grazing of domestic livestock on public rangelands. Directs that the fee shall not be less than \$1.35 per animal unit month.

The Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 U.S.C. 432)

Protects cultural resources on Federal lands, and imposes penalties for excavation or appropriation without a permit.

The Historic Sites Act (16 U.S.C. 461)

Declares national policy to identify and preserve historic sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, providing a foundation for the National Register of Historic Places.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470)

Expands protection of historic and archaeological properties to include those of national, State and local significance. It also directs Federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on properties eligible for or included in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470a, 470cc and 470ee)

Requires permits for the excavation or removal of Federally administered archaeological resources, encourages increased cooperation among Federal agencies and private individuals, provides stringent criminal and civil penalties for violations, and requires Federal agencies to identify important resources vulnerable to looting and to develop a tracking system for violations.

The Chacoan Culture Preservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 410)

Provides for preservation, protection, research, and interpretation of the Chacoan system, including 33 "Archaeological Protection Sites", located throughout the San Juan Basin on public, State, Indian and private lands.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 3001)

Requires agencies to inventory archaeological and ethnological collections in their possession or control (which includes non-Federal museums) for human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony; identify them geographically and culturally; and notify appropriate tribes within 5 years.

Executive Order 11593 of May 13, 1971, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment (36 F.R. 8921)

Directs Federal agencies to locate, inventory, nominate, and protect Federally owned cultural resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and to ensure that their plans and programs contribute to preservation and enhancement of non-Federally owned resources.

The Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929, as amended (16 U.S.C. 715) and treaties pertaining thereto

Provides for habitat protection and enhancement of protected migratory birds.

The Sikes Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 670 et seq.)

Provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with State wildlife agencies.

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.)

Provides for the special designation of certain public lands in Alaska and conservation of their fish and wildlife values; management for subsistence uses of fish and wildlife resources on public lands by residents of rural Alaska; and protection of the wildlife resources on North Slope lands impacted by oil and gas exploration and development activities.

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.)

Provides that lands may be declared unsuitable for surface coal mining where significant adverse impacts could result to certain wildlife species.

Executive Order 12962, Recreational Fishing, June 7, 1995

Directs all Federal agencies to enhance recreational fish species and provide increased recreational fishing opportunities.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)

Provides for the designation and preservation of wilderness areas.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.)

Provides for the establishment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LCWF), special BLM accounts in the Treasury, the collection and disposition of recreation fees, the authorization for appropriation of recreation fee receipts, and other purposes. Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities.

The King Range National Conservation Area Act of 1970, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460y)

Provides for management and development of the King Range National Conservation Area for recreational and other multiple use purposes. It authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges and to acquire lands or interests in lands within the national conservation area.

The San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area Act in Arizona (16 U.S.C. 460xx)

Establishes the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area.

The Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-584)

Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.

The Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93)

Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.

The California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-433)

Establishes boundaries and management responsibilities for areas in the California Desert, and establishes 69 new wilderness areas.

An Act to Establish the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada (16 U.S.C. 460ccc)

Provides for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of cultural and natural resources values by the BLM within the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area.

An Act to Establish the El Malpais National Monument and the El Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico, (16 U.S.C. 460uu 21)

Provides for the protection and management of natural and cultural resource values within the El Malpais National Conservation Area by the BLM.

An Act to Provide for the Designation and Conservation of Certain Lands in Arizona and Idaho (16 U.S.C. 460xx)

Establishes the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona and provides for management and development for recreation and other multiple use purposes.

The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249)

Establishes a national trails system and requires that Federal rights in abandoned railroads be retained for trail or recreation purposes, or sold with the receipts to be deposited in the LWCF.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)

Provides for the development and management of certain rivers. Authorizes the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable Federally-owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1242-1243)

Establishes a number of national historic trails which cross public lands.

The Federal Cave Resource Protection Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 4301)

Provides for the protection of caves on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and the Secretary of Agriculture. Establishes terms and conditions for use permits, and penalties for violations.

The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, (30 U.S.C. 181, et seq.)

Provides for leasing of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, gas, oil shale, native asphalt, solid and semi-solid bitumen, bituminous rock, and gilsonite on lands containing such deposits owned by the United States, including those in national forests, but excluding those within the national petroleum and oil shale reserves. It preserves the right of pre-1920 oil shale mining claims to be patented, mandates a broad spectrum of requirements for lease management, and authorizes the Secretary to determine suitability of public lands for oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way.

The Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351-359)	Provides for the leasing of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, gas, oil shale, and sulfur which are owned or acquired by the United States and which are within the lands acquired by the United States, with the consent of the head of the agency having jurisdiction over the lands containing such deposits. It provides that all mineral leasing receipts derived from leases under this act shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury and shall be distributed in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease. The intention is that this act shall not affect the distribution of receipts pursuant to legislation applicable to such lands.
The Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973 (30 U.S.C. 185)	Authorizes the Secretary to determine suitability of public lands for oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way, and issue rights-of-way and other land use authorizations related to the Trans-Alaska pipeline. Rights-of-way applicants and permittees are to reimburse the United States for all costs associated with processing applications and monitoring pipeline construction and operations.
The Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 719)	Authorizes the granting of certificates, rights-of-way, permits, and leases.
The Materials Act of 1947, as amended (30 U.S.C. 601-604 et seq.)	Provides for the sale of common variety materials for personal, commercial or industrial uses and for free use for local, State, and Federal governmental entities.
The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1701) (FOGRMA)	Comprehensive law dealing with royalty management on Federal and Indian leases. In addition to revenue accountability, it includes provisions pertaining to onshore field operations, inspections, and cooperation with State and Indian tribes; duties of lessees and other lease interest owners, transporters, and purchasers of oil and gas; reinstatement of onshore leases terminated by operation of law; and a requirement that the Secretary study whether royalties are adequate for coal, uranium, and non-energy leasable minerals.
The Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (30 U.S.C. 226, et seq.)	Establishes a new oil and gas leasing system, and changes certain operational procedures for onshore Federal lands.
The Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act of 1981 (30 U.S.C. 181, 351)	Permits the owners of oil and gas leases issued after November 16, 1981, to explore, develop, and produce tar sands. Authorizes the issuance of combined hydrocarbon leases in specified areas designated by the Department of the Interior on November 20, 1980.

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, §402 (60 Stat. 1099)	Transferred mineral leasing functions to the Secretary, from the Secretary of Agriculture, for certain acquired lands.
The Department of the Interior Appropriations Act for FY 1981 (42 U.S.C. 6508)	Provides for competitive leasing of oil and gas in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.
The Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976 (30 U.S.C. 201, et seq.)	Requires competitive leasing of coal on public lands, and mandates a broad spectrum of coal operations requirements for lease management.
The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 21e)	Establishes policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and minerals industries, their orderly and economic development, and studying methods for disposal of waste and reclamation.
The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001)	Authorizes the Secretary to issue leases for the development of geothermal resources.
The Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 1988	Lists significant thermal features within the National Park System requiring protection, provides for lease extensions and continuation of leases beyond their primary terms, and requires periodic review of cooperative or unit plans of development.
The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (43 U.S.C. 31(e))	Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the geologic structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.
The Act of March 3, 1909, as amended, and the Act of May 11, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 396, 396(e))	Provides the basic mandate under which BLM supervises minerals operations on Indian Lands. Provides that lands allotted to Indians, and unallotted (Tribal) Indian lands, may be leased for mining purposes, as deemed advisable by the Secretary.
The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA) (43 U.S.C. 1612)	Requires the survey of Alaska Native lands for conveyance to Native corporations and individuals.
The Alaska Statehood Act, as amended (48 U.S.C. Chap. 2 note)	Requires the survey of lands for conveyance to the State.
The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.)	Provides for the designation and conservation of certain public lands in Alaska. BLM responsibilities include six wild and scenic rivers, nine study rivers, one national conservation area, one national recreation area, and one national scenic highway.
43 U.S.C. 2	Provides that the Secretary shall perform all executive duties pertaining to the surveying and sale of public lands, private claims of public lands, and the issuing of patents for all grants of land under the authority of the Government.

43 U.S.C. 52

Provides that the Secretary shall cause all public lands to be surveyed and monumented, that all private land claims shall be surveyed after they have been confirmed, and that the Secretary shall transmit plats of all lands surveyed to such officers as he may designate.

Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988 (43 U.S.C. 1716)

Amends FLPMA to provide for the streamlining of Federal land exchange procedures.

The Desert Land Act of 1877 (43 U.S.C. 321-323)

Provides authority to reclaim arid and semi-arid public lands of the western States through individual effort and private capital.

The Act of August 30, 1949, as amended (43 U.S.C. 687(b))

Authorizes the Secretary to dispose of public lands, and certain withdrawn Federal lands in Alaska, that are classified as suitable for housing and industrial or commercial purposes.

The Act of May 24, 1928, as amended (49 U.S.C. App. 211-213)

Authorizes the Secretary to lease contiguous unappropriated public lands (not to exceed 2,560 acres) for a public airport.

The Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (49 U.S.C. 2215)

Authorizes conveyance of lands to public agencies for use as airports and airways.

The Engle Act of February 28, 1958 (43 U.S.C. 156)

Provides that withdrawals for the Department of Defense for more than 5,000 acres shall be made by Congress.

The Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Act of 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869)

Authorizes the Secretary to classify public lands for lease or sale for recreation or public purposes.

The R&PP Amendment Act of 1988

Provides that suitable public lands may be made available for use as solid waste disposal sites, in a manner that will protect the United States against unforeseen liability.

The Burton-Santini Act (P.L. 96-586, 94 Stat. 3381)

Authorizes the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada. The proceeds are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada.

The Federal Power Act of 1920, as amended (16 U.S.C. 818)

Allows other uses of Federal waterpower withdrawals with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval.

Indian Self Determination And Education Assistance Act (P.L. 93-638)

Provides for non-competitive contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements entered into between a tribal organization and the Federal government for the planning, conduct, and administration of programs which enhance Indian educational achievement or provide other Federal services more responsive to the needs and desires of those communities.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as amended by Federal Facility Compliance Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 6901-6992)

Authorizes EPA to manage, by regulation, hazardous wastes on active disposal operations. Waives sovereign immunity for Federal agencies with respect to all Federal, State, and local solid and hazardous waste laws and regulations. Makes Federal agencies subject to civil and administrative penalties for violations, and to cost assessments for the administration of the enforcement.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 9601-9673)

Provides for liability, risk assessment, compensation, emergency response, and cleanup (including the cleanup of inactive sites) for hazardous substances. Requires Federal agencies to report sites where hazardous wastes are or have been stored, treated, or disposed, and requires responsible parties, including Federal agencies, to clean-up releases of hazardous substances.

Community Environmental Response Facilitations Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h))

Amendment to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, which expands on the risk assessment requirements for land transfers and disposal.

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11001-11050)

Requires the private sector to inventory chemicals and chemical products, to report those in excess of threshold planning quantities, to inventory its emergency response equipment, to provide annual reports and support to local and State emergency response organizations, and to maintain a liaison with the local and state emergency response organizations and the public.

The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13101-13109)

Requires and encourages prevention and reduction of waste streams and other pollution through minimization, process change, and recycling. Encourages and requires development of new technology and markets to meet the objectives.

The Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 148f)

Provides for the transfer of funds to the Secretary of Agriculture for Mormon cricket and grasshopper control.

The General Mining Law of 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 22, et seq.)

Provides for locating and patenting mining claims where a discovery has been made for locatable minerals on public lands in specified States, mostly in the western United States.

The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended, (43 U.S.C. 31(a))

Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the mineral resources and products of the national domain.

The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970, (30 U.S.C. 21a) (30 U.S.C. 1601, et seq.)

Sets out the policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and mineral industries, and studying methods for waste disposal and reclamation.

The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1989 (43 U.S.C. 1474)

Provides that receipts for 1989 and thereafter from administrative fees (service charges) established by the Secretary for processing actions relating to the administration of the General Mining Laws shall be immediately available to BLM for mining law administration program operations.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66)

Establishes an annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites through FY 1998. The law allows a waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer claims. It also establishes a \$25 per claim location fee for new claims, to be paid when they are recorded with BLM.

The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1994 (P.L. 103-138)

Provides that funds shall be available to BLM for mining law administration program operations, to be reduced by amounts collected from annual mining claim fees.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars are in thousands)

Activity Subactivity	1996 Actual		1997 Enacted		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		1998 Budget Request		Inc (+) Dec (-) from 1997	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
MANAGEMENT OF LANDS & RESOURCES	6,470	566,535	6,904	572,184	0	9,850	156	5,861	7,150	567,495	156	15,331
Land Resources	1,456	112,616	1,559	120,965	0	2,172	94	9,273	1,653	132,430	94	11,445
Soil, Water, & Air	212	16,873	231	19,516	0	363	56	4,300	269	24,301	56	4,863
Rangeland	702	49,902	751	52,059	0	653	16	1,400	767	54,342	16	2,283
Forestry	93	5,491	88	5,510	0	92	1	50	69	5,852	1	142
Riparian	153	14,447	197	16,018	0	275	4	180	201	16,473	4	455
Cultural Resources	154	10,982	156	12,014	0	208	7	900	163	13,122	7	1,106
Wild Horses & Burros	144	14,821	136	15,866	0	331	8	2,443	144	16,640	8	2,774
Wildlife & Fisheries	279	25,045	345	27,234	0	494	0	50	345	27,778	0	544
Wildlife	229	19,909	278	20,101	0	359	0	0	278	20,480	0	359
Fisheries	50	5,079	67	7,133	0	135	0	50	67	7,316	0	185
Threatened & Endangered Species	184	16,473	170	16,500	0	275	1	20	171	16,795	1	295
Recreation	571	44,018	672	45,864	0	844	56	3,651	731	50,589	59	4,725
Wilderness	145	13,975	165	15,072	0	283	12	851	197	16,236	12	1,184
Recreation	397	26,043	436	27,772	0	561	47	3,000	485	31,333	47	3,561
Recreation Operations	29	4,000	49	3,020	0	0	0	0	49	3,020	0	0
Energy & Minerals	937	67,049	1,036	67,493	0	1,120	(7)	(250)	1,029	68,263	(7)	770
Oil & Gas	722	51,716	810	52,056	0	864	(7)	(450)	803	52,470	(7)	414
Coal	87	6,806	76	8,853	0	114	0	50	76	7,017	0	164
Other Mineral Resources	128	6,525	148	6,584	0	142	0	50	148	6,776	0	192
Alaska Minerals*	13	2,000	19	2,010	0	33	0	0	19	2,043	0	33
Realty & Ownership	885	60,225	987	69,856	0	1,123	(32)	(2,034)	955	68,745	(32)	(911)
Alaska Conveyance & Lands	301	26,933	309	29,961	0	497	(37)	(2,334)	272	28,114	(37)	(1,867)
Cadastral Survey	172	10,962	176	11,053	0	183	0	0	176	11,236	0	183
Land & Realty	412	26,310	502	28,822	0	473	5	300	507	29,365	5	773
Resource Protection	712	63,896	679	64,064	0	1,122	29	5,104	706	70,310	29	6,226
Land Maintenance	159	6,486	129	6,000	0	142	2	150	131	6,252	2	292
Resource Mgt Planning	311	30,051	326	32,754	0	593	17	2,750	343	36,067	17	3,343
Facilities Maintenance	132	10,165	130	10,254	0	162	10	2,204	140	12,620	10	2,386
Resource Prot. & Law Enforc.	110	14,978	94	15,076	0	225	0	0	94	15,301	0	225
Hazardous Materials												
Communication Site Mgt.	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Fee Collection*	8	2,000	8	2,000	0	0	0	0	8	2,000	0	0
Offsetting Fees	0	(2,000)	0	(2,000)	0	0	0	0	0	(2,000)	0	0
Grasshoppers, Mormon Crickets, & Emergency	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
Workforce and Organizational Support	833	115,525	913	116,131	0	1,913	4	(1,463)	917	116,581	4	450
Information Systems Oprs.	170	14,425	146	14,630	0	243	0	200	146	15,073	0	443
Administrative Support	663	45,025	667	45,335	0	739	4	(1,337)	671	44,637	4	(698)
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	0	56,075	0	56,166	0	931	0	(226)	0	56,671	0	705
Mining Law Administration	412	0	507	0	0	0	7	0	514	0	7	0
Mining Law Administration	342	27,650	430	27,650	0	0	7	0	437	27,650	7	0
Mining Claim Fee*	70	5,000	77	5,000	0	0	0	0	77	5,000	0	0
Offsetting Collections	0	(32,650)	0	(32,650)	0	0	0	0	0	(32,650)	0	0
Automated Land & Mineral Recordation	177	50,663	196	42,207	0	554	0	(6,600)	196	33,961	0	(8,246)

* In the Interior Budget in Brief and in the MAX database system, these accounts' FTE are shown under "Reimbursables & Other" as they are not "normal" MLR accounts

JUSTIFICATION OF UNCONTROLLABLE COST CHANGES
(dollars are in thousands)

Management of Lands and Resources

	1997 Estimate	1998 Change
Additional cost in 1998 of the January 1997 Pay Raises		2,347
The adjustment is for an additional amount needed in 1998 to fund the remaining 3-month portion of the estimated cost of the, on average, 3.0 percent pay increases effective in January 1997.		
Additional cost in 1998 of the January 1998 Pay Raises		6,606
The amount displayed represents the additional costs of funding an estimated 2.8 percent January 1998 pay increase for GS-series employees and the associated pay rate changes made in other pay series.		
Additional cost in 1998 for Unemployment Compensation Payments		162
The adjustment is for changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.		
Additional cost in 1998 for Rental Payments to GSA		645
The adjustment is for changes in the costs payable to GSA resulting from changes in rates for office and non-office space.		
Increase of Agency CSRS Contributions		
The cost of the Budget's proposed additional 1.51 percent point agency payment to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund for Civil Service Retirement System employees will be absorbed within this request, once the proposal is enacted.		

Activity: Land Resources

Activity Summary (\$000s)

Subactivity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Soil, Water, and Air Management	\$ 16,973 FTE 212	19,518 231	+383 0	+4,300 +58	24,201 289	+4,683 +58
Range Management	\$ 49,902 FTE 702	52,059 751	+883 0	+1,400 +16	54,342 767	+2,283 +16
Forestry Management	\$ 5,491 FTE 93	5,510 88	+92 0	+50 +1	5,652 89	+142 +1
Riparian Management	\$ 14,447 FTE 153	16,018 197	+275 0	+180 +4	16,473 201	+455 +4
Cultural Resource Management	\$ 10,982 FTE 154	12,014 156	+208 0	+900 +7	13,122 163	+1,108 +7
Wild Horse and Burro Management	\$ 14,821 FTE 144	15,866 136	+331 0	+2,443 +8	18,640 144	+2,774 +8
Total Dollars	112,616	120,985	+2,172	+9,273	132,430	+11,445
Total FTE	1,458	1,559	0	+94	1,653	+94

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

This activity provides for integrated management of certain public land renewable and cultural resources. BLM manages these resources on a landscape basis in which each subactivity contributes to the overall health of the landscape. The objective of this activity in concert with other program activities is to provide resource values, uses and benefits, such as forest and rangeland vegetation; watershed values; riparian habitat; forage for livestock; cultural values; and wild horse and burro management. Subactivities within the Land Resources Activity are summarized below.

- ① *Soil, Water, and Air Management* - The Soil, Water, and Air subactivity provides for the protection of watershed values and air quality on the public lands. It also is responsible for BLM's efforts at reducing salinity and runoff from the public lands to protect water quality; supporting BLM's comprehensive "Riparian-Wetlands" initiative; and providing basic data and technical information for public lands watershed and air resources.

- ② *Rangeland Management* - BLM authorizes approximately 19,100 grazing preference holders to graze their livestock on about 164 million acres of public land in 16 western states. These preference holders graze approximately 3.7 million livestock (2.0 million cattle and 1.7 million sheep) and constitute a highly significant portion of total grazing in some western states. For example, 88 percent of the cattle produced in Idaho, 64 percent in Wyoming, and 63 percent in Arizona graze at least part of the year on public rangelands.

BLM manages public rangelands to ensure their long-term health, natural diversity, and productivity. Through interdisciplinary management techniques, rangeland management activities contribute to the well being of many other programs. Activities, such as inventory, monitoring, development of vegetation objectives, integrated weed management and activity plan development are completed jointly with other programs, and facilitate our ability to meet fish and wildlife habitat needs, wild horse and burro needs, and watershed requirements as well as to provide livestock forage. Through the rangeland management program, the condition of upland ranges and riparian areas can be maintained or improved for a variety of uses and values.

BLM stresses the management of rangeland resources on a landscape basis, considering the interrelationships of living organisms (plants and animals), the physical environment (soil, water, air), and landscape characteristics when developing and implementing resource objectives and management actions.

- ③ *Forestry Management* - BLM is responsible for the management, development, and protection of approximately 45 million acres of forest land in 11 western states and Alaska (excluding western Oregon). An estimated 9 million acres are forest lands of commercial timber capability, including a potential 7 million acres in Alaska, and 36 million acres are woodland that, while they do not produce commercial timber, are important sources of woodland products such as fenceposts and Christmas trees, and are key to overall watershed resource health. These forested lands are uniquely woven throughout the public lands. Management of these lands emphasizes overall forest ecosystem management while providing for the harvest of commercial timber and other forest products. This forest management strategy is an essential link to these other BLM programs and strategic plans, and reflects the new forest policy of managing from a forest ecosystems perspective.

- ④ *Riparian Management* - The BLM manages nearly 24 million acres of land classified as riparian or wetland. These areas support some of the most ecologically diverse plant and animal communities on the public lands. Because of their importance to many natural ecosystems and resources, including wildlife habitat and fisheries, and their relative scarcity, they are often focal points for other multiple-use activities as well.

The BLM places a high priority on the management and improvement of riparian-wetland systems. Riparian area management is a key issue on rangeland areas and continues to be a focal point of resource management priorities. These areas have ecological significance far beyond their small acreage. They provide vital components of the habitat for hundreds of wildlife and fish species, remove sediment from water, afford greater water storage capacity, dissipate flood waters and offer excellent

recreational opportunities.

- ⑤ *Cultural Resources Management* - As the manager of the Nation's largest land estate, the BLM manages the Federal Government's largest, most varied, and scientifically important body of cultural resources. The BLM has conducted inventory on more than 10 million acres of the 264 million acres of public lands in the 11 western states and Alaska, or about four percent of the total area. More than 175,000 cultural properties (e.g., archaeological and historic sites) have been discovered through this inventory, with estimates of the total number ranging between four and five million. These resources span the entire period of human presence in the Western Hemisphere.
- ⑥ *Wild Horse & Burro Management* - BLM emphasizes the management of wild horses and burros on the land, including habitat management, census, monitoring and the establishment of coordinated interdisciplinary herd management plans. There are currently about 42,100 wild horses and burros on public lands.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Soil, Water, and Air Management

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of the soil, water and air program are to:

- Manage soil, water and air resources in a manner which provides for their proper use, assessment, and protection;
- Establish ecological site baseline data (including soil surveys) on high priority areas and provide monitoring of resource conditions and trends in developing management plans for resource management programs;
- Identify and quantify uses of water resources on public lands and provide for the legal and physical availability of water to meet multiple-use needs;
- Implement watershed best management practices (BMPs) in order to improve overall management of watersheds and minimize harmful consequences of erosion, saline discharges, water quality degradation, and flood and sediment damage;
- Participate in interdisciplinary and interagency activities that achieve healthy, productive riparian-wetland ecosystems; and,
- Implement watershed management actions to enhance resource conditions, remediate polluted drainages by removing or mitigating point sources such as abandoned mines, and ensure compliance with State water quality requirements.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

In 1998, the Bureau of Land Management requests \$24,201,000 in the Soil, Water, and Air Subactivity, a net program increase of \$4,300,000. During 1998 greater emphasis will continue to be accorded to prescribed burning and abandoned mine land reclamation which were appropriated \$1,000,000 each during 1997. The program will also continue identifying water sources and filing water rights in accordance with State water law.

- In 1997 \$1,000,000 was appropriated to enable BLM to more aggressively pursue a *prescribed burn* program. With these funds the BLM plans to burn over 80,000 acres, and add to the program's visibility and effectiveness. To maintain and increase the efforts towards improving the land through an ecosystem approach through the use of prescribed fire an additional increase of \$1,000,000 in funding is proposed for 1998.
- *Abandoned mine land* (AML) sites on Federal lands, particularly hardrock mining sites, can be a major source of water quality degradation and environmental pollution. Acid

mine drainage, elevated metals concentrations, and increased sedimentation typify the impacts to water resources from some AML sites. Federal land managers are now striving to address AML impacts to water quality via a coordinated, interagency, risk-based watershed approach. This watershed approach was initiated in 1996 with statewide analysis and characterization in Colorado and Montana. In 1997 with funding of \$1,000,000 the prototype program in Colorado and Montana focused on State priority watersheds where Federal land sites cause water quality problems and then applies the range of available cleanup authorities, mechanisms, and delegations as well as involving Federal, State, and private stakeholders. In 1997, \$750,000 will be spent in Montana on actual site cleanups and \$250,000 will be spent in Colorado on site cleanup and biological monitoring in the State priority watersheds.

The Fiscal Year 1998 budget request will continue the on-the-ground cleanup activities in Montana, as well as AML site cleanup in Colorado. In addition, the Department will be considering the addition of a third pilot state to the watershed cleanup effort. The AML interagency watershed cleanup initiative supports the Department's new partnership with the Western Governors Association and other Federal and western State agencies which will address all hardrock AML issues, from water pollution to public safety concerns, through partnerships and incentives.

- On-the-ground restoration efforts will continue on the *Rio Puerco watershed* in New Mexico and the *San Miguel River* in Colorado at a funding levels consistent with the \$350,000 and \$50,000, respectively, allocated during 1997. Management efforts to reduce silt loading will focus on improving vegetative cover in upland areas and the riparian zone. Special emphasis will be placed on management of livestock grazing, oil and gas development and off highway vehicle (OHV) use. Designating and managing toward desired plant communities will result in increased type conversions in both woodland and sagebrush communities. Approximately 5,000 acres will be treated to increase plant diversity and ground cover. Other work will include dam and roadway maintenance, riparian fencing, plantings, and the construction of small check dams. Interagency coordination and monitoring will continue as in the past.
- The Departments of the Interior (BLM and the Bureau of Reclamation) and Agriculture are charged by law with salt loading reduction to the Colorado River system. The BLM will continue to reduce salt loading and discharges from the public lands above the present 33,400 tons, to reach its tonnage goals as outlined in the 1996 Federal Plan of Implementation. In 1998, \$800,000 is planned for the BLM's Colorado River water quality improvement effort, which will help maintain the flow-weighted average annual salinity at or below the numeric criteria at three river reference stations.
- *Restoration of BLM Watershed Resources.* BLM will continue to implement Section 319 of the Clean Water Act. The Water Quality Act requires BLM to participate in State and Federal water quality planning and restoration activities. This includes developing best management practices for controlling non-point source pollution.
- BLM will continue to support activities of the *U.S./Mexico Border Field Committee* in 1998. Based on recommendations of the US/Mexico Border Environmental Issues Field Coordinating Committee, BLM is funding four cooperative efforts with other

Department of the Interior Agencies. These projects are as follows:

- ① *Environmental Education.* This effort is designed to develop international forums, workshops, environmental education outreach programs, and specialized training courses on ecosystem management, protected area management, resource protection, and planning of protected areas in the United States and Mexico. This project will focus on human resource development strategies, enhancement of present information exchange systems, and support for strengthening existing and new international forums.
 - ② *Upper San Pedro River Basin.* This project will focus on management of the Upper San Pedro River Basin, a key watershed shared by both the United States and Mexico. An interagency team will conduct a basin-wide scientific assessment of hydrological, geological, biophysical, social, and economic systems and their interrelationships within the Upper San Pedro River Basin. The team will gather the information and prepare a report that: 1) describes the current status and availability of data, 2) identifies environmental problems and future concerns, and 3) recommends options for future cooperative research and management. Filling data gaps identified in this draft report is a critical step toward implementing ecosystem management in the Upper San Pedro River Basin.
 - ③ *"Sisters" Area* (paired sites on both sides of the US -Mexico border). This project will concentrate on the development of operational strategies and public involvement in the design and management of areas along the United States-Mexico border (e.g., western Sonoran Desert) that will protect unique natural and cultural resources.
 - ④ *Habitat Restoration.* This includes several cooperative projects along the United States-Mexico border that will help restore degraded riparian areas and wildlife habitat, including habitat for neotropical migratory birds.
- During 1997 BLM allocated \$225,000 for *Corporation for National and Community Service projects*. BLM proposes to continue this level of funding for projects such as the Fort Ord, CA site which was initiated in 1995 as a partnership agreement with the California Conservation Corps (CCC) and Monterey Bay communities adjacent to Fort Ord. This partnership is geared toward the management and protection of approximately 15,000 acres of land to be transferred to the BLM from the Department of Defense during 1995 and 1996.
 - *Resource evaluation* includes monitoring efforts to determine the effectiveness of BLM management programs and includes monitoring of watersheds and airsheds to determine if management actions and investments are achieving intended objectives while meeting required water and air quality standards. As an example, BLM personnel coordination time was made available to the Federal Clean Air Partnership (FCAP), of which BLM is a member, as part of the PM-10 Air Quality Study in the San Joaquin Valley. This partnership is a coordinating and technical advisory group on air quality issues in the Sierra Nevada. The FCAP partnership consists of representatives from

the BLM, NPS, and USFS. The objective of the group is to pool personnel, resources, and expertise to improve, maintain, and protect the air quality and associated air quality values of lands managed by the FCAP agencies. A further objective is to prevent or minimize the threat to public health and safety, damage to natural site characteristics, and economic losses due to degraded air quality. As another example, BLM has directed a total of \$350,000 in the States of California, Nevada, and Oregon to demonstrate how existing information and technology can be used as various scales (e.g., allotment, landscape) to help implement Standards and Guidelines consistent with objectives of the Rangeland Ecosystem Group of Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP). Interpretation and application of climate and air data are used to support operational activities such as grazing management, prescribed burning, smoke management, fire rehabilitation, wilderness baseline monitoring, and energy and minerals development. With increased use of prescribed burns in forest management and rangeland activities, more emphasis is being placed on modeling for smoke management and regulatory compliance.

Conducting *watershed analysis* will continue to be a significant effort on public lands in 1998. A watershed analysis is an assessment of factors affecting the resources' values and uses in a watershed area or ecosystem. This watershed analysis approach is a joint effort with other agencies, primarily the US Forest Service. The watershed analysis consists of a multi-disciplinary assessment of factors affecting the health and management of watersheds, including such factors as current vegetative conditions, current erosion or the potential for erosion, water quality, and uses/factors affecting watershed resources (e.g., roads, recreational use, livestock grazing, timber harvest, etc.). These analyses are conducted in conjunction with other land owners and interests within the watershed/ecosystem area and consider social and economic factors in addition to physical and biological factors.

- As required by *the National Dam Inspection Act of 1972*, BLM will continue to inspect dams which exceed 25 feet in height or impound more than 50 acre-feet of water.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+ /-)
\$ (000's)	24,201	+ 4,300
FTE	289	+ 58

The 1998 Budget Request is \$24,201,000 and 289 FTE, a net program increase of \$4,300,000 and 58 FTE. This increase will provide additional support for environmental protection. A shift in program emphasis will involve increased focus on stormwater pollution

control from abandoned mines. This shift underscores our belief that clean water is basic to healthy lands. The 1998 program also provides for a more aggressive prescribed burn program focused at reducing the loss of valuable natural resources and reducing the future cost of wildfire suppression, and reflects the increase necessary to address program specific issues in the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument.

Abandoned Mine Land/Stormwater Management: + \$3,000,000; (+ 30 FTE)

This increase provides an enhanced focus on stormwater pollution control from the thousands of abandoned mines that represent a serious water resource and land management problem, and places public land resources and land users at risk. Efforts will be restricted to areas where owners of old mining claims and mines cannot be identified nor located and are, therefore, abandoned, and no hope of funding through other authority is possible.

Based on earlier Federal/State efforts, BLM will be able to build on its mitigation work which was initiated in Montana in 1997. In Montana, on-the-ground clean up activities of specific abandoned mine sites which contribute pollutants to the Boulder River and other priority watersheds will be accelerated. In Colorado, the initial characterization and monitoring of the Animas River watershed will proceed along with on-the-ground corrective work of abandoned mines which contribute major pollutant loads and can be successfully remediated. The remediation of priority abandoned mine sites in the Montana and Colorado priority watersheds will result in reduced Bureau liability, improved water quality, benefits to other impacted resources (e.g., fisheries, riparian habitat) and downstream users (e.g., municipalities), and reduced risks to the public from safety and environmental hazards associated with abandoned mines. Funding will also enable the Department to proceed with the initial scoping of watersheds in a third state for future abandoned mine cleanup activities.

Prescribed Burns: + \$1,000,000; (+ 27 FTE)

As guided by the principles and policies of the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review the increase provides for an aggressive prescribed burn program. Efforts will be focused at reducing the loss of valuable natural resources and reducing the future cost of wildfire suppression. Twenty of the increased FTE are seasonal FTE and will be used primarily to assist in a prescribed burn program that is an integral part of a number of watershed improvement efforts. Prescribe burns ultimately improve vegetative cover and, thus, reduce erosion, runoff and improve water quality. Prescribed burns also help remove undesirable vegetation and improve the amount and value of existing vegetation. Among other benefits, there is an improvement in habitat and forage for wildlife and livestock. Prescribed burns also reduce the future cost of wildfire suppression. An additional 40,000 acres of prescribed burn will be initiated with the increased funding.

Grand Staircase: + \$300,000; (+ 1 FTE)

Approximately \$300,000 and 1 FTE of the Soil Water and Air program increase will be directed toward the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument. With the designation of this area to National Monument status, the BLM anticipates a significant increase in visitation. This increase of visitors brings a concern of potential health and human safety issues related to abandoned mines. These issues concern both physical safety and safety

relative to possible impacts to water supplies from stormwater drainage associated with these mines. These funds will be primarily used to assess health and human safety issues related to abandoned mines within the boundary of the Monument. These funds will also be used to improve vegetative management in the Monuments's uplands which impact the Monument's soil and water resources, and support other soil, water, and air issues associated with the Monument's planning process. See the General Statement for further information on the Grand Staircase.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Watershed Analysis (000s acres)	1,100	1,500	1,500	0
Prescribed Fire (acres)	40,000	80,000	120,000	+40,000
Vegetation/Land Treatment (acres)	6,700	6,000	6,000	0
Watershed Projects Developed (number)	100	120	120	0

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Rangeland Management

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Enhance the integrity, diversity, and productivity of rangeland ecosystems while providing resource products, uses, values and services on a sustainable basis;
- Provide stability to the livestock industry;
- Increase the area of upland rangelands in healthy, proper functioning condition;
- Establish ecological site baseline data on high priority areas for use in monitoring resource conditions and trends;
- Implement standards and guidelines which protect watersheds and minimize harmful consequences of erosion, saline discharges, water quality degradation, and flood and sediment damage;
- Maintain cooperation with Resource Advisory Councils, State universities, State and local agencies, rangeland users and interested public for rangeland health through management or range betterment strategies and techniques;
- Provide appropriate levels of livestock forage consistent with resource capabilities; and
- Increase cooperative integrated weed management programs with other Federal agencies, States, counties and private land managers for the management of noxious weeds which are adversely affecting the health and productivity of public lands.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

In 1998, the Bureau of Land Management requests \$54,342,000 for the Rangeland Management Subactivity, a program increase of \$1,400,000. Major areas of emphasis for this funding will include:

- The development of regional and local *standards and guidelines* for uses affecting rangeland, including associated environmental assessments, will continue to be a significant effort in 1998. The goal is to develop these standards and guidelines to address local issues and needs.
- *Resource Evaluation.* In 1998, 2 million acres of ecological site inventories will be targeted for completion. Ecological site inventories, which are developed using soil survey data in combination with vegetation analysis, form the basis for identifying desired plant communities on upland resource ecosystems. Most BLM monitoring

efforts which relate to ecosystem production, capability and/or change depend on having quality ecological site inventories. These inventories are used to establish baseline data to support both monitoring and activity planning, and to determine the extent, condition, and potential of upland and riparian management areas. During 1997 and 1998, BLM will initiate a test of the National Resource Inventory (NRI) methodology on public lands in Colorado. The Colorado NRI project will be conducted in conjunction with the Natural Resource Conservation Service's (NRCS) completion of the inventory on private lands.

- Interdisciplinary *monitoring* studies have been established on about 10,300 livestock allotments. Of these, 5,000 will have monitoring data collected in 1998. Further, the monitoring data will be evaluated through interdisciplinary analysis on an estimated 520 of these allotments.
- The BLM will continue to emphasize the *Seeking Common Ground Initiative* in 1998. This effort focuses on reducing longstanding conflicts between big game and livestock. Through partnership efforts between BLM's range and wildlife programs, the Forest Service and national and regional cooperators such as American Farm Bureau, National Cattlemen's Beef Association, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and the Wildlife Management Institute, a number of demonstration projects are being implemented. A key to the success of Seeking Common Ground has been the grass-roots involvement of all interests in identifying issues and solutions.
- *Resource Improvement and Maintenance.* Approximately \$3,500,000 will be directed to improving upland rangelands in support of riparian area objectives. Range improvements will be directed towards improving the productivity of public rangeland ecosystems to benefit livestock; fish and wildlife habitat; riparian values; watershed protection and other resource values. The rangeland improvement policy encourages private parties and other beneficiaries to contribute funds toward improvement of rangeland conditions and shifts project maintenance responsibilities to the benefitting user. The BLM continues to be responsible for maintenance of land treatments and certain structural improvements such as reservoirs and water developments requiring specialized equipment. The 1998 program will provide for completing approximately 450 new improvement projects, and vegetation treatments on approximately 30,000 acres.
- *Integrated Weed Management.* Since September, 1995 six integrated weed management pilot projects have been designated in *Colorado*; BLM is involved in three of those pilots: Axial Basin, White River and Platte River. In *Montana*, noxious weed infested lands have increased threefold in ten years, from about 91,000 acres in 1985 to about 292,000 acres in 1995. Montana received funding for one of the four Weed Management Demonstration Areas (Blackfoot Ecosystem Weed Management Demonstration Area) and for three pilot projects. The other Weed Management Demonstration Areas (WMDA) are located in Idaho/Oregon (Tri-State WMDA), Oregon (Bridge Creek WMDA), and Utah (Squarrose WMDA). All of these programs are cooperative efforts with the majority of landowners in the areas working together. Major emphasis is for prevention, early detection and eradication, education and awareness, inventory, mapping, and monitoring. Other integrated weed management

methods like chemical and biological treatments are also used on these projects. Utah chemically treated almost 12,000 acres of public land to prevent the growth of noxious weeds after severe fires in the 1996 fire season. Utah is experiencing a rapid spread of noxious weeds throughout the State.

- **Livestock Grazing Use Administration.** BLM's grazing administration activities are designed to: ① manage livestock grazing in a manner which meets land use plan objectives, and protects or enhances resource conditions; and ② meet livestock operator needs through the timely issuance of grazing billings, permits, leases and other administrative requirements. *Range use supervision* continues to receive emphasis to ensure that grazing is managed to achieve both upland and riparian area objectives and that the terms and conditions of permits and leases are met.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	54,342	+ 1,400
FTE	767	+ 16

The 1998 Budget Request is \$54,342,000 and 767 FTE, a program increase of \$1,400,000 and 16 FTE. This increase will be used to improve rangeland health with emphasis on increasing the BLM's efforts at integrated weed management, and reflects the increase necessary to address program specific issues in the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument.

Noxious Weeds: + \$1,000,000; (+ 15 FTE)

Noxious weed infestations threaten the productivity of rangelands, wildlife habitat, and adjacent agricultural lands, occur on many public land areas throughout the western United States, and pose health hazards to grazing animals. At present, weed infestations are increasing at an accelerating rate. Over 8 million acres of BLM administered lands currently have serious weed populations. Prevention, detection, quick control, education, and awareness of new/small infestations are paramount. Better inventory information is needed on the location and trend of invasive plant infestations. There will be significant ecological, recreational, and economic benefits to the public as a result of improved resource conditions that will result from noxious weed control. BLM will continue the Interagency Agreement with the Agriculture Research Service, Western Biological Control Center. This will facilitate the collection, identification, screening, introduction, rearing and release of biological weed control efforts as a vital part of integrated weed management. The BLM will treat noxious weeds using an integrated management approach (chemical, cultural, biological, mechanical) on a total acreage of approximately 258,000 acres. The bulk of the acreage (190,000 acres)

constitutes the result of past biological treatment applications that are still effectively at work (for example, *tansy ragwort* management in Oregon). Although all activities within MLR will contribute to the integrated management approach to noxious weed management the Rangeland Management Subactivity will provide the bulk of resources for this effort in 1998.

Increased funds in noxious weed control would be utilized as follows:

- **Weed Pilot Projects.** Weed pilot projects, either existing or newly established, in each State will continue to receive priority. These projects are cooperative partnership efforts designed to help prevent the spread of weeds at the local, community level. Ideas and processes generated by these projects will be communicated to others as new cooperative weed management programs are developed.
- **Weed Prevention and Early Detection.** The Federal government is a partner in the field of Integrated Weed Management. Performing the leadership role in the development of strategies for early detection and prevention, and the development of education and awareness programs is a key aspect of being an active partner in Integrated Weed Management.
- **Integrated Weed Management.** Priority will be given to early control of small infestations. Emphasis will also be on establishing new cooperative weed management areas or expanding existing ones.
- **Inventory.** Just as in fire suppression or control, in Integrated Weed Management the more efficient expenditure of funds is when the population of weeds (or fire) is small; just as in fire, the formation of and emphasis on cooperative weed management areas, is analogous to Cooperative Agreements with local and State fire agencies. The same comparison follows for inventories; to find new infestations inventories are needed. Cooperative inventories are better, because they build or improve the cooperative relationships needed to combat a common problem which crosses ownership boundaries, degrading land owned by everyone. With the emphasis on cooperative efforts at the State and local level, the ownership and responsibility for the problem will be shared, ultimately, the only way that Integrated Weed Management will work. Better information about invasive plant infestations and their trends is needed, therefore initiating new weed inventories or continuing ongoing weed inventories on public land will be emphasized. Cooperative inventories are highly encouraged.

Grand Staircase: + \$400,000; (+ 1 FTE)

Approximately \$400,000 and 1 FTE of the Rangeland Management program increase will be directed toward the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument. The designation of this area as a National Monument will increase visitation and could have impacts on historical uses and users. To identify areas of resource use competition and disruption, these funds will be used to increase vegetative monitoring, livestock grazing use supervision, and to support other vegetative and rangeland management issues associated with the Monument's planning process. See the General Statement for further information on the Grand Staircase.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Allotments Monitored (number)	4,500	5,000	5,000	0
Allotments Evaluated (number)	880	520	520	0
Weed Treatments (acres)	42,200	47,000	52,000	+5,000
Rangeland Improvement Projects Developed (number)	450	450	450	0
Vegetation/Land Treatment (acres)	25,000	30,000	30,000	0

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Forestry Management

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Maintain forest ecosystem health and diversity while producing a sustained yield of multiple forest products and benefits;
- Expedite timber salvage sales in an environmentally sensitive manner to prevent loss of public resources and reduce fire hazards;
- Receive fair market value for the sale or use of forest products, and prevent, investigate, and eliminate unauthorized use; and
- Initiate forest management practices which meet landscape objectives including vegetative treatments which enhance wildlife habitats, support species protection, and encourage healthy communities.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- The 1998 funding request is \$5,652,000 and 89 FTE, a program increase of \$50,000 and 1 FTE from the 1997 enacted level.
- The BLM is responsible for the management, development, and protection of approximately 45 million acres of forest land in 11 western states and Alaska (excluding western Oregon). These forests provide a myriad of public uses and benefits. BLM's management and understanding of forest systems continue to evolve in response to new information and public values.
- Many forested areas are characterized by overly dense stands of trees due, in part, to decades of intensive efforts to eliminate fire from the landscape. In 1998, BLM will focus on improving forest ecosystem health through density reduction and an aggressive fuels management program.
- BLM will continue to produce a sustainable supply of timber and non-timber resources by providing for varying management approaches that restore and sustain the health, productivity and diversity of forests. Timber production objectives will be balanced and integrated with the demand for other forest ecosystem values such as wildlife habitat, visual resources and water quality. In 1998, the BLM expects to offer 45 MMBF of timber volume for sale and offer 40,000 vegetative product permits.
- BLM will also continue to emphasize the reforestation of harvested areas and areas that have been deforested through fire, insect and disease epidemics, or other natural disasters. Although there was a significant decrease in the number of acres reforested

between 1996 and 1997, the number of reforested acres should remain consistent with the 1997 level. There are sizeable fluctuations in State acres planted depending on natural events and the magnitude of annual harvests.

- BLM's commercial woodlands of the arid and semiarid environments of the Great Basin, Intermountain, and Desert Southwest are the primary source of BLM forest products outside of the O&C lands. BLM efforts in 1998 will continue to be on providing timber products that are in high public demand, such as posts, poles, fuelwood, Christmas tress, and pine nuts. These products are purchased by both individuals for personal use and by small businesses that resell the commodity to the public. For many Native American groups and some rural communities, BLM woodlands are the principal source of fuel wood for home heating and cooking.
- To improve forest health conditions, the BLM has placed priority on the salvage of timber in insect outbreak and forest fire areas. In 1993, the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund was established to promote forest health, which includes salvage and reforestation work. Further information on BLM's 1998 planned salvage effort is included in the FEHRF Permanent Operating Fund section.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	5,652	+50
FTE	89	+1

- The 1998 funding request is \$5,652,000 and 89 FTE, a program increase of \$50,000 and 1 FTE. The funding increase will be directed towards the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument. These funds will be used to better understand the role of the Pinon/Juniper vegetative community in the Grand Staircase and Colorado Plateau ecosystem and to support woodland issues associated with the Monument's planning effort. For a further description of Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument refer to the General Statement of this book.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Non salvage sale volume offered (MMBF)	47	45	45	0
Reforestation (acres)	4,255	2,000	2,000	0
Sale of vegetative products (number of permits)	31,000	31,890	40,000	+ 8,110
Forest stand treatments (acres)	2,341	2,890	2,000	-890

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Riparian Management

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Manage riparian-wetland and aquatic areas to achieve healthy and productive conditions for long-term benefits and values.
- Restore and maintain riparian-wetland areas so that 75 percent or more are in proper functioning condition by 1998.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- In 1998, the Bureau of Land Management requests \$16,473,000 for the Riparian Management Subactivity, a program increase of \$180,000. Major emphasis areas for this funding will include:
- In 1991, the BLM director approved the *Riparian-Wetland Initiative for the 1990's*, which establishes national goals and objectives for managing riparian-wetland resources on public land. The plan places emphasis on maintaining and improving riparian-wetland habitats through a coordinated approach involving a variety of disciplines and user groups. As BLM nears the end of 1998, these goals and objectives will be reassessed in terms of the budget and progress that has been made, and adjustments will be made accordingly.
- In addition to the \$16,473,000 current funding level in this subactivity, about \$6,500,000 from other subactivities will be expended off-site to improve the condition of adjacent rangeland and forest ecosystems directly affecting watershed values and the health and condition of riparian areas. This off-site funding was previously reported as part of the riparian-wetland initiative.
- *Resource Assessment* - In recent years, the BLM has expended considerable effort in evaluating the condition, trend and health of riparian-wetland and aquatic areas. An assessment technique has been developed to determine and report on the functioning condition of these areas. The condition of riparian areas is reported in four categories: proper functioning condition, functional-at risk, nonfunctional, and unknown.

Riparian and aquatic areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality; filter sediment, capture bedload, and aid floodplain development; develop root masses that stabilize streambanks against cutting action; develop diverse ponding and channel characteristics to provide the habitat and water depth, duration, and temperature necessary for fish production, waterfowl breeding, and other uses; and support greater

biodiversity.

Trends are also reported for riparian areas and are a key consideration in interpreting the data. Areas identified as functional-at risk, with a downward trend, are often the highest management priority because they are in danger of immediate degradation. At the same time, these areas often retain much of the resiliency associated with functioning areas and there is usually opportunity to reverse this trend through changes in management.

In the 11 *western states and Alaska*, based on the most recent assessment data, the condition of the flowing water riparian stream miles and standing water wetland areas is as follows:

Condition of BLM riparian stream miles and non-stream wetland acres
(expressed as percent of total).

Condition Class	11 Western States		Alaska	
	Riparian Stream Miles (%)	Standing Water Wetland Acres (%)	Riparian Stream Miles (%)	Standing Water Wetland Acres (%)
Proper Functioning	30	20	93	80
Functioning- at Risk	36	8	0	1
Non-Functional	12	2	1	0
Unknown	22	70	6	19

- In 1997 \$500,000 was allocated for *Wood River wetland restoration* and \$1,200,000 was budgeted for *challenge cost share projects* supporting riparian area restoration projects. During 1998 restoration activities will include, among other actions, the modification of livestock grazing practices (grazing intensity, duration, and period of use) to ensure that the requirements for riparian habitat maintenance or recovery are being met. This may entail the modification of livestock grazing systems, the establishment of special riparian management pastures, or the periodic exclusion of livestock grazing from some stream segments.

Other restoration activities will include streambank stabilization practices such as the placement of woody debris along cut-banks, willow and tree plantings, and the installation of gabions to slow/redirect water flows. While riparian enhancement measures will include vegetative treatments to remove nonnative species such as tamarisk (salt cedar) and other undesirable vegetative species.

In 1998, BLM is proposing to apply more intensive management (utilizing a combination of practices listed above) on approximately 1,200 stream miles and 8,000 acres of wetlands. It is anticipated that these restoration activities will result in a portion of BLM's non-functioning riparian ecosystems moving to riparian ecosystems

which are properly functioning or functioning at-risk.

Specific areas of significance where emphasis will be placed in 1998 include San Rafael River in Utah, Muddy Creek in Wyoming, Evacuation Creek and Dry Creek Basin and Owl Mountain in Colorado, bull trout areas in the Big Butte Resource Area of Idaho, the Mattole Estuary area in California, Muleshoe ecosystem area in Arizona, Blackfoot River in Montana, and grazing allotments involving Lahontan Cutthroat Trout throughout Nevada and Oregon.

Also, in 1998 BLM proposes to continue the functioning condition assessment by assessing 3,400 miles of riparian stream miles and 25,600 acres of wetlands.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	16,473	+ 180
FTE	201	+ 4

The 1998 Budget Request is \$16,473,000 and 201 FTE, a program increase of \$180,000 and 4 FTE. The funding increase will be directed toward the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument. In the West, riparian areas are the foci of many uses, activities, and values. With the anticipated increase in visitation to this area as a result of Monument designation, the probability of increased conflict or incompatibility of uses in these sensitive areas will also increase. These funds will be used to integrate riparian management strategies in with strategies developed for the uplands to improve riparian conditions through on-the-ground project work, and to support the Monument's planning efforts. See the General Statement for further information on the Grand Staircase.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Stream Riparian Assessment (miles)	3,400	3,400	3,400	0
Riparian Improvement Projects Developed (number)	300	620	620	0
Riparian Areas Improved (miles)	1,600	1,600	1,600	0

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Cultural Resource Management

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Manage cultural and paleontological resources for the widest range of public uses, including recreational, educational, scientific, socio-cultural and aesthetic benefits, as well as enhancing local economies and job opportunities.
- Support the Administration's emphasis on protecting natural and cultural resources and environmental values by safeguarding paleontological and cultural properties and investigating instances of resource destruction and disturbance.
- Apply the data from archaeological, historical, and paleontological studies to enhance ecosystem management by providing land managers with the time-depth perspective from these disciplines that land managers need to make wise decisions on maintaining and restoring the health of the public lands.
- Ensure full public participation in resource decision making, especially to coordinate and consult with Native Americans with respect to their traditional uses of public lands and resources and their cultural and religious concerns.
- Properly manage and preserve museum collections removed from the public lands located in Federal and non-Federal repositories.
- Promote public awareness and appreciation of archaeological, historical, paleontological and environmental resources through interpretive and educational programs (Heritage Education and Adventures in the Past.)
- Develop and sustain partnerships with public and private entities to protect, study, and interpret archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources, to accomplish critical stabilization and site management, to share information and limited financial resources, and to use these resources to support children and adult education programs.
- Review and issue permits to conduct archaeological, historical and paleontological investigations on public lands, and monitor approved activities.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- The 1998 Budget Request for Cultural Resource Management is \$13,122,000 and 163 FTE, a program increase of \$900,000 and 7 FTE. The BLM is steward for the Federal government's largest and most varied body of cultural resources, an estimated 4 to 5 million cultural properties. These range in age from the 11,700-year old Mesa Site in the Brooks Range of Alaska to the prehistoric Anasazi complex of the Southwest U.S.

to the remains of Spanish period exploration to more recent sites documenting westward migration, as well as the history of ranching, mining, railroading, and homesteading. As far as paleontological resources are concerned, nearly fifty percent of the vertebrate fossils in America's major museums have come from lands administered by the BLM. In addition, BLM's Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry has produced material for more public exhibits than any other dinosaur quarry on earth.

- **Streamlining the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 Process:** The BLM has been coordinating with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers to streamline the Section 106 process. In a Programmatic Agreement expected to be signed in the first half of 1997, the agreement will streamline the BLM's compliance process by cutting routine external consultation, making oversight of the process an internal function, and making field managers explicitly responsible for results.
- **Tourism and Interpretation:** The Cultural Heritage Programs contribute to enhancing local economies and creating job opportunities. The *Adventures in the Past* initiative responds to the growing tourism travel market. Well maintained and interpreted cultural and paleontological resources located in rural areas provide excellent opportunities to attract tourists and expand local economies, while discouraging looting by local and outside traffickers. Significant cultural resource attractions include Grand Gulch in UT, the Chacoan Outlier and Navajo Refuge sites and El Malpais National Conservation Area in NM, the CA Desert Conservation Area, the San Pedro and Gila Box National conservation Areas in AZ, Pompeys Pillar and Garnet Ghost Town in MT, South Pass City in WY, Warner Valley in OR and the Red Rock National Conservation Area in NV. The Anasazi Heritage Center in CO is a public museum and repository for artifacts and archaeological records from the Four Corners Area. The interpretive center promotes awareness and educates the public on the importance of archaeological and historical properties. The center also enhances the local economy and job base and plays a major role in implementing the BLM's Heritage Education Program.
- **Heritage Education:** Established in 1991, this program works with States to develop and disseminate the heritage education materials developed. One of the most well-conceived and widely used of these initiatives is "Project Archaeology." This program provides teachers and youth group leaders with hands-on classroom activities to teach children about the science of archaeology and the importance of protecting our Nation's irreplaceable cultural legacy.
- **National Historic Trails:** BLM manages over 3,600 miles along 9 National Historic Trails: Iditarod, Juan Bautista De Anza, California Immigrant, Nez Perce, Lewis and Clark, Oregon, Santa Fe, Mormon Pioneer and Pony Express, which is more miles than any other Federal agency administers. These trails are of both National and International significance. During 1998, BLM will increase its efforts in developing management and educational partnerships to improve public access to these trails and selected sites while protecting their significant features, ensure that the trails are properly marked, produce educational/interpretive materials to enhance the quality of visitor experiences, and continue the historical and archaeological studies needed to

support these efforts. A multi-agency Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is in place to ensure coordination of all aspects of trail management and planning with other affected Federal agencies.

- **Native American Coordination:** Coordination and consultation with Native Americans is required under various statutes, and Executive Orders. In 1998, BLM will continue to improve Native American coordination and consultation through the Cultural Resource Management Program and through the Native American Office. Emphasis is given to the development of effective communication regarding Native American issues that includes initiation of consultation with Tribal governments to identify mutual goals. Coordination will continue to focus on development of an effective and successful internal and external communication strategy for Native American program issues, including regular consultation with Tribal governments, and identification of mutual goals and coordination opportunities. In addition, to specific rights guaranteed to Native Americans, constructive coordination and communication are essential to an effective land management strategy where BLM lands and Native American lands are in close proximity. Current activities requiring coordination with tribes and Alaska Native Tribal governments include land exchange or transfer, use and access, minerals management, rights-of-way, Self-Determination Act 638 contracts and compacts, training opportunities to prepare for Self-Governance agreements, wildlife preservation, subsistence rights, Memorandums of Understanding for grazing and minerals management, and cooperative agreements with universities and other entities in support of the new Executive Order 13021 for Tribal Colleges and Universities. This Executive Order expands opportunities for Federal assistance to Tribal colleges and universities that serve 25,000 Native American and Alaska Native students.
- **Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA):** BLM will continue to emphasize consultation with Native Americans on those classes of museum collections (Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony) subject to the provisions of NAGPRA, which requires Federal agencies to locate, inventory and determine in consultation with tribes the ultimate disposition of these types of museum collections. In 1996, the BLM consulted with over 150 Native American tribes and Alaska Native villages and corporations pursuant to NAGPRA. BLM also completed the final steps in the NAGPRA repatriation process by publishing *Federal Register* Notices of Intent to Repatriate for the States of Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming; this process will be completed for the remaining BLM States.
- **Resource Protection:** Approximately one-third of the cultural resource program funds are devoted to various forms of cultural and paleontological resource protection, including physical measures (e.g., site stabilization, limiting access by rerouting and blocking roads) administrative actions, support for cultural resource and paleontological law enforcement activities, public awareness and education, and site interpretation. BLM also participates in interagency anti-looting, public awareness/education programs, and volunteer Adopt-a-Site Programs, coordinates with the media to promote coverage of issues and executes cooperative agreements with local law enforcement agencies. Emphasis in law enforcement is given to the Four Corners area.

- **Challenge Cost-Share and Partnerships:** The BLM actively pursues challenge cost share opportunities and cooperative management agreements with universities, State and local governments, individuals, and public and private groups. These expand capabilities in areas such as inventory, resource protection and site monitoring, scientific research and heritage education. Efforts toward promoting and expanding volunteer, partnerships, and challenge cost-share programs have been highly effective in increasing public and interest group awareness of resources and in increasing BLMs capability to advance program priorities. In 1998, cultural and paleontological programs will have approximately 50 challenge cost-share and cooperative management agreements continuing in place.
- **Permits:** The BLM issues cultural resource and paleontological use permits to consulting firms and educational institutions for archaeological and paleontological consultation and research. These assist in meeting public demand for reviewing and issuing land use applications in a timely manner. There are approximately 400 cultural resource use permits and 125 paleontological use permits active in any given year, only about two-thirds of them come up for renewal or similar processing each year. In 1998, BLM will process 300 new or renewal permit requests for archaeological work and approximately 70 for paleontological work.
- **Paleontology:** In 1998, the BLM will place increased emphasis on developing and implementing public education and outreach projects in paleontology, and in developing partnerships with museums, and professional and amateur paleontological societies, to strengthen our resource management, inventory and protection responsibilities.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	13,122	+900
FTE	163	+7

The 1998 Budget Request for Cultural Resource Management is \$13,122,000 and 163 FTE, a program increase of \$900,000 and 7 FTE. \$400,000 of this increase is to support the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument, and will be used to support Class II inventory (3% of the area). This inventory will further the scientific information available on historic and pre-historic resources in the Monument, and in the development of the management plan. \$500,000 will be used for various site stabilization, and restoration projects and for challenge cost share projects such as: the Museum of NM for the development of exhibits on the Navajo and the Mimbres culture; the State of NM to encode site information into their site recordation system; and with the Universities of NV and OR for Field School Projects for site stabilization and data input.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Cultural Resource Inventories (acres)	20,000	20,000	20,000	0
Cultural Sites Interpreted for Public Use (number)	200	200	250	+50
Cultural Sites Preserved & Protected (number)	1,300	1,300	1,350	+50
Cultural Sites Managed for Scientific Use (number)	800	750	750	0

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Wild Horse and Burro Management

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Perpetuate and protect self sustaining wild horse and burro populations and their habitat to maintain a thriving, natural ecological balance as outlined in the *Strategic Plan for Management of Wild Horses and Burros on Public Land (June 1992)*. The strategic plan outlines the direction of the wild horse and burro program through the end of the century.
- Ensure human care and treatment of excess wild horses and burros.
- Establish and maintain partnerships and cooperative relationships to benefit wild horses and burros.
- Increase and maintain professional capability, leadership and service to the public concerning wild horse and burro management.
- Integrate and incorporate research, science, and technical development into the overall program.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- The 1998 budget request is \$18,640,000 and 144 FTE, a \$2,443,000 and 8 FTE program increase over 1997.
- The ability to attain a thriving, natural, ecological balance, as required by the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act, is primarily dependent on the capability to manage wild horse and burro populations through the removal of excess animals. In removing wild horses and burros from the range, the BLM will continue its selective removal policy whereby horses up to age 10 are removed from herd areas. This policy reduces overall program costs by reducing the need to maintain older unadopted horses in long term holding facilities or sanctuaries. If older animals are gathered, they are returned to herd areas rather than being prepared for adoption or held in other facilities. Due to this selective removal policy, the number of young horses occurring in herd areas has decreased. This has resulted in an increase in the total number of wild horses which must be gathered in order to remove a given number of young, easily adoptable horses. Consequently, this has resulted in increased gathering costs.
- Following removal from the public lands, healthy animals are transported to preparation facilities where they are cared for and prepared for adoption. The BLM maintains several small preparation facilities throughout the western states as well as several larger regional facilities which serve several states. At preparation facilities, a

permanent identification mark is applied and animals are inoculated to reduce the potential for disease or sickness. If animals are in poor condition, they are fed hay until their condition has improved to a point that they can be safely transported for adoption and are in a condition that will attract adopters. Approximately 40 percent of the program funding is budgeted for the maintenance of preparation facilities, for the feeding of horses pending adoption, for the marketing of the adoption program and for the adopting of animals to qualified applicants.

- Approximately 50 percent of the animals removed from the western range are transported to the eastern portion of the country for adoption. Potential adopters must not only have the means to care and feed the animals, but also must have facilities that meet certain specifications. BLM charges \$125 to adopt a wild horse, and \$75 to adopt a burro. The BLM is currently exploring several options to offset the costs of administering the program, including increased adoption fees.
- Wild horses and burros which are adopted by individuals or groups are periodically monitored to ensure their continued well being pending titling to the individual or group. At one year, adopters are eligible to receive title to the animals, provided that the animals are in good, healthy condition. Upon issuance of title, the animals are no longer the property of the U.S. government and legally belong to the adopter.
- The BLM's goal is to inspect a minimum of 5 percent of untitled wild horses and burros which have been adopted. BLM has been exceeding this goal, and in 1997, plans to inspect significantly more than 5 percent of the animals. Where five or more animals are maintained at one location, animals are inspected monthly. In addition to these periodic inspections, the BLM responds to all mistreatment complaints. The BLM anticipates completing about 3,500 compliance inspections during 1998.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	18,640	+ 2,443
FTE	144	+ 8

The 1998 budget request is \$18,640,000 and 144 FTE, a \$2,443,000 and 8 FTE program increase over 1997. The requested funding level allows approximately 10,000 animals to be removed from the public rangelands and placed through the adoption program, resulting in a net reduction of overall wild horse and burro population levels from the 1997 level, to 38,000. This will allow the BLM to keep up with annual population growth and allow progress in reducing herd levels to Appropriate Management Levels (AML). Although animals will be removed in all western states, emphasis will be placed on removals in Nevada and Wyoming. Reducing the overall population levels will result in healthier rangelands. This funding increase will also provide additional emphasis on adoption compliance, as recommended by the Inspector General of the Department of Interior.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Wild Horses and Burros Removed (number)	9,365	7,870	10,000	+ 2,130
Animals Adopted (number)	8,074	8,700	10,000 ¹	+ 1,300
Compliance Checks (number)	2,800	2,800	3,500	+ 700

¹ 1998 adoption number includes some animals gathered in previous years.

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Wildlife Management \$	18,969	20,101	+359	0	20,460	+359
FTE	229	278	0	0	278	0
Fisheries Management \$	6,079	7,133	+135	+50	7,318	+185
FTE	50	67	0	0	67	0
Total Dollars	25,048	27,234	+494	+50	27,778	+544
Total FTE	279	345	0	0	345	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Each year BLM lands support in excess of 66 million visitor days. Recreationists spend over \$2.5 billion for these visits making fish and wildlife resources perhaps the most economically important resources BLM manages on public lands. Fish and wildlife related expenditures are important to economies of local western communities, to the generation of State and Federal taxes (approximately \$337 million per year), and to the overall economic health of the nation.

The Wildlife and Fisheries Management Activity includes management, restoration, and protection for fish and wildlife habitat on public lands. Sensitive, threatened and endangered species habitat management activities are addressed separately under the Threatened and Endangered Species Activity. Actions within the Wildlife and Fisheries Management Activity are designed to maintain and improve wildlife and fisheries habitats and ensure a natural diversity and abundance of fish and wildlife populations on public lands for a variety of benefits. This program activity is closely coordinated with the Land Resources and Recreation Activities to ensure a comprehensive landscape-based approach to natural resources and recreation management.

Partnerships, Volunteers, and Education

The BLM strongly emphasizes partnership efforts with other agencies and private partners to manage fish and wildlife habitats. Voluntary contributions of funds, services, materials, and labor aid in the management of public resources. Partnership agreements have been key to the successful implementation of *Fish and Wildlife 2000*, the BLM's strategic plan for wildlife and fisheries management. The BLM has successful partnership agreements with State, local, and other Federal agencies; hunting and fishing groups; conservation organizations; livestock, timber and mineral producers; and recreation groups.

- **Challenge Cost Share.** Through the BLM's challenge cost-share programs, \$4,500,000

will be utilized in 1998 for wildlife and fisheries habitat and related recreational opportunity challenge cost-share efforts. When combined with non-Federal donations, an estimated \$12,000,000 worth of habitat improvement, inventory, essential research, visitor interpretive sites and facilities and other investments in fish and wildlife resources on public lands will be accomplished through challenge cost share projects in 1998.

- Projects funded under challenge cost share include: big game and upland game bird habitat improvements through vegetation management, water developments, streambank restoration and instream habitat improvements, recreational fishing facilities, reintroductions of wildlife and fish species through cooperative efforts with State agencies, control of exotic species, public outreach and education efforts, and habitat evaluation.
- As part of the total challenge cost-share program, \$1,000,000 will be available in 1998 through the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for challenge cost share projects, subject to a match of at least an equal amount identified by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. These funds include \$250,000 each from four subactivities: Wildlife Management, Fisheries Management, Threatened and Endangered Species Management, and Riparian Management.
- *Environmental and Resource Education.*
 - ▶ *Watchable Wildlife* is a national multi-partner effort to enhance wildlife viewing opportunities for the recreating public through the development of viewing guides and viewing sites on public lands. Along with cooperation on State viewing guides, the BLM will emphasize the enhancement of visitor experiences at over 300 viewing sites.
 - ▶ *Animal Inn* is a cooperative partnership between wildlife and forest management interests to develop educational materials for the visiting public about the value of dead and fallen trees for fish and wildlife habitat. The BLM continues to participate in development of materials for this and other resource education programs.
 - ▶ *Pathways to Fishing* is an interactive teaching tool designed to introduce children and adults to fishing as a recreational activity as well as provide information on the habitat needs for healthy fish populations. The BLM utilizes *Pathways to Fishing* during National Fishing Week and at other public fishing events.
 - ▶ Providing fish and wildlife related recreational opportunities; which include hunting, fishing and wildlife viewing; is a key objective of the Wildlife and Fisheries Activity, working in coordination with the Recreation Activity. Through cooperative partnership efforts and coordination with other resource uses, the Wildlife and Fisheries Activity ensures adequate habitat conditions are maintained to support viable populations and a diversity of species for wildlife viewing.

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Subactivity: Wildlife Management

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- manage public land wildlife habitats to minimize human use conflicts and support healthy populations to sustain economic, recreational, and subsistence needs, in cooperation with State wildlife agencies, regional and local governments, and constituent organizations.
- manage wetlands and other important waterfowl habitats on public lands to help perpetuate a diversity and abundance of waterfowl, shorebirds and other wetland wildlife species.
- improve overall land health to ensure sustainable populations of nongame species and to stabilize and promote recovery of species whose numbers are declining or are dangerously low.
- restore, maintain, and enhance populations of migratory birds on public lands through habitat management.
- provide suitable habitat conditions for birds of prey on the public lands through the conservation and management of essential habitat components.
- continue the development and implementation of Watchable Wildlife Viewing Area site plans, in cooperation with local communities, civic and service organizations, and regional partners.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 1998 budget request for wildlife management is \$20,460,000 and 278 FTE. Public lands managed by BLM provide important habitats for over 2,500 species of wildlife. The public land is the most ecologically diverse land base managed by any Federal agency, with representative native plant and animal communities found from the Arctic Ocean to the arid desert Southwest. More than 10 million hunting days are expended annually on BLM-administered lands. A greater number of visitor-days are spent pursuing other wildlife-related activities such as bird and butterfly watching, and wildlife photography and viewing. A portion of these visits occur at the 300 developed Watchable Wildlife sites on BLM-administered land.

- *Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument:* \$250,000 will be directed towards the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument. The funds will be used to enhance management of both State and Federal sensitive wildlife species, better understand the biodiversity requirements in the Monument, and to support the on-going planning process. As a result of this shift in program emphasis towards funding the

new National Monument, fewer habitat restoration projects *not* involving partners will be completed in other parts of the Bureau. For further information on the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument, refer to the General Statement.

- *Wildlife habitat management* - Emphasis will continue to be protection and restoration of wildlife habitats in conjunction with our overall efforts to improve rangeland and forest health. The wildlife activity will participate in interdisciplinary monitoring and assessment efforts; preparation and modification of resource management and activity plans and implementation of cooperative on-the-ground management actions; and the development of livestock grazing terms and conditions designed to maintain and protect wildlife habitats.
- *Big Game* - Public lands support 19 big game species, including two species of deer, pronghorn antelope, three subspecies of elk, two subspecies of moose, caribou, mountain goat and three subspecies of bighorn sheep. Comprehensive strategy plans prepared for big game and wild sheep, respectively, guide management for these species on a total of 876 key habitat areas covering well over 100 million acres of public land habitats. Habitat loss and increasing demand for hunting opportunities in the West has caused increased pressures to improve big game habitat on public lands. In 1998, the BLM will continue to emphasize habitat protection and enhancement on the key habitat areas identified in the strategic plans.
- *Upland Game Birds* - Public lands support 23 upland game bird species whose population status ranges from healthy, huntable numbers over a broad area, to isolated or scattered populations of endangered species. The BLM's overall goal is to effect long-term improvement and restoration of upland game bird habitat on public land. BLM has identified 469 key upland game bird areas spread over 70 million acres requiring management emphasis. In 1998, the BLM will continue to emphasize habitat protection and enhancement on these key habitat areas to ensure sustainable populations of huntable species and to stabilize and promote recovery of species whose numbers are declining or are perilously low.
- *Raptors* - Public Lands contain all or a portion of 223 key raptor habitat management areas, encompassing 23.5 million acres. Key habitat areas include crucial nesting, feeding, and over-wintering and resting habitat for migrating birds. These vary in size from 150 acres to 500,000 acres. The world renowned, BLM-managed, Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area near Boise, Idaho, contains the highest density of nesting raptors in North America. The raptors or birds of prey, are barometers of ecosystem health and receive special management emphasis by BLM. The BLM will continue to focus management on critical and nationally recognized raptor habitats in the 1998 program.
- *Nongame Wildlife* - Public land ecosystems support several thousand species of vertebrate and invertebrate wildlife, including amphibians and reptiles, neotropical migratory and other songbirds, and mammals ranging from shrews to Alaska brown bears. The Bureau recognizes the critical roles that all wildlife species play in natural communities and places strong emphasis on managing for healthy landscapes to ensure that all species will remain viable components of their respective biotic communities.

In 1998, the BLM will continue to focus on managing these landscapes to improve the overall health of the land.

- **Watchable Wildlife** - This rapidly growing initiative provides for greater public participation in conserving and improving fish, wildlife and special status species on public lands through development of a national network of wildlife viewing sites, in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies and non-governmental organizations. More than 300 wildlife viewing areas are designated on BLM lands, encompassing a wide diversity of habitats. In 1998, Watchable Wildlife will emphasize implementing visitor enhancement activities at viewing sites through improved directional and interpretive signing, hiking and nature trails, improving access for visitors with disabilities, and habitat restoration/improvement projects such as revegetation, wetlands enhancement, noxious weed control, and protective fencing
- **Partners In Flight** - This is a coordinated international conservation initiative whose primary goal is to reverse the downward trend of neotropical migratory birds that typically summer in temperate climates and winter in Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central and South America. The public lands provide highly important nesting habitat or resting areas, or both, for 264 species of nongame birds. The BLM is working with the National Audubon Society, American Bird Observatory and other national groups to develop standardized inventory and monitoring protocols to ensure consistency over the entire western U.S. landscape. During 1998, the BLM will continue to implement regional conservation planning in conjunction with the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, and other large-scale management plans.
- **Wetlands/Waterfowl** - Over 20 million acres of waterfowl habitat are administered by BLM. The Bureau is an active participant in the implementation of the North American Waterfowl Plan and will continue to support the Intermountain Joint Venture Coordinator position. In coordination with State Wildlife Agencies, and in partnership with Ducks Unlimited and other organizations, BLM will continue its proactive waterfowl habitat management program in 1998.

Challenge Cost Share. Through the BLM's challenge cost-share programs, \$3,500,000 will be utilized in 1998 for wildlife habitat and related challenge cost-share efforts. Examples of challenge cost share partnership and base program accomplishments in 1998 are expected to include:

Planned 1998 Accomplishments:

Alaska: Support Campbell Creek Science Center operations and programs. This facility serves several thousand students per year and provides specialized programs in Environmental Education for all age groups (\$10,000).

In the Anchorage District, continue land cover mapping analysis and project completion of Innoko Region and preparation for the Kvichak, Kuskokwim middle drainages for wetland and upland land cover classification. Significant waterfowl production areas will be quantitatively evaluated on BLM, USFWS, State, and Native Corporation lands and the potential impact of

military training exercises and mitigation efforts will be evaluated. This is a partnership project with Ducks Unlimited (\$150,000).

Arizona: In the Phoenix Field Office construct 5 miles of fence to allow protection and restoration of riparian habitat condition along approximately 14 miles of riparian habitat on Bumble Bee Creek, and construct 5 miles of fence and construct one well to protect and restore riparian habitat condition along riparian habitat on the Hassayampa River (\$50,000).

In the Yuma Field Office, install two bats gates at important mine sites within its boundaries. Cooperators would include Luke Air Force Base and Bat Conservation International (\$50,000).

Colorado: The Glenwood Springs Resource Area proposes to construct several reservoirs/potholes to expand wetland (50 acres plus) and water surface acre (50 acres) for waterfowl and shorebird resting and nesting habitat and to increase lake fishing opportunities on King Mountain. This would be a cooperative effort with the Colorado Division of Wildlife (Wetland Initiative), Ducks Unlimited, and other as yet undetermined partners. (\$100,000)

Idaho: In cooperation with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, University of Idaho, and Fremont Wool Growers, the BLM will continue the fire effects study within the Sand Creek elk area to determine prescribed burn impacts to native sage grouse and sharp-tailed grouse populations (\$22,500).

The Upper Snake River District has formed a partnership with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Ducks Unlimited, and Idaho Department of Fish and Game to have Ducks Unlimited prepare a wetland development and enhancement project on approximately 100 acres of public land. This project will improve wetland habitat for waterfowl and other wetland wildlife species.

Nevada: BLM would match funds provided by Dee Gold to complete a seeding for mule deer crucial winter habitat restoration. Tasks associated with the seeding also includes completing NEPA documentation, memorandum of understanding with Dee Gold and Nevada Division of Wildlife, and grazing agreements with involved permittees (\$25,000).

New Mexico: Issue maintenance contract for 25 desert bighorn sheep water units located in the Peloncillo and Hatchet Mountains of southwest New Mexico (\$15,000). Removal of five miles of old netwire fence in the Peloncillo Mountains. This fence restricts desert bighorn sheep movements across the habitat area. The netwire fence will be replaced with a barbed wire fence built to BLM specifications. Potential contributors to this project may include the Foundation for North America Wild Sheep and grazing permittees. (\$25,000)

Oregon/Washington: Silver Creek Watchable Wildlife Site was a popular, disabled accessible Watchable Wildlife site included a broad viewing platform overlooking one of the few remaining natural reaches of the middle McKenzie River. In February of 1996 during heavy rains, the site was demolished by a massive landslide that began at a slope failure nearly a mile up Silver Creek.

Performance Indicators: The performance indicators for the Wildlife Management subactivity are being renamed and redefined to narrow the types of accomplishments that can be reported.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicators	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Upland Habitat Inventory (000s acres)	6,500	6,000	6,000	0
Habitat Prescriptions Applied (000s acres)	300	300	300	0
Wildlife Challenge Cost Share Projects Completed (number)	400	450	450	0

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Subactivity: Fisheries Management

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Maintain or enhance the habitat for anadromous fish in the Pacific coast drainage.
- Maintain or enhance habitat for resident aquatic species, with emphasis on native species, that spend any portion of their life cycles on the public land.
- Improve the quality and quantity of recreational fisheries that are of high economic and social value to local communities and the Nation on the public land in a manner consistent with conservation ethics and resource capability

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 1998 budget request is \$7,318,000, a program increase of \$50,000 above the 1997.

The streams, rivers, springs, lakes, and reservoirs on the public lands provide spawning, rearing, and other key habitat components for many species of cold and warm water fish. Anadromous fish species, such as salmon and steelhead trout, are important for commercial, recreational, and subsistence purposes. Resident warm water species such as bass and resident trout provide important social and economic benefits to local communities and the nation. There are more than 174,000 miles of streams which support populations of resident and anadromous fish species. The BLM also manages 2.6 million acres of lakes and reservoirs inhabited by resident fish.

Habitat Restoration

With the current program level, funding identified for fishery and aquatic projects will be used to continue the focus on aquatic habitat in areas where there is a Federal interest, where partnerships among States, Tribes, the private sector, and other Federal agencies have been developed through watershed management plans, and where fish species are declining.

As a result of the planning already completed under the *Fish and Wildlife 2000* strategic planning document, fisheries resources on public lands have been categorized and specific national strategy plans are in the process of being implemented. These categories include: Anadromous Fish Habitat; Resident Fish Habitat; and Special Status Fish Habitat.

- *Anadromous Fish* - More than 19,500 miles of spawning and rearing streams for salmon and steelhead trout occur on the public lands in Alaska, California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. The BLM will work cooperatively with the U.S. Forest Service, the States, and Tribes on management of salmon, steelhead, and sea-run cutthroat trout in watersheds with both Threatened/Endangered listed stocks and other

stocks of anadromous fish. Fishery management activities will concentrate on maintaining or restoring habitat conditions for the sustained natural production of stocks at risk to preclude the need for listing under the Endangered Species Act and to eventually provide fishable populations for recreational and commercial use.

Key cooperators in anadromous fish restoration efforts include, but are not limited to, USDA Forest Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service, State fish and wildlife agencies, Tribes, local watershed groups, and other interested parties.

- **Resident Fish** - Resident fishery habitat management relates to management of habitat for resident trout and warm water species that are important for recreational or scientific purposes. Habitat for these species includes some 174,000 miles of stream, and 2.6 million acres of reservoirs and lakes. Resident fisheries are important for local economies based upon the income generated by recreational fishing. Some resident fish are already listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as either threatened or endangered; others are declining in numbers due to poor habitat conditions.

In 1998, the BLM will continue resident fishery habitat improvement efforts on high priority areas throughout the West and will benefit bull trout, fluvial Arctic grayling, westslope and yellowstone cutthroat, and other native species and preclude final listing as Threatened or Endangered.

Resident fish management efforts include habitat restoration projects on key stream/watershed areas such as the Arkansas River in Colorado, the San Pedro River and Gila Box National Conservation Area in Arizona, the Rio Grande River, the Mary's River in Nevada, and others.

- **Recreational Fishing** - The BLM *Implementation Strategy for the Recreational Fishery Resources Conservation Plan* describes the actions BLM will take to enhance recreational fishing opportunities on BLM lands. The *Implementation Strategy* emphasizes local partnerships, habitat improvement, enhancing access, and angler education.

During calendar year 1996, BLM public land provided 65 million recreation-related visits to 174,000 miles of fishable streams, 2.6 million acres of fishable lakes and reservoirs, and 6,664 miles of floatable rivers along 746 river segments, and 533 boating access points.

Recreational fishing habitat restoration projects will be selected from the State-specific objectives of BLM's *Implementation Strategy for the Recreational Fishery Resources Conservation Plan*. At this level of funding, \$500,000 (\$250,000 from fisheries and \$250,000 from Recreation) will be targeted for projects to increase habitat for native recreational fish species and to enhance angler access to fishing opportunities.

Examples of challenge cost share projects that have been proposed for funding in the *Implementation Strategy* include:

Alaska: Sourdough Creek Campground, Riparian area stabilization, boat launch access improvements and enhancements for angler access.

Colorado: Aquatic/riparian habitat protection and restoration - proposed projects are located on various rivers including the Upper Colorado, Lower Blue, and Uncompahgre.

Idaho: Reintroduction of native vegetation to streambanks to improve stability, prevent encroachment of invasive weed species, and ultimately improve aquatic habitat through decreased temperature and siltation.

- *Bring Back the Natives* - As an integral part of this strategy, a *Bring Back The Natives* initiative is being implemented jointly with the Forest Service and other non-Federal partners. This effort is designed to restore the health of entire riverine systems and their native fish species. Emphasis is placed on projects in areas where local communities have developed comprehensive watershed management plans that include management prescriptions developed through appropriate watershed analysis.

BLM, USDA Forest Service, Trout Unlimited, and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation cooperate to develop and fund community based, cooperative projects to enhance native fish populations on public land. BBN is funded from the \$1,000,000 provided to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation from BLM for Challenge Cost Share. BLM field offices work with local groups to obtain donations of matching cash and goods or services, then apply to the Foundation for grant money. Projects funded through BBN must include on-the-ground work to improve habitat or activities to educate the public regarding healthy aquatic habitat.

Projects that emphasize the following will receive priority for funding: 1) reestablishing plant communities needed for cover, shade and streambank stability; 2) off channel developments which are used by fish for critical over-wintering and rearing habitat; and 3) application of management prescriptions defined in conservation or watershed management plans based upon watershed analysis.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	7,318	+50
FTE	67	0

The 1998 budget request is \$7,318,000, a program increase of \$50,000 above 1997.

Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument: (+ \$50,000) An increase of \$50,000 will be directed towards the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument. These funds will be used to improve management of sensitive species, such as spring snails, and to support other potential planning issues. For further information on the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument, refer to the General Statement.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicators	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Aquatic Habitat Inventoried (acres)	1,500	1,500	1,300	-200
Aquatic Habitat Inventoried (miles)	300	500	500	0
Fisheries Challenge Cost Share Projects Completed (number)	282	450	450	0
Aquatic Habitat Under Watershed Plans (acres)	5,000	5,000	4,500	-500
Aquatic Habitat Under Watershed Plans (miles)	100	100	125	+ 25
Aquatic Habitat Prescription Applied (acres)	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Aquatic Habitat Prescription Applied (miles)	300	500	500	0

Activity: Threatened & Endangered Species

Activity Summary (000's)

	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
\$	16,473	16,500	+ 275	+ 20	16,795	+ 295
FTE	184	170	0	+ 1	171	+ 1

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Work collaboratively with other Federal land managers, States, local governments and adjacent private landowners to develop conservation strategies and agreements for declining plants and animals to reduce the need to list species as threatened or endangered (T/E) by either State or Federal governments.
- Streamline Section 7 consultations with Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service to improve efficiency and ensure that BLM authorized or funded actions do not jeopardize listed species or destroy critical habitat.
- Implement priority protection and restoration actions for special habitats in designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern to conserve rare, vulnerable and representative habitats, plant communities, and ecosystems.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 1998 budget request is \$16,795,000 and 171 FTE, a program increase of \$20,000 and 1 FTE above the 1997 enacted level.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), as amended, requires that BLM carry out programs for threatened and endangered (T/E) species and the ecosystems upon which they depend, in order to bring these species and their habitats to a condition where the protective provisions of the ESA are no longer necessary. This involves both recovery actions and ensuring that other BLM program actions do not jeopardize a species or destroy its habitat.

At the current funding level, BLM will be able to essentially maintain the 1997 level of work to support the following program activities: Preventing Species Endangerment, Recovering Listed Species, Habitat Inventory, Protecting and Restoring Special Habitats in Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, and \$1.5 million in Challenge Cost-share Partnership projects

Preventing Species Endangerment

The BLM is collaborating with the Forest Service (USFS), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), National Park Service (NPS), the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and local

stakeholders to prevent species from becoming threatened or endangered. Through interagency cooperation, more than 65 conservation strategies have been developed to remove threats to candidate or sensitive species to reduce the need to list them, or to advance recovery in the event of listing.

More than 70 species (including subspecies and distinct populations) that occur on BLM lands are listed by the FWS and NMFS as candidate species, which means they warrant being proposed for listing as T/E. In 1997, this involved more than 30 plants and 40 animals, including a number of very rare species that are found only on BLM lands. Some species range widely over the public lands, while others are confined to isolated springs or unique natural plant communities. In 1998, priorities will include the Sonoran population of the desert tortoise in AZ, bull trout in ID and MT, candidate plants in OR and UT, swift fox and mountain plover in MT, and the Coral Pink Sand Dunes tiger beetle in UT. Actions will be taken to manage the habitat of these species to maintain populations levels which will avoid the need to list them as T/E by either the State or Federal government, or advance recovery in the event of listing.

Recovering Listed Species

The BLM's management efforts for T/E species are designed to comply with the ESA requirements to avoid jeopardizing a species and to help bring about its recovery. Specific strategies involve including habitat management prescriptions in land use plans and activity plans, such as coordinated resource management plans, and monitoring population trends and habitat conditions to determine if management prescriptions are promoting recovery.

The number of T/E species inhabiting BLM lands has been increasing over the last several years at a rate of about 20 species annually. In 1998, BLM lands are expected to provide habitat for more than 300 listed or proposed T/E plants and animals.

The requested budget level will allow funding of some of the needed conservation and recovery efforts for about 170 of the more than 300 T/E and proposed species on BLM lands. At the requested funding level, needed conservation and recovery actions for more than 120 T/E and proposed species cannot be funded. In addition, limited progress will be made on developing conservation strategies for the more than 70 candidate species on BLM lands for which proposed listing is warranted.

Northern Spotted Owl, Marbled Murrelet, and the President's Forest Plan - The President's Northwest Forest Plan was developed as a comprehensive solution to the decline of late-successional and old-growth forest species. In 1998, continued implementation of the Plan will provide more than a million BLM acres of intensively managed forest and riparian reserves. Extensive inventories will continue for more than 400 plant and animal species to facilitate sustainable ecosystem management. These inventories along with habitat improvement projects, will help recover spotted owl, marbled murrelet, and anadromous fish populations to a secure level and ensure that other forest dependent species do not decline further. The O&C Grant Lands account addresses additional management actions related to the Plan.

California Condor - The BLM is a key participant in the reintroduction of the California condor to its historic habitat in northern Arizona. This project is essential to the recovery of the

species because it creates an additional subpopulation that will reduce the risk of extinction. In 1996, six captive bred condors were released on BLM lands on the Vermilion Cliffs as a non-essential experimental population. Additional releases are scheduled over the next several years. In 1998, the BLM will focus on cooperating with Federal, State and private partners, and adjacent private land owners, to provide support and monitoring for the reintroduced population. Educational displays will provide information to the many visitors that come to view the first wild condors in Arizona in more than 70 years.

Desert Tortoise - As the largest Federal land manager in its range, the BLM plays a key role in the recovery of the threatened Mojave population of the desert tortoise. In 1998, BLM will continue to improve management consistency by utilizing a range-wide approach. In each of the four States (Arizona, California, Nevada, and Utah) where desert tortoises occur, range-wide habitat management plans are in place that incorporate strategies from the final tortoise recovery plan, including prioritizing habitats throughout the species' range, monitoring key habitat areas, and minimizing negative impacts from other land uses.

Anadromous Fish - National and regional concern for the decline of anadromous fish populations in the Pacific Northwest has increased dramatically in recent years. BLM lands provide habitat for 16 T/E or proposed populations and two candidate populations. The effects of these declines are being felt throughout the Pacific Northwest with dramatic impacts to the economy. The BLM is committed to restoring these runs to healthy levels.

In 1998, improving management of T/E and candidate anadromous fish populations in the Columbia and Snake River Basins of Oregon, Washington and Idaho will continue to be a priority. The Final Environmental Impact Statements and Records of Decision for the Interior Columbia River Basin Ecosystem Management Project are expected to be published in 1998. This will provide the basis for amending management on 16 BLM districts and 30 national forests, covering approximately 75 million acres of forests and rangelands in Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada. Improved cooperation and coordination between the USFS and BLM will lead to more efficient assessment and monitoring of ecosystem health, restoration of riparian, aquatic and upland habitats through control of invasive weeds, native revegetation, prescribed burning, in-stream improvement projects, and Section 7 consultations on actions such as grazing use authorizations, rights-of-way, and land exchanges.

The Umpqua cutthroat trout was listed as endangered in Oregon in 1996. In 1998, the BLM will work with the NMFS and other agencies to develop recovery strategies for the species. BLM lands in Oregon, Washington, and California provide habitat for eleven populations of coastal steelhead trout and coho salmon which are proposed T/E. Final listing decisions are expected in 1997. In 1998, recovery of these populations will be a priority.

Resident Fish - More than 50 T/E or proposed resident fish occur on BLM lands. Most of these are found in the Great Basin or Desert Southwest and many occur only on public lands. In 1998, efforts will focus on recovery of Lahontan cutthroat trout, in Nevada, Oregon, and Utah, and the Colorado River Basin fish. BLM will continue to implement recovery actions for these species including mitigation of oil and gas developments, coordination of recreational fishing activities, habitat restoration, and salinity abatement. Extensive monitoring and restoration of natural water flow patterns are prerequisites to recovery.

T/E Plants - BLM lands provide habitat for more than 130 T/E or proposed plant species. In 1998, BLM will continue to collaborate with the USFS, NPS, FWS, Department of Defense and other Federal agencies to coordinate conservation of T/E and candidate plants on more than 600 million acres of Federal lands. Through the *Native Plant Conservation Initiative*, agency capabilities are increased by collaborating with more than 55 non-Federal cooperators including botanic gardens, universities, State and local agencies, conservation organizations, and professional societies. In 1998, these partners are expected to develop more than 25 innovative challenge cost-share projects which improve sharing of information and expertise, focus actions on priority species, and allow integrated conservation solutions to be coordinated across agency jurisdictions.

Habitat Inventory

In 1998, inventories will focus on habitats of T/E, proposed, and candidate species to support the development and implementation of conservation strategies and recovery plans, and to monitor the effectiveness of ongoing management prescriptions. This information will help ensure that appropriate actions are taken to protect T/E species without unnecessarily delaying other resource use programs. In 1998, priorities include terrestrial and aquatic species under the President's Northwest Forest Plan, California condor in AZ, Southwestern willow flycatcher and resident fish in Arizona and New Mexico, and the desert tortoise in Utah, Arizona, Nevada and California. Habitat evaluations will be expanding on a watershed basis with special emphasis in the Columbia and Snake rivers and other key watersheds supporting at risk species.

Protecting and Restoring Special Habitats in Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

The public lands encompass a great diversity of habitats, plant communities and ecosystems, many of which are rare and/or vulnerable. More than 500 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, totaling nearly 7.5 million acres, have been designated nationwide for their fish, wildlife, botanical, and other biological values. In 1998, efforts will focus on protection and restoration actions, such as fencing, weed control, revegetation, and managing visitor use, to maintain biological diversity, and prevent the decline of rare or vulnerable habitats.

Challenge Cost-share Partnerships

In 1998, BLM and its partners in the *Native Plant Conservation* and *Bring Back the Natives* initiatives will continue to implement challenge cost-share projects, to conserve T/E and other special status species. These diverse and innovative projects bring together national, State, and local partners to develop community-based efforts that protect and restore habitats while leveraging scarce Federal funds with private resources and labor. BLM plans to use \$1.5 million for T/E Challenge Cost-share Partnership projects in 1998.

Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument: A total of \$270,000 will be used for the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument. The funds will be used to enhance management of listed species through more aggressive implementation of the recovery plans, to better understand the role of these species on the Colorado Plateau, and to support the ongoing management planning effort. For more information on the Grand Staircase -Escalante National Monument, refer to the General Statement

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	16,795	+ 20
FTE	171	+ 1

The 1998 budget request is \$16,795,000 and 171 FTE, a net program increase of \$20,000 and 1 FTE above 1997. The net increase consists of an increase of \$270,000 for the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument, and a program decrease of \$250,000 in other work areas not related to the new Monument. As a result of this shift in program emphasis, fewer habitat restoration projects *not* involving partners will be completed.

The performance indicators for the Threatened and Endangered Species activity have been redefined to focus on more meaningful measures. The levels of activity and accomplishments will remain essentially unchanged between 1997 and 1998.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
T/E Habitat Inventory (acres)	350,000	350,000	350,000	0
T/E Habitat Inventory (miles)	300	300	300	0
Habitat Under Conservation Plans (acres)	35,000	50,000	50,000	0
Habitat Under Conservation Plans (miles)	100	100	100	0
Habitat Prescription Applied (acres)	5,000	7,000	7,000	0
Habitat Prescription Applied (miles)	100	100	100	0

Activity: Recreation Management

Activity Summary (000's)

Recreation	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Wilderness Management \$	13,975	15,072	+ 283	+ 881	16,236	+ 1,164
FTE	145	185	0	+ 12	197	+ 12
Recreation Resource Management \$	26,043	27,772	+ 561	+ 3,000	31,333	+ 3,561
FTE	397	438	0	+ 47	485	+ 47
Recreation Operations \$	4,000	3,020	0	0	3,020	0
FTE	29	49	0	0	49	0
Total Dollars	44,018	45,864	+ 844	+ 3,881	50,589	+ 4,725
Total FTE	571	672	0	+ 59	731	+ 59

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

- The Recreation Management Activity provides for management and protection of recreational values, designated and potential wilderness areas, and recreational facilities, including collection of recreation user fees.
- The primary responsibilities of the Recreation Management Activity are to provide resource related recreational activities, to provide quality visitor services, to minimize natural and cultural resource damage, to identify and protect wilderness values, to assure that the public receives a fair market value for any commercial ventures profiting from the public land resources and to collect recreation user and entrance fees where appropriate and in the interest of the general public.
- All subactivities share common work processes of resource assessment (inventory, planning and monitoring), use authorization (permitting), and compliance (permit administration and enforcement). A high degree of public contact occurs between BLM and other Federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, State, and local governments and the general public.

SPECIAL AREAS & VISITOR SERVICE OPPORTUNITIES

Congressional Designations

- 2,022 miles of 34 National Wild and Scenic Rivers in 5 States - 951,824 acres managed;
- 5,227,063 acres in 136 Wilderness Areas; 622 study areas - 17,400,583 acres under interim management;
- 11,689,774 acres in 8 National Conservation Areas - Alaska - Steese (1,200,000 ac.); Arizona - San Pedro (56,400 ac.) and Gila Box Riparian (20,767 ac.); California - King Range (56,025 ac.) and California Desert (9,500,000 ac.); Idaho - Birds of Prey (482,457 ac.); Nevada - Red Rock Canyon (112,125 ac.); and New Mexico - El Malpais (262,000 ac.);
- 65,280 acres in the Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area, California;
- 1,000,000 acres in the White Mountain National Recreation Area, Alaska;
- 3,600 miles of 9 National Historic Trails (Iditarod, Juan Bautista De Anza, California Immigrant, Nez Perce, Lewis and Clark, Oregon, Santa Fe, Mormon Pioneer, Pony Express);
- 502 miles of 2 National Scenic Trails (Continental Divide and Pacific Crest); and
- 106 acres in the Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon.

Administrative Designations and other Recreational Opportunities

- 1,700,000 acres in BLM's first National Monument (Grand Staircase - Escalante, Utah);
- 10,024,600 acres in 692 designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern;
- 22 cultural sites have been designated as National Historic Landmarks;
- 234 sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places;
- 5 sites have been designated as World Heritage properties;
- 43 National Natural Landmarks with 599,042 acres;
- 1 First Globally Important Bird Area in the United States (San Pedro Riparian NCA, Arizona);
- 429 miles of 26 National Recreation Trails;
- 7,370 miles of 768 multiple-use trails;
- 3,179 miles of 64 designated National Back Country Byways in 11 States;
- 62,768 miles of roads suitable for passenger cars;
- 23,300,000 million acres of riparian-wetlands;
- 2,597,740 acres of lakes and reservoirs;
- 174,313 miles of fishable streams;
- 6,664 miles of floatable rivers along 746 river segments;
- 127 boat ramps;
- 300 watchable wildlife viewing sites;
- 897 recorded caves and cave systems;
- 180,000 historic and archaeological properties;
- 17 recreation concession leases;
- 210 recreation fee sites;
- 17 recreation fee demonstration pilots;
- 1,880 non-fee recreation sites;
- 412 campgrounds and 16,698 campsites;
- 120 various visitor contact/information facilities (visitor, heritage, interpretive, contact stations, etc.) and,
- 8 long-term visitor areas in AZ/CA.

Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity: Wilderness

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Implement management strategies that ensure the protection and integrity of natural and biological processes, guarantee opportunities for solitude, and preserve other intrinsic wilderness values on all designated wilderness areas. Prepare wilderness management plans and manage designated wilderness areas according to established regulations and guidance. Initiate and implement long-range baseline monitoring of resource conditions and trends.
- Manage lands within Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) to maintain their suitability for possible wilderness designation until legislation is enacted by Congress that, either releases them from WSA status, or adds them to the National Wilderness Preservation System.
- Conduct wilderness studies during land and resource management planning revisions as part of the multiple use management mandate for the public lands as contained in FLPMA.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 1998 Budget Request for Wilderness is \$16,236,000 and 197 FTE, a program increase of \$881,000 and 12 FTE.

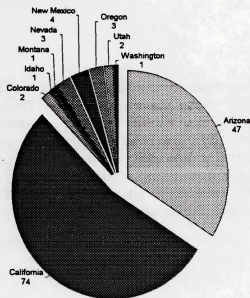
- **Wilderness Resources:** BLM responsibilities include interim management of Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) and the management of wilderness areas designated by law as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Currently, BLM manages a total of 5,227,063 acres in 136 designated wilderness areas, and provides interim management for 17,400,583 acres in 622 WSAs, pending further Congressional action.

In 1994, passage of the California Desert Protection Act increased the portion of the National Wilderness Preservation System managed by the BLM with the addition of 3,573,534 acres of wilderness in 69 areas. Legislative designations require substantial input from BLM in doing such things as preparing maps and providing information on a variety of resources.

- **Wilderness Management:** Wilderness management involves the following initial and long term actions necessary to maintain wilderness values while allowing compatible uses of other resources. Experience has shown that immediately after designation, there are substantial start up costs with an associated workload.

- Identify boundaries, set survey monuments, install signs, and update public land records.
- Develop interdisciplinary management plans which resolve such issues as long term protection needs, visitor use administration and management of commercial uses, and other resource activities.
- Develop brochures, maps and media coverage to notify the public, and local governmental agencies, about new wilderness areas and the activities that are allowed in wilderness areas.
- Conduct regular ground and/or aerial patrol and surveillance to provide visitor services and to detect unauthorized uses that could impair or destroy wilderness values.
- Assure that impacts to wilderness values are minimized as a result of commercial uses specifically allowed in wilderness area, e.g., livestock grazing, development of predesignation mining claims, and access to non-Federal inholdings.

**Number of
Wilderness Areas
by State**

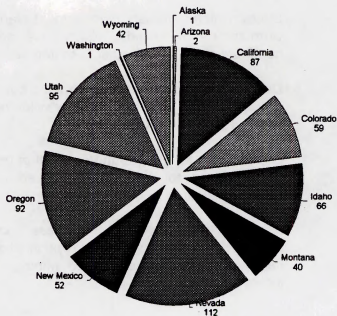


- **Interim Management:** The BLM's Interim Management Policy (IMP) is designed to protect existing wilderness values and to manage all activities in a manner so as not to impair the suitability of WSAs for preservation as wilderness. Additionally, the IMP governs existing mining, mineral leasing and grazing activities (i.e., "grandfathered" uses or valid existing rights) to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the WSA. Primary emphasis under the IMP is on the surveillance and monitoring of ongoing actions and activities in WSAs and the detection of unauthorized uses. Impacts from unauthorized uses are rehabilitated.

All lands included in WSAs remain under the IMP until legislation is enacted by

Congress that either releases them from WSA status or adds them to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

**Number of WSAs
by State**



- Resource Protection/Rehabilitation:** The BLM rehabilitates certain resources damaged in wilderness areas and in WSAs. These damages may have been the result of unauthorized activities such as prospecting, mining, off road vehicle use, or unauthorized road construction. Some damage occurred before inclusion of the area within the wilderness review process. Other activities may have been conducted without authorization after an area was included in the study process and were identified through interim management. The BLM will rehabilitate the damage if the responsible parties cannot be identified.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	16,236	+ 881
FTE	197	+ 12

The 1998 Budget Request for Wilderness is \$16,236,000 and 197 FTE, a program increase of \$881,000 and 12 FTE. The increases will be used to provide improved public service relative to wilderness and WSA management.

- **Wilderness Management:** An increase of \$500,000 will be utilized to fund the continued implementation of legislative wilderness designations. BLM currently manages wilderness in ten states, with the majority in Arizona and California. After such designations, specific actions such as boundary identification and mapping, development of management plans, and on-the-ground visitor services are needed.

For example, The California Desert Protection Act of 1994 created 69 new wilderness areas. Because the California Desert is located only two to three hours from a population of over 20 million people, these areas are faced with increasing threats that adversely impact the very resources for which these areas were designated wilderness: unique scenic, historical, archaeological, environmental, ecological, wildlife, cultural, scientific educational, and recreational values.

- **Partnerships / Challenge Cost Share Projects:** An increase of \$231,000 will be directed toward maintaining and/or enhancing the wilderness character of WSAs and wilderness areas. The primary goal is to rehabilitate and/or reclaim surface disturbances caused from past activities, such as mining, off-road vehicle use, etc., or simply to remove trash. Many of these projects will be carried out through working with our partners and leveraging appropriated dollars with other funds.
- **Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument:** An increase of \$150,000 and 1 FTE will be utilized for interim management of WSAs within the Monument and development of the Monument management plan. Interim management will focus on surveillance and the evaluation of abandoned mine lands. Mine rehabilitation proposals will be developed. The management plan will evaluate and address the potential for wilderness designations within the Monument. See the General Statement for more information on the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Designated Wilderness Areas (#s)	136	136	136	0
(WSA) Interim Management (#s)	622	622	622	0

Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity: Recreation Resource Management

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Provide quality outdoor recreational opportunities while sustaining healthy land and water resources;
- Share the responsibility for recreation management and public lands stewardship through partnerships and cost recovery; and
- Promote, enhance, and facilitate public appreciation and awareness of recreation resources through visitor information, interpretative services, and on-the-ground presence.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Recreation and tourism are a major part of the lifestyle of millions of Americans as well as for visitors from other countries. Public lands play an important role in providing these outdoor recreational experiences. In 1998, recreation use on public lands is projected to increase by 2 percent over 1997 to approximately 75,730,000 recreation visitor days. The BLM expects to issue 21,925 Special Recreation Permits.

The goal of the recreation program is to provide resource dependent recreational opportunities that promote resource conservation, support sustainable development, and promote local culture. This is being accomplished by providing better visitor information, working with the State and local tourism industry, providing quality visitor services, and seeking cost recovery for recreational services provided by BLM.

Management of recreation resources on public lands is guided by implementation of BLM's *Recreation 2000, a Strategic Plan* and the *Recreation 2000- Update*. The Update provides clear statements of the BLM's recreation management emphasis. Under this plan BLM emphasizes resource-dependent recreation opportunities that typify the vast Western landscapes and give the public the freedom to choose how to spend its leisure time on public lands within the constraints of preserving natural and cultural resource conditions, resolving user conflicts, and providing for public health and visitor safety.

BLM will continue to highlight management of Congressionally and Administratively designated areas. Although BLM manages a wide variety of activities and settings, the public lands are noted for their undeveloped, wild nature. BLM customizes the management of each local area according to its own unique resource opportunities and the public's demands. It is envisioned that most recreation-related facilities will be developed for protecting resource values and to serve as staging areas for resource based use and not as visitor attractions themselves. BLM will continue to improve access for people with disabilities through continued assessment of

the recreation program and its facilities. The BLM has also negotiated concessionaire agreements with private industry to enhance visitor services at popular recreation areas and to further diversify the recreation opportunities available to the public.

Recreation Activities at Nationally Significant Areas

Within the public lands, there are special areas of national significance in which the protection and conservation of significant resources is paramount. Such areas may be Congressionally or Administratively designated. BLM focuses most of its priority attention on nationally designated areas and Special Recreation Management Areas, where more intensive recreational use requires direct BLM management and calls for investments in resource protection facilities.

The paragraphs below describe significant management opportunities for meeting the growing demands for recreation on public lands and which provide positive economic impacts on local/regional tourism.

- **National Designations**

The 1998 Recreation program continues the priority emphasis for BLM's 8 National Conservation Areas (NCA): the El Malpais in New Mexico, the California Desert Conservation Area and the King Range in California, the San Pedro Riparian and Gila Box Riparian in Arizona, the Birds of Prey in Idaho, the Red Rock Canyon in Nevada, and the Steese NCA in Alaska; the Santa Rosa Mountain National Scenic Area, in California; the White Mountains National Recreation Area, in Alaska; Yaquina Head National Outstanding Area, in Oregon and the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. Management emphasis for these areas are to provide quality visitor services and environmental protection.

- **Rivers Systems**

The BLM is recognized both Nationally and internationally for its innovative approach of working with outfitters and guides in the development of a boundaryless river use ethics program. The 1998 Recreation program will continue to implement 34 Wild and Scenic River (WSR) management plans covering 2,022 miles or 951,824 acres. The inventory and evaluation of potentially eligible WSR river segments will continue as part of BLM's resource management planning process. In addition BLM will issue permits, continue management partnerships, provide quality visitor services and enhance environmental protection on 6,664 miles of raftable rivers and 174,313 miles of fishable streams.

- **Trails**

The BLM manages 7,370 miles of multiple-use trails. In 1998 BLM will work closely with partners in the identification and mapping of trails and in providing information and interpretative materials for the public land user. BLM has entered into a partnership with the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail Alliance to designate portions of this trail and develop informational materials in 1998. One of BLM's goal is to provide trails for all people, including people with disabilities, that meet the needs of visitors to public lands in a variety of trail corridor settings. BLM will also manage portions of 9 National Historic Trails, 2 National Scenic Trails, and 26 National Recreation Trails. Management emphasis for the Historic Trails will be to focus on developing

management and educational partnerships to improve public access to these trails and selected sites, ensure that the trails are properly marked, produce educational/interpretive materials to enhance the quality of visitor experiences, and to continue the historical and archaeological studies needed to support these efforts.

- **Back Country Byways**

The BLM and the USDA Forest Service designate certain roads as part of the national byways program. This program expands access to the public lands for recreation purposes emphasizing opportunities for pleasure driving associated with the scenic, cultural, and natural resources on the public lands. There are currently 64 Back Country Byways totaling 3,179 miles in the system.

Partnerships and Challenge Cost Share Projects

The program focuses on partnerships and low investment resource-dependent opportunities. The BLM has developed successful partnerships with such groups as historical societies, OHV clubs, caving, hiking, and rockhounding groups, hunting and fishing clubs, ranchers, conservation organizations, boaters, State, local, and other Federal agencies, and recreation service providers (such as guides and outfitters). On average BLM devotes about \$1,200,000 to the recreation challenge cost share projects and anticipates a benefit of \$9,700,000 to accomplish additional on-the-ground work. The BLM also has partnerships at the national level to implement initiatives such as Tread Lightly, Leave No Trace, Back Country Byways, Recreational Fishing, Watchable Wildlife and Partners Outdoors, a coalition of government and industry recreation leaders. These initiatives provide the impetus for specific resource management efforts at the State and local level.

Volunteers

A variety of services are performed by and volunteers to ensure that visitors have a safe, informed and enjoyable recreational experience. Volunteers are a valuable resource to the BLM and maintain trails and facilities, serve as campground hosts, and provide clerical and other administrative support such as staffing visitor centers and contact stations, conducting statistical reports and track user statistics. In 1994, volunteers contributed nearly 532,000 work hours valued at over \$5,800,000 to the Bureau's recreation program for a total expenditure of \$525,000 from Federal appropriations.

Recreation Use Permits

Many unique recreational opportunities on the public lands are made available to the public through the issuance of permits to private individuals, commercial operators, and organizers of competitive events. The BLM issues permits for several types of recreation activities, such as river use, outfitters (for hunting, backpacking, etc.), competitive events (e.g., land sailing, dog sled races and other organized events), and also individual recreation use (e.g., camping and long term visitor areas).

Fee Sites

In order to play an active role in meeting recreational use demands, BLM charges fees at many developed recreation sites to generate funds to sustain the recreational resources. BLM also works with industry, other governmental agencies, and special interest groups in developing user fees programs and strategies for implementing entrance fee for special and/or unique recreational areas.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	31,333	+ 3,000
FTE	485	+ 47

The 1998 Budget Request is \$31,333,000 and 485 FTE, a program increase of \$3,000,000 and 47 FTE.

Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument: (+ \$1,000,000; and 17 FTE) - \$1,000,000 of the program increase is requested for work in the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument to meet the growing number of recreation visitors using the area. The increased funding would be used to expand visitor services and reduce the risk to public health and safety where existing recreation site are too small or inadequate to meet public demands, provide additional road, trail, and public service signs, and to increase the amount of printed information covering the recreational resource opportunities in the Monument. In addition, the funding increase would be used to develop future recreation management strategies in association with the management plan. See General Statement for detailed justification of funding increase for the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument.

Meeting Additional Recreational Use Demands (+ 2,000,000 and 30 FTE) - \$2,000,000 of the requested increase will be used to respond to the increased public demand for greater outdoor recreational use. Many western states have requested BLM to work with their local and regional travel and tourism councils to develop long range strategies for matching visitor expectations to opportunities available on public State, and private lands. BLM will use the increased funding to work with these entities to develop alternative funding methods, economic and income assessments, and revenue generation strategies to sustain the recreational services and opportunities while providing environmental education, interpretation, and resource protection.

Additional funding will be directed towards such on-the-ground recreation sites as: the Snake River Birds of Prey and the Salmon Rivers Recreation sites, in Idaho; El Malpais National Conservation area, in New Mexico; the King Range National Conservation Area, Harper Lake, and Fort Ord, in California; San Pedro and recreation areas along the Colorado River, in Arizona; Campbell Creek Environmental Education Center, Sourdough Campground, White Mountain National Recreation Area, and the Iditarod National Historic Trail, in Alaska; and Yaquina Head Outstanding National Area, and Deschute River and Flagstaff Hill, in Oregon. The funding increases will also be used to support management and oversight of the Recreation Fee Demonstration Pilots and the other recreation fee sites administered by BLM.

During the extreme fire season of 1996, recreational facilities in Idaho and Utah, including footbridges, campground facilities, trail heads and information and education signs were destroyed. In addition, the rain storms in the West caused significant damage to many bridges,

roads and trails. Part of the funding increase will be used to complete the repair of these recreational facilities.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Recreation Management Areas, #s	516	516	516	0
National Trails Managed, #s	37	37	37	0
Multiple Use Trails Managed, #s	768	768	768	0
Backcountry Byways, #s	64	64	64	0
Other Nationally Designated Areas, #s	77	77	77	0
Wild & Scenic Rivers, #s	34	34	34	0
Caves Managed, #s	987	897	897	0
Non-fee Recreation Sites Managed, #s	1,880	1,880	1,880	0
Recreation Visitor Days, 12 hour days	72,793,000	74,250,000	75,730,000	+ 1,480,000
Recreation Fee Sites Managed, #s	210	210	210	0
17 Recreation fee Demons. Pilots (\$000s)	0	\$2,900	\$3,800	+ 900
Special Recreation Permits, #s	21,072	21,500	21,925	+ 425
Recreation Fees Collected, (\$000s)	\$2,400	\$2,400	\$3,000	+ 600
Challenge Cost Share Projects, #s	35	50	75	+25

Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity: Recreation Operations

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of the Recreation Operations program are the same as the Recreation Resource Management program with the addition of:

- Collecting recreation use fees in a cost effective manner and directing these fees back to the sites where collected for maintenance, project work, and improved interpretative, informational, and educational materials; and
- Maintaining sites and facilities in fee areas with emphasis on protecting the health and safety of the user, protecting past investment, enhancing the visitor's experience, and improving fee collection methods;

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Funds in this program are used to improve the condition of recreation facilities from which fees are collected, to perform recreation facilities maintenance and to provide for general operation of fee generating recreational sites. The funding comes from the fees collected for recreation use of the public lands under BLM's Recreation Permit programs in the preceding fiscal year. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 amended the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LWCF) and further expanded collection of recreation use fees deposited into a special account established for each agency in the Treasury of the United States. Funds deposited in the account are authorized to be made available for appropriation in the following fiscal year through the "Management of Lands and Resources" appropriation and are available until expended.

In 1993, Congress amended provisions of the LWCF Act concerning fee collection. The amendments allowed BLM to retain and spend up to 15 percent of recreation receipts collected during the current year to offset fee collection costs; assess fees for a much broader range of recreation sites; charge an entrance fee for National Conservation Areas; and charge for Federal recreation passports (Golden Age and Golden Eagle, etc.).

The BLM operates 210 recreation fees sites and anticipates collecting about \$3,000,000 annually from these sites. The fee structure at each site is evaluated biennially to ensure that the fees are comparable to similar sites in the surrounding area. Fees and appropriated funds are used to maintain the buildings, shelters, water supply systems, fences, parking areas, retrofit to accessibility standards, landscaping, pump vault toilets and dump stations, replace or repair broken or non- functioning facilities, and collect trash.

The 1996 Interior Appropriations Act provided BLM with expanded authority to develop pilot recreation fee demonstration projects. The goal of the pilot program is to foster innovative, creative, and cost-effective methods of collecting recreation use fees, in consultation with the recreation site users and local communities. BLM has designated 17 recreation fee demonstration pilot. For more information on the pilot site see the Permanent Operating Fund.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Oil and Gas Mgt. \$	51,716	52,056	+864	-450	52,470	+414
FTE	722	810	0	-7	803	-7
Coal Management \$	6,808	6,853	+114	+50	7,017	+164
FTE	87	78	0	0	78	0
Other Minerals Mgt. \$	8,525	8,584	+142	+50	8,776	+192
FTE	128	148	0	0	148	0
Total Dollars	67,049	67,493	+1,120	-350	68,263	+770
Total FTE	937	1,036	0	-7	1,029	-7

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

- To provide mineral resources from the public lands, minimizing natural resource damage, and assuring a fair return for any minerals produced from public lands.
- Includes all facets of managing onshore oil and gas resources, coal resources, geothermal resources, other leasable mineral resources (such as potassium, sodium, uranium and phosphate), and mineral materials (such as sand and gravel) on Federal and Tribal lands.
- All subactivities share common work processes of resource assessment (inventory, monitoring, and economic evaluation), use authorization (leasing, operational approvals), compliance (Inspection and Enforcement), and post-use reclamation. In addition, a high degree of public contact occurs both for general minerals-related information and more technical public lands data provided to various segments of the public ranging from non-governmental organizations to local, State, and other Federal agencies, to the general public.
- Does not include management of locatable minerals which are covered by the Mining Law Administration Activity.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Oil and Gas Management

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Support the Nation's need to have sufficient, secure, domestic reserves of energy resources, including oil and gas;
- Make eligible lands available for leasing through proper planning and coordination with other agencies and the public under FLPMA and NEPA;
- Make land available for oil and gas development by timely processing and issuing of leases, and by processing notices of intent;
- Ensure that applications for a permit to drill (APDs) are processed immediately after the 30 day posting period required by law;
- Conduct on-site inspections of drilling, production, and abandonment protection operations to ensure compliance with lease terms;
- Conduct drainage detection reviews and analyses on Federal and Tribal lands to protect Federal oil and gas resources and act on potential drainage situations;
- Monitor diligent development on producing, but not yet fully developed, Tribal leases to ensure that appropriate actions on leases and development contracts are timely occurring;
- Approve the on-site operations of lessees to ensure that operations are consistent with sound practices for the conservation of the Federal and Tribal mineral resource and necessary protection of the environment and other resources;
- Review and act on proposals related to Federal and Tribal oil and gas operations such as unitization, communitization and gas storage agreements; and,
- Eliminate adverse environmental effects from abandoned unplugged oil and gas wells.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 1998 budget request is \$52,470,000 and 803 FTE, a program decrease of \$450,000 and 7 FTE from the 1997 enacted level. The onshore oil and gas program is one of the major mineral leasing programs in the Department of the Interior. At the end of 1996, more than 46,000 onshore oil and gas leases existed on Federal lands covering about 33 million acres. About 19,000 leases were in producing status. BLM is also responsible for operational management oversight of about 3,900 producing leases on Tribal lands, supervision of drilling

on non producing leases, and advising BIA and American Indian tribes and allottees on leasing matters. Interest in this program is widespread, except in the States of Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, and Oregon.

A Reinventing Government II (REGO II) proposal would transfer inspection and enforcement responsibilities to State government and tribes. In concert with potentially affected parties, a final report on the feasibility of this transfer was completed in 1996. BLM is continuing discussions with the members of the Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission to determine the scope of any delegations. BLM is also talking to individual States to determine their interest in receiving a delegation.

As a continuation of the Regulatory Reinvention Initiative of 1996, the Bureau is continuing to rewrite and reduce the number of pages of the regulations pertaining to the oil and gas program (43 CFR 3100). The Bureau will publish the proposed regulations in 1997 and the final regulations in 1998. In addition, the re-write will incorporate the requirements of the Oil and Gas Orders into the new regulations. Orders are a form of Bureau regulation, but are not published in the Code of Federal Regulations. The resulting regulations will be more comprehensive, shorter, and easier to use and read by our oil and gas customers.

The BLM oil and gas program generates receipts from filing fees, bonuses, rentals and royalty payments. All receipts from Federal leasing (except filing fees) are divided among the Treasury, the Reclamation Fund, and the States or counties in which the leased lands are located. Receipts from Tribal leases go directly to the Tribal mineral owner. Lease operations, which include approval and inspection functions performed by BLM on all active Federal and Tribal leases, are an important element in ensuring that proper royalty payments are made. A part of this function involves production accountability inspections.

Rents, Bonuses, Royalties, Oil and Gas Leasing, 1995-1998 ('000's).

	1995 (Actual)	1996 (Actual)	1997 (Projected)	1998 (Projected)
Filing Fees, Bonuses, Rentals	90,000	75,000	78,000	78,000
Royalty Payments	566,000	512,000	540,000	540,000
Total	656,000	587,000	618,000	618,000

Leasing Systems

Oil and gas leasing is done under both competitive and noncompetitive procedures. Current leasing procedures were established by the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (30 U.S.C. 226, *et seq.*).

All lands available for a lease must first be offered on a competitive basis before becoming available for noncompetitive leasing. BLM offers available land for competitive leasing by holding quarterly lease sales in most BLM State offices. If there is no competition for the lease, those lands become available for a noncompetitive lease for two years to the first qualified applicant. If they are not leased after two years, the lands must be offered again for competitive leasing before becoming available for noncompetitive leasing. The primary term of all leases is 10 years.

The BLM plans to hold about 30 competitive lease sales in 1997 and 1998, consisting of approximately 6,000 parcels. This should result in issuing 2,000 leases for about 1.2 million acres. Noncompetitive leasing should also comprise about 1.7 million acres, resulting from a total of approximately 2,500 lease offers, with about 1,300 leases being issued.

Post Lease Work

While leasing is a discretionary action, post lease actions are mostly mandatory workloads to ensure compliance with the lease terms, to protect other resources present, and to permit the lessee to use the rights contained in the lease. Actions associated with issued leases include review and approval of APDs, review and approval of lease adjustments (including assignments and transfers), approval of unit and communitization agreements, and other operator proposals. In 1997 and 1998, BLM expects to process 2,300 APDs, 1,000 unitization and communitization agreements and actions, and 25,000 lease adjustments.

Stripper Well and Marginal Well Policies

BLM is seeking to encourage and sustain domestic energy production and help to avert premature abandonment of low producing wells, due to price fluctuations. Regulations were promulgated, effective September 10, 1992, which set forth conditions allowing a reduction in the royalty rate on 15,000 stripper oil wells (wells producing less than 15 barrels per day). This action is intended to increase production from Federal leases. By the end of 1997, a decision will be made whether to continue, modify, or end the program.

Drainage Review and Protection

The BLM annually screens nearly all onshore wells drilled in the United States to decide whether a potential drainage situation exists. About 200 cases annually are identified as potential drainage situations and are subjected to additional review to find out whether actual drainage is occurring. Of those reviewed in detail, current statistics show that approximately 10 percent will result in actual drainage cases. BLM has a "maintenance level" of approximately 3,000 cases.

Inspection and Enforcement Activities

To fulfill the Secretary's responsibilities under the *Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act Of 1982* (FOGRMA) for enforcing regulations governing mineral leasing on Federal and Tribal lands, BLM developed its oil and gas inspection and enforcement (I&E) strategy.

In 1997 and 1998, at least one on-site inspection will be scheduled for each high priority producing lease. The remaining producing leases will be inspected at least once every three years. Inspections will also be scheduled at the request of MMS's royalty management staff. Inspection of meters at wellhead locations ensures that accurate measurements of production are made for subsequent royalty assessment and collection purposes.

Besides production inspections mandated by FOGRMA, the BLM conducts drilling, abandonment, and other inspections authorized by regulations under the Mineral Leasing Acts.

Tribal Lands

The BLM has certain responsibilities related to oil and gas operational actions on Tribal lands. The BLM role before a lease sale on Tribal lands is purely advisory. While BLM may make recommendations concerning economic and other resource evaluation matters, pre sale activities are carried out almost exclusively by the Bureau of Tribal Affairs and the individual Tribes.

After a lease is issued, exploration, development, and production take place. Post lease operations are approved and supervised by BLM, usually with full Tribal authority for approval of development activities and/or notification of the noncompliance to the operator. Other determinations (e.g., recommendations concerning establishment of unit agreements) are normally accepted, but the Tribal Nations retain the right to decide.

The BLM conducts diligent development reviews of all producing but not fully developed Tribal leases. These reviews entail an analysis of the development and production plans of the operator to ensure that wells are drilled until the lease has been fully developed.

Inspection and enforcement work on Tribal leases is conducted both by BLM and through cooperative agreements with Tribes. Section 202 of FOGRMA authorizes the Federal government to enter into cooperative agreements with Tribal Tribes to augment the Federal oil and gas inspector force. Under the REGO II initiative, BLM is encouraging tribes to do their own inspections.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES**1998 Program Changes**

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	52,470	-450
FTE	803	-7

The 1998 Budget Request for Oil and Gas Management is \$52,470,000 and 803 FTE, a net program decrease of \$450,000 and 7 FTE. This is made up of a \$500,000 decrease and an increase of \$50,000.

Program reduction (-\$500,000 and -7 FTE): The decrease is a result of implementing efficiencies, examining our programmatic priorities and a decision to do business in a new way. Processing of low priority lease applications in Alaska, Arizona, and Idaho will be stopped. Saving money is consistent with Administration efforts to streamline and be more effective in managing this program.

Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument (+ \$50,000): A funding increase of \$50,000 is requested for activities related to the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument. This increase will be used to support the development of the management plan for the Monument. Please see the *General Statement* for a detailed justification of the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument budget request.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Note: Differences between 1996 and 1997 are primarily due to work disruptions related to government funding issues.

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+ / -)
Noncompetitive Leases (# issued/ # application processed)	898/2,400	1,300/2,500	1,300/2,500	0
Competitive Leasing (# parcels offered)	5,667	6,000	6,000	0
Lease operations (# APDs processed)	2,000	2,100	2,100	0
Drainage Protection Cases (# retired)	2,000	1,800	1,800	0
I&E (# inspections performed)	13,735	16,500	16,500	0

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Coal Management

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Support national energy and mineral availability by providing mineral resources through processing coal lease applications for production maintenance and prevention of bypass of Federal coal, by processing lease applications submitted for new mining operations, and by processing of outstanding preference right lease applications (PRLAs);
- Conduct inspection and enforcement and production verification activities on Federal and Tribal lands;
- Ensure continued collection of resource information from private industry exploration by processing coal exploration licenses and exploration plans;
- Timely process post lease actions;
- Ensure compliance with legal and regulatory requirements relating to all phases of coal licensing, permitting, and leasing;
- Provide appropriate technical assistance to Tribal Tribes and the Bureau of Tribal Affairs on coal operations responsibilities.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 1998 budget request is \$7,017,000 and 78 FTE, a program increase of \$50,000 above the 1997 enacted level. BLM manages about 33 percent of all coal resources in the United States and indirectly affects the use of at least an additional 10 percent. Approximately 60 percent of Western coal is Federally owned and an additional 20 percent is managed or affected by the Federal Government. Coal produced from the Powder River Basin in Montana and Wyoming, one of the major coal-producing areas on public lands, accounts for over 80% of Federal coal production and provides electricity for 29 States.

As of September 30, 1996, there were 389 Federal coal leases in force covering about 589,000 acres of Federal lands or subsurface mineral ownership. There were approximately 142 producing Federal leases at the end of 1996. Production from these leases in 1996 amounted to 317,000,000 tons and generated \$296,000,000 in non-Tribal Federal royalties. In 1998, royalties are expected to be about \$325,000,000.

Coal Leasing

The coal leasing program continues to follow the revised procedures adopted in 1986, after completion of a program review. At present, Federal coal leasing relies solely on the Lease by Application (LBA) process in which the initiative to lease is taken by industry, instead of relying on regional lease sales undertaken at the Department's initiative. Although the regions have de-certified in response to recommendations by the respective Regional Coal Teams (RCT), the various RCTs continue to advise BLM on coal leasing activities and policies. RCT membership includes the Governor (or a representative) from each State in the coal region.

During 1996, BLM issued 3 competitive coal leases covering over 5,900 acres and received about \$9,600,000 in bonus bids.

As of September 30, 1996, a total of 27 coal preference right lease applications (PRLAs) remain to be processed. Processing of these remaining PRLAs is labor intensive. Although a low priority workload, work will continue in an attempt to complete the necessary work leading to final decisions.

Coal Operations

The coal operations workload is a mandatory workload to administer existing leases. This includes all exploration and development activities that occur on Federal and Tribal lands after the issuance of a coal license or lease, including: exploration, development and production, inspection and enforcement, production verification, and conservation of the resource through oversight of diligent development, bonding, and resource recovery and protection plan (R2P2) approval on Federally owned coal.

The Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE), and those State agencies delegated OSMRE's functions, are responsible for administering the *Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977* (SMCRA). However, the BLM will enforce SMCRA requirements in cases of an emergency or where a situation presents an imminent danger to the resource or human life.

Inspection and Enforcement Activities

BLM performs inspection and enforcement on both non producing and producing coal leases. BLM conducts annual inspections on all non-producing coal leases. This on the ground inspection is required to detect unauthorized activities (drilling, exploration, trespass, or production). Authorized activities on such leases that fall short of actual production are inspected more frequently.

BLM conducts quarterly inspections, and production verifications on producing Federal and Tribal coal leases. Emphasis continues to be placed on: 1) inspection and enforcement activities on Tribal and Federal producing leases, and 2) independent calculation of production and production verification.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	7,017	+ 50
FTE	78	0

The 1998 Budget Request for Coal Management is \$7,017,000 and 78 FTE, a program increase of \$50,000.

Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument (+ \$50,000): A funding increase of \$50,000 is requested for activities related to the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument. This increase will be used to support the development of the management plan for the Monument. Please see the *General Statement* for a detailed justification of the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument budget request.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Competitive Leasing (# parcels offered)	3	7	7	0
I&E (# inspections performed)	750	800	800	0

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Other Mineral Resources

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Ensure the availability of and meet the demand for certain mineral resources while protecting associated environmental values through timely processing of appropriate authorizations for extraction from both public and acquired lands;
- Complete timely post authorization actions (readjustments, renewals, royalty reduction applications, cancellations, relinquishments, modifications, assignments, conveyances, and suspensions);
- Conduct a nationally uniform inspection and enforcement program of industry operations on Federal and Tribal Lands;
- Investigate unauthorized use of mineral materials and act accordingly when trespass occurs;
- Ensure that adequate lease, permit, and contract bonds are established and that mine abandonment and reclamation activities are conducted following applicable statutes, regulations, and requirements, including guidance for uranium from the International Atomic Energy Agency; and
- Provide technical assistance to Tribal tribes, native (Tribal) allottees, and the Bureau of Tribal Affairs, in the review of Tribal land mining operations.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 1998 budget request is \$8,776,000 and 148 FTE, a program increase of \$50,000 above the 1997 enacted level. Federal lands are the source of important mineral resources for the Nation such as geothermal, potassium, phosphorus, and sodium, and their compounds such as potash, phosphate and trona.

These lands have 60 percent of the known or prospective geothermal resource areas of the United States. Total acreage covered by Federal geothermal leases is slightly less than one million acres. Total electrical generation capacity from Federal leases has grown considerably since production began in 1980. Current power plant capacity is sufficient to meet the needs of a population the size of San Francisco and Oakland combined. Additionally, there are several direct use geothermal operations continuing on Federal lands.

The public lands are also an important source of building stone, pumice, clay, sand, gravel, and common borrow materials used for construction work and in energy and other industrial development. Demand for these commodities is increasing, especially in the western urban

areas where Federally owned materials are the closest source of such materials needed for construction projects that contribute to the growth of cities such as Phoenix and Las Vegas.

Use Authorization and Leasing

BLM issues the appropriate authorizations (permits, contracts, leases, and licenses) for extraction of these resources, and is responsible for doing mineral resource assessments in support of leasing geothermal and nonenergy minerals on public lands, National Forest System lands, and other lands in which the Federal government owns part or all of the mineral estate, and where the lands are open to leasing. This includes ensuring compliance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act.

BLM performs operational work such as readjustments, renewals, royalty reductions, cancellations, relinquishments, modifications, assignments, conveyances, and suspensions after lease issuance.

*Other Mineral Resources Leases and Prospecting Permits
(as of September 30, 1996)*

Commodity	Leases	Prospecting Permits
Phosphate	115	10
Potash	145	1
Sodium (inc. Trona)	122	15
Lead/Zinc	37	6
Other Minerals	50	61
Total	469	93

In addition, the BLM is responsible for management of all solid mineral leases on Tribal lands. This responsibility includes sand and gravel, when tribes authorize removal through a lease. Responsibility includes approval of plans of operations as well as inspection and enforcement activities at the same level as for leases issued for Federal lands. Uranium leasing operations managed by BLM are located primarily on Tribal lands in Washington.

Geothermal

The Geothermal program is concentrated in the States of California, Nevada, Oregon, and Utah, with minor activity in Idaho and New Mexico. Lands classified as Known Geothermal Resource Areas (KGRAs) and Known Leasing Areas (KLAs) are leased competitively.

Noncompetitive geothermal leases are issued to the first qualified applicant for available land not designated as a KGRA. In 1997, BLM expects to process about 10 noncompetitive lease applications for geothermal resources.

Estimated 1997 royalties from geothermal operations are expected to be \$18,000,000.

The *Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 1988* mandates protection of significant thermal features that involve in depth geologic analysis of the geothermal resource, and significant levels of interagency coordination with the National Park Service, the Geological Survey and other agencies. BLM continues to analyze carefully and to cooperate closely with other agencies when considering geothermal leasing in areas near, but not in, "Significant Thermal Features" listed in §115 of the *Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations of 1987*, and the Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 1988.

Sodium Leasing

Sodium leasing and operations are concentrated in the States of California, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. Sodium is produced from both solid deposits (trona) and liquid brines. BLM expects the number of sodium leases to remain relatively constant. Interest in high quality sodium compounds (trona) deposits in Wyoming may generate one or more competitive sales during the year. As directed by Congress in the 1997 Interior Appropriations Act, BLM will complete a study of the impact of Federal royalty rates on trona leases in the early part of 1997.

Potash and Oil and Gas Operational Conflicts In New Mexico

BLM continues to work with both the potash and oil and gas industries to mediate conflicts created by the existence of potash and oil and gas deposits on Federal leases near Carlsbad, New Mexico. Conflicts in this area have existed since at least 1939. In 1992, the discovery of additional, previously unknown, oil and gas reservoirs in this area elevated industry interest and BLM's workload in this area. Approximately 200 APD denials have occurred in this area of which about 80 have been appealed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA). These wells were denied because of safety concerns and to protect potash resources. Action by IBLA may provide management direction for a long term resolution to this issue. Recently, IBLA issued an order for a hearing to make a decision concerning the differences of factual information presented. The hearing began on August 15, 1996. However, conflict mediation involving BLM is expected to continue throughout the foreseeable future.

Mineral Materials

Public lands are an important source of building stone, sand, gravel, and common borrow materials used for construction work and in energy and other industrial development. The *Materials Act of 1947, as amended*, authorizes BLM to dispose of mineral materials by sale to the public, and at no charge to qualified governmental entities for use in highway and other public projects.

Mineral materials found on the public lands are sold, both competitively and noncompetitively. BLM conducts assessments and appraisals of the value of mineral materials before disposal of mineral materials from the public lands. In addition, free use disposals are made to Federal, State and local governmental units for public projects.

Inspection and Enforcement and Production Verification

Inspection and enforcement actions, including production verification of leases, by policy, are intended to be conducted at least quarterly to ensure that all revenues from producing Federal and Tribal leases are accurately reported, that operations proceed following the approved mine plan, and that the correct royalty rate is being applied. Annual on the ground inspections of non-producing non-energy mineral leases, licenses, contracts, and permits are required.

Mineral material permits and contracts are inspected to verify production and evaluate compliance with NEPA and other requirements. When routine compliance inspections, or other

information, show the unauthorized removal of mineral materials, BLM investigates the alleged minerals trespass and takes necessary action to resolve these cases.

In 1998, emphasis in mineral materials I&E actions will be to ensure accurate accounting for the mineral materials removed. The number of inspections will be based on volume produced, with larger operations being inspected more frequently. This will help to prevent the loss of Federal revenues by deterring illegal removals.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	8,776	+50
FTE	148	0

The 1998 Budget Request for Other Mineral Resources is \$8,776,000 and 148 FTE, a program increase of \$50,000.

Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument (+ \$50,000): A funding increase of \$50,000 is requested for activities related to the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument. This increase will be used to support the development of the management plan for the Monument. Please see the *General Statement* for a detailed justification of the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument budget request.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Prelease Notices/prospecting permits • Non-energy minerals	93	110	110	0
Noncompetitive lease applications • Geothermal	8	10	10	0
Competitive leases • Geothermal	4	10	10	0
• Non-energy minerals	8	7	7	0
Material Sales/free use permits (# issued)	2,200	2,200	2,200	0
Mineral materials non-exclusive use site designations (# completed)	60	60	60	0
Mineral Materials Trespass (# cases closed)	44	60	60	0
Inspection and Enforcement (# of inspections)				
• Geothermal	991	450	450	0
• Non-energy minerals	1,172	995	995	0
• Mineral Materials	3,200	3,200	3,200	0

Activity: Alaska Minerals

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Alaska Minerals	\$ 2,000	2,010	+ 33	0	2,043	+33
FTE	13	19	0	0	19	0

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Assess mineral resources on Federal lands in Alaska to help identify the full range of land-use management alternatives and policy options;
- In Alaska, help ensure effective public and private mineral supply decisions through reliable cost analyzes of alternate sources of mineral supply, mineral extraction technologies, and policy scenarios;
- Develop cost effective techniques to characterize the environmental hazards associated with wastes from past mining and minerals processing operations in Alaska; and,
- Provide economic minerals data and analyzes used for land-use planning and management of natural resources on Federal lands in Alaska.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 1998 budget request is \$2,043,000 and 19 FTE.

Mineral Assessment

As required by §1010 of the *Alaska National Interests Lands Conservation Act of 1980*, mineral assessments were conducted for BLM and other land managers. However, 1996 accomplishments were less than expected due to the organizational disruptions experienced during 1995 and 1996. This affected contracting for geophysical work due to funding uncertainties.

A mineral assessment of the Koyukuk Mining District commenced during 1997. Airborne geophysical surveys were made in the area in cooperation with the State of Alaska. This assessment will continue during 1998 with completion projected in 2001.

In support of the USDA Forest Service, field studies for the mineral assessment of the Sitka-Hoonah Ranger District in southeastern Alaska were completed in 1997. A mineral assessment of the Stikine Forest Area began in 1997. Airborne geophysical surveys were

made in the area in cooperation with the State of Alaska. The assessment will continue during 1998 and field studies will be completed in 1999.

Data management efforts during 1997 included participation in an interagency team to increase the availability of Alaska minerals information. An internet site was developed; and the information distribution function of the Juneau minerals library was expanded. Data gathering efforts in 1997 focused on cooperative investigations of mineral development potential on Native-selected land in National Park System units and investigations of hard-rock mineral deposits within the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPRA). Economic analysis of mineral development potential for the NPRA and Sitka-Hoonah Ranger Districts were conducted during 1997; similar efforts will continue during 1998 as requested by land managers.

Abandoned Mine Lands

A large number of preliminary examinations were conducted in 1996. These were conducted at the easy to reach and easy to examine sites. The more heavily disturbed sites will not be revisited for in-depth examinations to quantify hazardous conditions, if any, and other damages for reclamation planning. An inventory and prioritization of abandoned and inactive mine hazards in the Tongass National Forest in southeastern Alaska was completed in 1997. More detailed work will be conducted during 1998 at sites selected by the USDA Forest Service.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Mineral Land Assessment (000s acres)	1,900	4,900	4,900	0
Abandoned Mine Assessments (# completed)	55	5	5	0

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Alaska Conveyance	\$ 29,933	29,981	+467	-2,334	28,114	-1,867
FTE	301	309	0	-37	272	-37
Cadastral Survey	\$ 10,982	11,053	+183	0	11,236	+183
FTE	172	176	0	0	176	0
Lands and Realty	\$ 28,310	28,622	+473	-300	29,395	+773
FTE	412	502	0	-5	507	+5
Total Dollars	69,225	69,656	+1,123	-2,034	68,745	-911
Total FTE	885	987	0	-32	955	-32

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

- Provide lands, realty and cadastral survey products and services involving public lands to State, county, and local governments and Federal agencies in ways that foster the health of the land, reduce natural resource damage, and assure that the public is allowed to use, where appropriate, public land resources. The Public Land Survey System (PLSS) is the foundation of the land tenure system of the United States and maintained through the direction of the BLM.
- Manage and process realty and right-of-way (ROW) authorizations (including compliance actions) on public lands (including Alaska).
- Maintain current land title records and delivery of a broad range of geographic sciences products, such as maps, site plans, data sets, etc.
- Work to accomplish title transfers, including associated cadastral survey costs to the State of Alaska, Native corporations, and individual Natives.

BLM LIBRARY
RS 150A BLDG. 50
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER
PO BOX 25047
DENVER, CO 80225

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Alaska Conveyance and Lands

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Utilize the Patent Plan Process (PPP) to fulfill land entitlements to Native corporations and the State by completing adjudication, surveys and patents of lands and by issuing certificates (land titles) to qualified Alaska Native allotment applicants.
- Manage easements reserved under Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), and continue priority implementation of the ANCSA §17(b) Easement Management Program.
- Assist and cooperate with the State to resolve final State selections, entitlement issues, and matters of common interest.
- Provide leadership and assistance to ANCSA Native corporations finalizing land entitlements, prioritizing land selections, resolving selections, and completing the transfer of priority lands.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 1998 Budget Request for Alaska Conveyance and Lands is \$28,114,000 and 272 FTE providing for a program decrease of \$2,334,000 and 37 FTE.

This program is multifaceted, with many mandates that affect the management of approximately 160 million acres of land in the State of Alaska. In addition to completing land transfers to the State, Native corporations, and individual allottees, the program includes preparing navigability reports, completing transfer of the Alaska Railroad land to the State, administering the townsite trustee program, managing ANCSA 17(b) easements, processing land use authorizations, recovering title to 1,400 parcels for reconveyance to individual Native applicants, and supporting automation and modernization initiatives.

The BLM is statutorily required (pursuant to ANCSA, ANILCA, and the Alaska Statehood Act) to transfer a total of more than 155 million acres of Federal lands within Alaska to other ownership. To complete this transfer, BLM determines priorities through the Patent Plan Process and completes surveys of Alaska State and Native selection lands. Thousands of inholdings, such as those related to ANCSA §14(h) (cemetery and historic sites), mining claims, Native allotments, etc., must be surveyed. Surveys are required for ANCSA §14 (c) (village reconveyance of inholdings) selections and for land exchanges between the Federal government and other parties.

Major actions in the 1998 program include the following:

- Continue to transfer management responsibility for easements to other Federal agencies (National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, etc.) to consolidate management of high use and priority areas.
- Work towards completing State and Native entitlement selections, individual Native allotment actions and surveys.
- Perform on-the-ground interim management, including 17(b) easement identification and management. Section 17(b) of ANCSA authorizes the Secretary to reserve certain public easements across Native lands and along major waterways in Alaska to guarantee access to publicly owned lands. There are 3,958 miles of easements and 266 sites that currently require management by the BLM.
- Work on the resolution of 5,700 pending Native allotment parcels. This resolution is a complex adjudicative process that requires extensive field time and coordination efforts with the Native applicants and BIA service provider contractors.
- Continue to emphasize the use of 638 agreements with Native Corporations to survey native lands. Five projects are planned for 1998.
- Complete the transfer of the Alaska Railroad land to the State of Alaska.
- Process public demand lands cases involving the issuance of FLPMA leases, permits, sales, and recreation and public purpose leases and sales, on a pipeline basis.
- Maintenance and support of the Automated Land and Mineral Records System (ALMRS) are priority activities required for both land conveyance and management of lands which will stay under Federal ownership.
- Continue operation and maintenance of the Alaska Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB). 3,000 townships are GCDB approved and 50 townships will be added this year. GCDB will produce master title plats and display records graphically.
- By the end of 1998:
 - Complete a cumulative total of 36.6 million acres of title transfers to Alaska Native corporations, of which 15 million acres are patented and 21.6 million acres are by Interim Conveyances (IC).
 - Complete a cumulative total of 90 million acres of title transfers to the State of Alaska, of which 39.4 million acres are patented and 50.6 million acres are by Tentative Approvals (TA).
 - 500,000 acres will be transferred to Alaska Native corporations through Interim Conveyance.

- BLM plans to conduct the following cadastral survey projects for 1998:

Prince of Wales/Sealaska	\$800,000
Bethel Yr 1	\$800,000
Anatuvik Pass	\$150,000
Point Lay	\$150,000
Bering Land Bridge	\$1,300,000
Bethel Yr 2	\$800,000
Port Graham Native Selections	\$800,000
Juneau Ranger District	\$1,000,000

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	28,114	-2,334
FTE	272	-37

The 1998 Budget Request for Alaska Conveyance and Lands is \$28,114,000 and 272 FTE, a program decrease of \$2,334,000 and 37 FTE. The BLM will work toward implementing the Alaska land's transfer re-engineering recommendations in 1998. These recommendations will allow the BLM to complete more State/Native entitlement selection transfers with less effort. The remaining acreage for these entitlement selections transfers will decrease, as emphasis is placed on resolving individual claim conflicts. At the requested funding level, BLM will focus on priorities such as adjudicating and survey of individual claims and ANCSA and State entitlement selections, but the acreage conveyed to the State will decrease.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
State Patents (acres)	1,149,880	1,500,000	500,000*	-1,000,000
Native Corporations Patents (acres)	543,956	100,000	100,000*	0
Native Allotments (parcels)	830	600	600	0
Title Resolution (cases)	5	200	75*	-125
Projects (number)	18	15	10	-5
Survey Completed (miles)	2,799	1,974	1,380*	-594
Survey Monuments (number)	766	993	2,730	+1,737

* Number reduction a result of shifting emphasis to numerous, smaller acreage claims by individuals that are in conflict with State and Native Corporation claims.

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Cadastral Survey

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Provide land managers with cadastral surveys, including the locating and marking of boundaries, recording and interpreting of surveys and land records for all Federal interest lands (outside Alaska), in support of activities involving natural resource programs.
- Maintain, through the Federal Geographic Data Committee, land survey data standards to facilitate land survey data exchanges among Federal, State, and private interests.
- Record, automate, and preserve land survey records for use by Federal, State, local government agencies, and the private sector.
- Maintain the Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) as an integral part of the Automated Land and Mineral Records System (ALMRS).

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- The 1998 budget request is \$11,236,000 and 176 FTE.
- BLM conducts surveys to establish on-the-ground boundaries that delineate precisely the limits of Federal lands. These boundaries enable leases to be awarded, exchanges executed, and trespass between Federal and non-Federal land prevented. Surveys are a prerequisite to the patenting of public lands.
- Two major types of cadastral surveys are executed for the Federal lands to resolve specific management problems.
 - Original surveys under the Public Lands Survey System (PLSS) which Congress established in the Land Ordinance of 1785.
 - Resurveys which reestablish the boundaries executed in the original survey or to restore boundary monuments lost or deteriorated since the original survey.
- Land surveys are done by the BLM, when requested, in support of other Federal agencies, i.e., Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Forest Service (FS), and National Park Service (NPS).
- Emphasis will continue to be placed on survey priorities such as land exchanges, realty and mineral actions.
- New emphasis is given to developing partnerships and other collaborative arrangements with private sector surveying and mapping firms and academic institutions with surveying and geographic information system (GIS) programs. BLM provides technical

guidance through participation in professional societies, education and outreach efforts, involving private land surveyors, educational institutions and other geographic sciences professionals.

- BLM will emphasize establishing cooperative land survey project offices in urbanized areas and in areas that contain multi-agency resource or land ownership conflicts.
- BLM will utilize the findings of the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) study of U.S. Geographic Information Resources to continue to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of its geographic sciences program.
- BLM will continue to interpret cadastral survey and land ownership data for use in ALMRS in support of lands and realty actions, trespass abatements, hazardous waste liability, etc.
- BLM will provide copies of the official land records of the Federal government to both internal users and external customers.
- BLM will complete 248 projects, equaling 4,380 miles of boundary survey, and respond to 5,500 external customer inquiries.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator		1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
BLM	# Projects	120	120	120	0
	Miles	2000	2000	2000	0
	Monuments	3800	3800	3800	0
BIA	# Projects	48	48	48	0
	Miles	1055	1055	1055	0
	Monuments	1860	1860	1860	0
NPS	# Projects	19	19	19	0
	Miles	225	225	225	0
	Monuments	600	600	600	0
Navajo Hopi Tribal Res.	# Projects	4	4	4	0
	Miles	50	50	50	0
	Monuments	200	200	200	0
U.S.F.S.	# Projects	42	42	42	0
	Miles	880	880	880	0
	Monuments	1920	1920	1920	0
BRec	# Projects	1	1	1	0
	Miles	10	10	10	0
	Monuments	25	25	25	0
Corps of Engl.	# Projects	10	10	10	0
	Miles	120	120	120	0
	Monuments	310	310	310	0
Other	# Projects	4	4	4	0
	Miles	40	40	40	0
	Monuments	0	0	0	0
Total	# Projects	248	248	248	0
	Miles	4380	4380	4380	0
	Monuments	8715	8715	8715	0

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Lands and Realty

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Provide quality lands and realty services to the public, State, local and other Federal agencies, outside the State of Alaska, by processing land use authorizations, adjusting tenure through land exchanges and acquisitions (including supportive lands actions for exchanges such as withdrawal revocations), and completing land disposal actions.
- Maintain the official land records of the Federal government, and respond to public inquiries about surveys, public lands status, use and availability. Improve the public lands records system through support of automation initiatives (ALMRS/Modernization and the Eastern States General Land Office Records Project).
- Give priority to exchange, purchase, or donation of lands having high natural resource values including recreational opportunities, wilderness inholdings, cultural resources, wildlife habitat, and riparian-wetland areas.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 1998 Budget Request for Lands and Realty is \$29,395,000 and 507 FTE, a program increase of \$300,000 and 5 FTE.

Official Land Records

- As part of our customer service, every BLM office makes basic public lands records available to the public. BLM continues to maintain the manual land record system, including survey records, master title plats, historical indices of land actions, and copies of patents and other pertinent documents about the public lands and land formerly in the Public Domain but now in private ownership.
- The improvement and automation of the BLM's entire public land record system is underway through implementation of the Automated Land and Mineral Records System (ALMRS). Existing microfilm and paper records systems will be replaced by the automated system, making land records more accessible and usable to the public, other government agencies, the BLM, and private industry.

Land Exchanges

- Exchanges are an essential method of consolidating land ownership and acquiring resource values of public significance. Lands are repositioned based on proposals with State and non-Federal owners.
- Exchanges continue to be a high priority within the Department of Interior to reposition public lands into more manageable units and to meet community expansion needs. In

1998, BLM expects to complete 60 to 70 exchanges covering 100,000 to 150,000 acres.

Rights-of Way

- Under FLPMA and Mineral Leasing Act provisions, the BLM issues rights-of-way (ROW) grants to authorize the construction, operation and maintenance of a wide range of projects on the public lands, such as petroleum pipelines, power lines, energy development and distribution facilities, roads, water facilities, and communication-sites.
- ROW work is funded from a combination of appropriated funds and of fees paid by applicants wishing to use the public lands for ROW purposes. The ROW fees are made available for use by the BLM through the "Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures" indefinite appropriation that help offset BLM's cost of processing the ROW applications.
- Greater emphasis is being placed on processing ROW applications and on the reduction of the number of pending ROW cases. The processing of 3,000 new/existing ROW applications and the issuance of 3,000 ROW grants are expected to be accomplished in 1998.

Communication-sites

- Emphasize the development of communication-site management plans to reduce costs of administering ROW's grants, protect natural resources and individual interests, provide a wide array of site opportunities, and receive fair market value for use of such areas.

Land Withdrawals

- FLPMA requires land withdrawal review to ensure that there are no unnecessary closures to appropriate public land's uses. Section 204(l) (43 U.S.C. 1714(l)) mandates a comprehensive 15-year review of many withdrawals of Federal lands in the 11 western States, exclusive of Alaska.
- BLM will identify management prescriptions, through land use planning, for lands and resources that return to BLM administration because of withdrawal review. In 1998, the BLM also plans to process 100 withdrawal cases to protect public land's resources and other Federal capital investments, and to facilitate the transfer of land between Federal agencies.
- In 1998, the BLM will continue to process new withdrawal applications and implement congressional withdrawals for the management and stewardship of public land's resources.

Congressional Direction

- BLM will take the necessary action on the following items identified in the 1997 Appropriation Act:
 - Process Longview Fibre/Mt. Hood corridor land exchange.

- Transfer to the State of Nevada the former BLM administrative site and buildings in Battle Mountain and the surplus office in Winnemucca.
- Offer lands under the Mesquite Lands Act of 1988 to allow the City of Mesquite, Nevada to purchase listed parcels.
- Transfer the land and improvements under the Father Aull Transfer Act of 1996 to St. Vincent DePaul Parish in Silver City, New Mexico.
- Submit a report to Congress on the process and costs to transfer public lands identified in New Mexico for disposal.

Land Use Authorizations

As part of regular program activities, BLM:

- Monitors land use authorizations and conveyances to maintain compliance with terms and conditions to protect health, safety and natural resources.
- Monitors use at existing authorized landfills for adherence to EPA regulations and BLM stipulations, and promote closure and disposal of such land as appropriate.
- Maintains an ongoing program of prevention, detection, surveys and resolution to abate the unauthorized use of the public lands.
- Supports community expansion, recreation and public purposes needs, and important economic development through appropriate land use authorizations, surveys and conveyances.

Receipts

- In 1998, the BLM will collect more than \$2,250,000 in cost reimbursement fees.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	29,395	+300
FTE	507	+5

The 1998 Budget Request for Lands and Realty is \$29,395,000 and 507 FTE, a program increase of \$300,000 and 5 FTE. The increase of \$300,000 and 5 FTE is for the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument to coordinate with the State and county governments and individual permit holders to identify and resolve ROW, Valid Existing Rights and ownership issues, and to support the ongoing management plan for the Monument. See the *General Statement* for further information on the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Public Land Sales (acres)	0	2,000	2,000	0
State Indemnity Selections (acres)	0	1,500	1,500	0
Land Acquired by Exchange (fee only/acres)	90,000	100,000	100,000	0
Exchange transactions (# cases completed)	62	65	65	0
ROW Processed	2,808	2,800	2,800	0
Leases, easements & permits (# cases processed)	1,289	1,200	1,200	0
Withdrawal Processing (# cases)	90	90	90	0
Realty Trespass (# cases closed)	750	0*	0*	0

* No standard or quota set for trespass cases in the BLM.

Activity: Communication Sites

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Communication-sites \$	{2,000}	{2,000}	0	0	{2,000}	0
FTE	8	8	0	0	8	0
Total Dollars	{2,000}	{2,000}	0	0	{2,000}	0
Total FTE	8	8	0	0	8	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

- This activity provides funding derived from communication site rental fees for managing communication-sites on public land. The BLM manages communication-sites for both commercial and private users under the right-of-way (ROW) authorization. These activities include application processing, grant issuance, management of communication-sites, and collection and deposit of receipts.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Improve the processing of authorizations and the subsequent management of the communication-sites by reducing BLM appraisal costs associated with setting and updating rental payments for 1500 authorized communication uses.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- BLM processes authorizations and conducts the subsequent management for communication site use of public lands. The uses include television broadcast, FM radio broadcast, rebroadcast devices, cable television, commercial mobile radio service, private mobile communication, cellular telephone, common carrier microwave, private microwave, facility manager, and miscellaneous uses.
- The 1998 program is estimated at \$2,000,000 and 8 FTE, all derived from offsetting receipts from communication-site fees.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
ROW Cases Processed	200	233	233	0

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Activity Summary (000's)

	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Resource Management Planning	\$ 8,486	6,000	+ 142	+ 150	6,292	+ 292
<i>FTE</i>	159	129	0	+ 2	131	+ 2
Facilities Maintenance	\$ 30,051	32,754	+ 593	+ 2,750	36,097	+ 3,343
<i>FTE</i>	311	326	0	+ 17	343	+ 17
Resource Protection & Law Enforcement	\$ 10,185	10,254	+ 162	+ 2,204	12,620	+ 2,366
<i>FTE</i>	132	130	0	+ 10	140	+ 10
Hazardous Materials	\$ 14,976	15,076	+ 225	0	15,301	+ 225
<i>FTE</i>	110	94	0	0	94	0
Total Dollars	63,698	64,084	+ 1,122	+ 5,104	70,310	+ 6,226
<i>Total FTE</i>	712	679	0	+ 29	708	+ 29

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

- The Resource Protection and Maintenance Activity provides for management of the land use planning and National Environmental Policy Act process; the protection of the health and safety of users or activities on public lands through maintenance of buildings, transportation and recreation facilities; protection from criminal and other non-lawful activities; and effects of hazardous materials and/or waste.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Resource Management Planning

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Make sound resource management decisions based upon land use plans that incorporate ecosystem management and the best available scientific data.
- Promote coordination and assure consistency with the plans of other Federal agencies and State, local, and Federal governments.
- Facilitate collaboration and the development of partnerships in public lands management and planning.
- Provide mechanisms for monitoring the effects of BLM's decisions on the health of public lands.
- Comply with statutory mandates including FLPMA, NEPA, and other applicable laws.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 1998 Budget Request for Resource Management Planning is \$ 6,292,000, a program increase of \$150,000 and 2 FTE.

- Historically, this program provides for the preparation, approval, and revision of land use plans (Resource Management Plans); plan maintenance, monitoring and evaluation, and coordination of planning actions with other Federal agencies, State, local and Federal government officials, and the public. The program also carries out the general, non-planning related NEPA program management responsibilities that are not directly attributable to a specific project or other program. Examples of this workload are: review of other agency environmental documents, support to other agency's environmental document preparation, and training of BLM personnel to implement NEPA requirements.
- **Resource Management Plans (RMP)** allocate resources on the public lands among competing needs and uses, and contain appropriate multiple-use management prescriptions. BLM planning regulations (43 CFR 1600) require nine actions steps in the preparation of the plans. RMPs have been very costly and time consuming to complete. Once a plan is completed, the decisions must be implemented and the plan monitored to assure its effectiveness, progress, and success. Inherently, BLM used human resources and funding on producing documents, rather than good land-use decisions.

In 1997, BLM is completing the final portions of the following 5 RMPs: Challis, ID; Tonopah, NV (currently in protest); Grass Creek, WY (currently in protest); Green River, WY (currently in protest); and New Castle, WY. This does not include RMP

amendments. BLM routinely completes numerous plan amendments each year to update and keep existing plans current.

In 1998 BLM expects to complete two RMPs. By the end of 1998, BLM will maintain 114 RMPs that have been completed since the passage of FLPMA.

The performance measures for planning have been based on the number of RMPs completed and in progress. New performance measures are being developed during 1997, addressing the content and quality of the existing planning base and community-based decision making. A major emphasis of 1998 will be to make sure existing RMPs are kept up-to-date by amendment or revision.

- **Cutting red tape and streamlining the planning process**, in support of BLM's *Blueprint for the Future*, was the focus of the planning program in 1996 and 1997. Tools are being developed to facilitate community-based decision making. Much of the new focus is on emphasizing the land management objectives and the desired results to be achieved from land use planning, as opposed to the process that is used to get there. Continued effort will be placed on interdisciplinary resource planning and collaboration with State, local, and other Federal agencies, interest groups and the concerned public.
- **Other planning initiatives** are underway that are more regional in nature, in that they address resource issues across State and other jurisdictional boundaries. They include the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project, California Desert Tortoise, and the Colorado Plateau. Planning for the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument was initiated in 1997, with the Monument Management Plan (to be prepared under RMP guidelines) due in September 1999. Funding for these initiatives is included in the base program of several activities, including planning.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	6,292	+150
FTE	131	+2

The 1998 Budget Request for Resource Management Planning is \$6,292,000 and 131 FTE, a program increase of \$150,000 and 2 FTE. The increase of \$150,000 is requested to support development of the management plan for the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument and to assure compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act. Specifically, it will be used to facilitate public involvement and coordination with State, local and Tribal governments. Completion of the management plan is scheduled for September 1999. See the *General Statement* for more information on the Grand Staircase - Escalante National

Monument and an overall distribution of the funding for the Monument that includes development of the management plan.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Resource Management Plans, (#) Completed	12	5	2	-3
Resource Management Plans, (#) in Progress	8	3	1	-2

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Facilities Maintenance

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Maintain and/or improve BLM buildings, water systems, recreational facilities, and transportation systems (roads, trails, and major bridges) on the public lands in order to:
 - Protect resource values;
 - Provide for the health and safety of the general public and BLM employees;
 - Comply with environmental law building standards;
 - Reduce the risk of facility or improvement failure;
 - Provide improved access to public lands including access for the disabled;
 - Maintain the public investment in the facilities administered by BLM, and
 - Improve the usefulness of facilities for purposes for which they were constructed.
- Conduct project survey, design and other professional engineering/architectural services for the development and operation of BLM facilities.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 1998 budget request is \$36,097,000 and 343 FTE, a program increase of \$2,750,000 and 17 FTE.

The facilities maintenance program maintains BLM buildings, administrative sites, recreation facilities, trails, and transportation systems, and provides basic engineering support services for maintenance and construction activities on public lands, outside of western Oregon. The 1998 program continues BLM's initiative to improve the condition of its facilities and reduce the backlog of maintenance needs, which is approximately \$275 million. The replacement value of BLM facilities is estimated to exceed \$1 billion. Most older and many newer facilities were acquired at no cost to the Federal government, as property transfers from other Federal or State agencies, or as abandoned properties were acquired (such as roads) from a variety of past users. The funding level for facilities maintenance represents less than three-one hundredth of one percent of their replacement value.

BLM is responsible for maintaining approximately 2,400 BLM owned buildings, 500 administrative sites, 2100 recreation fee sites, 62,000 miles of roads, 240 bridges and 12,000 miles of trails. BLM buildings range from complex administrative sites and larger visitor centers to small radio repeater buildings and well houses. Some of these structures do not require annual or periodic maintenance (e.g. well houses or repeater buildings). Other buildings, such as office complexes and visitor centers, require continuous maintenance.

In 1988, BLM initiated the development of the Facility Inventory Maintenance Management System (FIMMS), which is an automated national system designed to incorporate facility inventory, current and future maintenance, and desired condition data for use by field offices

in setting priorities for maintenance. Initial field condition surveys of BLM facilities were completed in 1992. Beginning in 1993, BLM managers began to use data from the FIMMS to help set facilities maintenance funding priorities, propose funding allocations, and identify replacement needs.

Recreation: BLM is responsible for maintaining 210 recreation fee sites and 17 new recreation fee demonstration pilots, 1,150 modestly developed recreation-sites, 412 campgrounds with 16,698 camp sites, and 127 boat ramps, as well as 120 interpretive centers and visitor contact stations. BLM is responsible for a portion of the maintenance on numerous jointly (other Federal, State, county, or privately) held facilities. BLM's maintenance objectives are to maintain recreation facilities at a standard that protects resource values, meets public health and safety standards, protects the public investment, and fosters pride in public lands stewardship.

Transportation: Road maintenance levels are classified into one of five maintenance categories based on intensity and level of use. In many cases, BLM roads are upgraded and maintained by permitted public land users such as mining companies, livestock operators and timber sale operators. Maintenance responsibilities may shift back to the BLM after the operator has terminated activities; or BLM may require the operator to rehabilitate the road to a specified standard or close it. BLM places emphasis for scheduled maintenance on major access roads and bridges that receive the greatest public use; on those roads which are needed for administrative purposes; on roads causing the greatest environmental damage; and where changing use patterns are expanding into new areas. In 1997 BLM and the U.S. Forest Service completed a re-invention study on how to improve coordination and partnering in order to increase the amount of road maintenance accomplished annually. The study suggests that through sharing equipments and improving coordination with the Forest Service some offices could improve efficiencies as much as 20 percent.

Engineering Services: Professional engineering expertise is required on all construction and reconstruction projects to complete project planning, survey and design work, valued engineering, and contract supervision. Other examples of engineering services include condition surveys/site inventories including seismic evaluation, dam safety inspections, and compliance with Federal and State building codes.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	36,097	+ 2,750
FTE	343	+ 17

The 1998 Budget Request for Facilities Maintenance is \$36,097,000 and 343 FTE, a program increase of \$2,750,000 and 17 FTE.

Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument (\$750,000 and 2 FTE): This program increase is requested for additional maintenance work in the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument. Since the establishment of the Monument, visitation has more than doubled. In collaboration with BLM's partners many facilities require improved access, better maintained roads and directional signing, and vastly improved sanitary facilities. Until the management plan is completed maintenance work will be directed to those existing facilities that do not meet public health and safety, environmental, construction standards and codes, or accessibility requirements. See the *General Statement* for more information on the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument.

Additional On-the-ground Maintenance Efforts (+2,000,000 and 15 FTE). This program increase would be directed to additional on-the-ground maintenance of roads, bridges, trails, and recreation facilities where public use demands a higher quality of maintenance to reduce the risk to public health and safety or to improve the environmental protection needed at the site. This work would reduce BLM's maintenance backlog thus reducing the long term maintenance obligations for these areas. Much of this increase would be directed towards needed work at Congressionally designated areas and high visitation sites such as the Birds of Prey Area and the Salmon and Snake Rivers, in Idaho; El Malpais NCA, and historic properties, in New Mexico; the California Desert NCA, Harper Lake, Fort Ord, and the King Range, in California; San Pedro and along the Colorado River, in Arizona; Maiden Rock Bridge and Canyon Lake, in Montana; Campbell Creek Environmental Education Center, Sourdough Campground, the White Mountains National Recreation Area, and the Iditarod National Historic Trail, in Alaska; the Anasazi Heritage Center, in Colorado; Red Rock, NCA, in Nevada; Flagstaff Hill Oregon Trail Visitor Center and Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area in Oregon, and similar high priority and heavily used, BLM managed recreation areas and roads.

In addition, part of the program increase would be directed towards improving BLM's field inspections and follow-up hazard mitigation on dams that BLM owns or controls, in order to ensure the risk of dam failure to public health and safety and to environmental damage is at a minimum. Additional efforts would also be directed towards increasing the seismic evaluations for moderate and high category buildings.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Buildings Maintained, #s	1,534	1,675	1,725	+ 50
Recreation-sites Maintained, #s	1,100	1,125	1,150	+ 25
Roads Maintained, miles	8,538	8,898	10,200	+302
Trails Maintained, miles	4,318	4,407	4,657	+ 250

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Resource Protection & Law Enforcement

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Protect natural, cultural, and historic resources from theft and degradation.
- Investigate crimes occurring on, or relating to the public lands, involving resources and users.
- Reduce cultivation, manufacture, distribution and possession of illegal drugs on public lands.
- Ensure compliance with all Federal laws and regulations and appropriate State and local laws governing the protection of public lands, and resources.
- Bring to justice those responsible for crimes on public lands.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- The 1998 budget request is \$12,620,000 and 140 FTE, a program increase of \$2,204,000 and 10 FTE.
- The law enforcement mission entails development of information on criminal activity and trends and is to investigate, apprehend and prosecute criminal violators, and provide public education.
- There are 56 special agents in BLM assigned throughout the U.S. to conduct long term criminal investigations of complex offenses. At present, the BLM's resource protection capabilities are supported and enhanced by 159 BLM law enforcement rangers. Special agents and rangers are engaged in activities that include patrol, crime scene processing, interviewing of witnesses and suspects, apprehension and arrest of suspects, preparation of reports, development and use of informants, surveillance, preparation of affidavits for search and arrest warrants, execution of search and arrest warrants, and testifying at grand jury hearings and in court.
- **Resource and Visitor Protection (Rangers):** BLM has pursued many special programs and initiatives to educate the public, improve public health and safety services and to protect fragile resources. Law enforcement services provided by BLM rangers support the enforcement and compliance issues of the various resource programs. The cost of ranger activities is funded primarily by the benefitting subactivities for which rangers perform work. However, the rangers receive law enforcement related technical oversight, equipment and training, and funding for these items through the resource protection and law enforcement subactivity.

BLM Rangers provide a visible BLM presence at high use areas and in remote locations to reduce violations of law and regulations, vandalism to facilities, off-highway vehicle violations, and cultural resource and vegetative product theft. Rangers also contribute to monitoring and compliance activities for various BLM programs to ensure that closures and permit restrictions are obeyed and to detect any unusual occurrences and provide emergency search and rescue assistance.

- **Investigations:** Involves violations of the Wild Horse and Burro Act, timber theft, arson, cultural resource theft and destruction, mineral theft and fraud, oil and gas theft, occupancy trespass, recreation-site violations and drug violations.
- During 1998, BLM will continue to emphasize investigations of illegal activities relating to drug violations, energy and minerals, forestry, recreation, archaeological resources and illegal disposal and storage of hazardous waste.
- **Archaeological Resource Violations:** Major areas of emphasis are prevention of the destruction of antiquities and illegal removal of archaeological and paleontological resources, in accordance with the Archaeological Resource Protection Act and other relevant statutes implementing the archaeological portion of law enforcement plans. Detection of these violations includes use of remote sensing, aircraft overflights, aerial photographs, ground verification and interagency coordination.

Public and Employee Awareness encompasses a public education program to make visitors and users aware of the laws, regulations and policies that govern public lands and involves training employees on how to identify and report violations encountered while on public lands.

Emphasis will continue in the Four Corners Area to combat theft and destruction of cultural resources. Focus will be placed on identifying commercial looters. BLM special agents will continue to be involved in joint Federal/State interagency operations and protection efforts at a level of approximately \$500,000 in 1998 being devoted to this effort.

- **Automated Crime Statistics Reports:** BLM is required by the Federal Uniform Crime Reporting Act of 1988 to report law enforcement statistics to the FBI under the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Funds within the 1998 program level are being used to maintain an automated incident reporting system (LAWNET) to meet this requirement. The system will also assist in tracking incidents, investigations, and violations on the public lands in support of the BLM's resource protection programs.
- **Cooperative Agreements:** An estimated 23 funded agreements with State and local agencies for law enforcement services will continue to be in effect during 1998. Special agents-in-charge manage these cooperative agreements. BLM law enforcement will continue on a non-reimbursable basis to cooperate with all relevant Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies.

- **Drug Enforcement:** To meet the "Drug Enforcement Policy of the Department of the Interior and Executive Order 12590, BLM law enforcement activities will address the manufacture and cultivation of controlled substances, and possession and distribution of illegal drugs on the public lands. These illegal activities not only impact resource values, but also endanger public lands visitors, users and BLM employees. Law enforcement officers conduct information gathering, cannabis eradication and subject identification/arrest efforts related to both cannabis and other illegal drug activities. The 1998 law enforcement program will continue efforts to counter illegal drug related activities on public lands. BLM will maintain a \$5,000,000 program level of effort in the drug control program in 1997 and 1998.

Specific elements of the Drug Control program involve the following:

Intelligence: The BLM will continue to provide drug intelligence information, support to the intelligence communications center and incident tracking network, and expand data sharing among all law enforcement agencies. BLM will continue to fund its MOU with U.S. Customs which provides access to critical criminal investigative information.

Assistance: Law enforcement agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies will continue in 1998. Coordination activities will be focused on reducing drug production on the public lands through liaison and special operation efforts with county sheriffs, National Guard, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies.

Prevention: Emphasis will be placed on public education efforts which are targeted at informing visitors and users of the public lands about the dangers where drug activities are high and to enlist their assistance in reporting suspicious activities observed on the public lands. Efforts also include increasing media coverage and participation in the coverage of drug enforcement

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	12,620	+ 2,204
FTE	140	+ 10

The 1998 Budget Request for Resource Protection and Law Enforcement is \$12,620,000 and 140 FTE, a program increase of \$2,204,000 and 10 FTE.

Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument (\$150,000 and 3 FTE): This increase would be directed to the newly designated Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument, in Utah. The funding increase would be used to increase visitor contacts, provide information and educational materials to these visitors, to identify and reduce health and safety risks to the

visitors and to help insure compliance with interim management policies. See p. 1-6 of the *General Statement* for more information on the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument.

Maintaining resource law enforcement workload balance and drug enforcement activities (+ \$2,054,000 and 7 FTE): The Office of National Drug Control Policy and the BLM in reviewing BLM's drug budget submission have agreed that BLM needs to re-invigorate its drug suppression program focusing on domestic marijuana cultivation, drug manufacturing and drug trafficking that directly impact the public lands in support of the President's National Drug Control Strategy. To meet this objective without redirecting BLM's limited law enforcement resources, putting at risk the public lands and resources, \$2.5 million was identified in 1997 from other program subactivities to augment BLM's law enforcement budget. The \$2.054 million and 7 FTE identified as an increase in the BLM law enforcement budget for 1998 is a continuation of this additional funding to meet BLM's ability to respond to violations in timber, oil and gas, hazardous materials, and the wild horse and burro programs while continuing a proactive drug enforcement program.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Part I Felonies (#)	800	850	875	+25
Part II Felonies & Misdemeanors (#)	7,200	7,250	7,275	+25
Natural Resource Violations (#)	4,700	4,800	5,000	+200

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Hazardous Materials

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Protection of public health and safety on the public lands from the effects of hazardous substances, waste, pollutants and contaminants;
- Protection of public lands natural resources and the environment from the effects of hazardous materials or wastes;
- Compliance with Federal and State environmental protection laws and regulations; and
- Minimization of future hazardous materials and related liabilities and costs to the Federal Government.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- The 1998 Budget Request for Hazardous Materials Management is \$15,301,000 and 94 FTE. BLM's Hazardous Materials Management program strategy focuses on the health of public land resources and the health and safety of the users.
- The BLM engages in hazardous material response actions, site evaluations, and prioritization of cleanups in accordance with laws and regulations. This involves working with the Department of Defense, Environmental Protection Agency, State environmental quality departments, and through partnerships with local governments, counties, and potentially responsible parties (both public and private) to fund and expedite the cleanup of hazardous sites, and cleanup of transferred or transferring contaminated military property. Those sites that are an imminent threat to public health and safety, as well as those sites that are under court or administrative orders (and could therefore generate penalties and fines) are a priority for BLM.
- The Cost Avoidance/Cost Recovery strategy will continue to consolidate current efforts to reduce costs and increase opportunities for BLM to make responsible parties carry out and pay for cleanups so that the taxpayers do not have to pay for these cleanups and damages.
- The Risk Based Priorities strategy will be to undertake critical actions first and manage risks in less critical locations and conditions second. Investing in low cost risk reduction where it will produce the greatest returns will also be explored.
- Pollution Prevention and Hazard Mitigation: BLM integrates and coordinates a variety of activities to ensure protection of public health and safety and the environment from the effects of hazardous materials on the public lands. The effort contains four major component efforts which are to:

1. Prevent the generation or acquisition of pollutants on BLM managed lands,
 2. Reduce the amount of waste generated, where such generation cannot be avoided,
 3. Manage all hazardous materials and wastes responsibly to protect those who use the public lands and work at BLM facilities, and
 4. Respond in a timely manner to releases at BLM facilities, cleanup public land sites contaminated by hazardous materials where polluters cannot be found, and assure restoration of natural resources damaged by such contamination.
- Emphasis is placed on prevention and minimization of waste on the public lands consistent with existing and new laws and regulations. Preventing hazard risks from developing and reducing hazard risks where hazards currently exist are important parts of our hazardous materials management program. The BLM continues to put forth efforts to prevent or minimize future liabilities that might result from hazardous materials through stipulations in its land use authorizations and by continuing tighter controls on internal management of chemicals.
 - Inventory and Assessment: Inventories of public lands uses and land areas for potential hazardous materials releases and environmental compliance assessments of BLM facilities are priorities and are being conducted. This program compiles inventories of uses authorized by other programs, accomplishes on the ground inventory and site discovery reporting, and prepares records of identified sites of higher potential risk. The BLM also contracts for, or prepares site risk assessments for reported sites. In 1998 the program will continue tracking and reporting of hazardous materials sites.
 - Facility Audits will continue in 1998. This will include periodic assessments of selected facilities compliance with environmental laws and regulations. The audits serve as a record keeping and management tool to gauge the effectiveness of environmental management systems and to minimize potential civil penalties and liabilities.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Site Cleanups Accomplished-Emergency Responses (#)	160	120	120	0
Site Cleanups Accomplished-Partnerships Remediation (#)	113	88	93	+5
Cost Recovery/Avoidance (%)	65%	65%	68%	+3
Pollution Prevention Investment (#)	320	325	325	0
Preliminary Natural Resource Damage Screens (#)	7	8	8	0

Activity: Emergency Operations

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Emergency Damage \$	0	0	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket \$	0	0	0	0	0	0
Control FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dollars	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

- The Emergency Operations Activity includes funding for emergency operations and grasshopper and Mormon cricket control. Funds for emergency operations are transferred from other no-year accounts and must be replenished by supplemental appropriation. Funding for grasshopper and Mormon cricket control is covered by the use of the unobligated balance from a \$5 million no-year appropriation made in 1987.
- The objective of this activity is to provide immediate response in the form of personnel, equipment or supplies for emergency grasshopper and Mormon cricket control operations, and for the repair or replacement of Government property destroyed or damaged by catastrophic acts of nature such as floods, storms, non-wildfires and other unavoidable cause.

Activity: Emergency Operations

Subactivity: Emergency Damage Repair

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- To provide immediate response in the form of personnel, equipment or supplies for emergency repair or replacement of Government property destroyed or damaged by catastrophic acts of nature such as floods, storms, non-wildfires and other unavoidable cause.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

In response to an emergency damage situation to BLM owned property, BLM personnel assess the extent of the damage or loss, document the nature of immediate repair work or replacement needed, and determine what additional actions may be necessary to prevent further damage, loss or destruction and to protect resource values and minimize disruption of public service. Emergency damage repair work may be authorized by the Secretary to be completed with emergency funds by BLM personnel or by contractors under the supervision of qualified Bureau employees.

Because emergency situations are not predictable from year to year, funds to perform emergency damage repair work may be transferred from other no year accounts under the authority of §101 of the annual Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, and must be replenished by supplemental appropriation.

Activity: Emergency Operations

Subactivity: Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket Control

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Conduct inspections of suspected or known outbreaks of Mormon crickets or grasshoppers on the Public Lands in cooperation with the Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS); and
- Maintain a cooperative program with APHIS for Mormon cricket and grasshopper control on the Public Lands.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The BLM cooperates with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to assist with inspections of the Public Lands where potential outbreaks of pests may occur, and to develop and implement control plans. When outbreaks occur, APHIS conducts control operations and is reimbursed for its expenses on Public Lands when such expenses exceed funding available to APHIS for such control work.

In 1987, a no-year appropriation of \$5,000,000 was provided to the BLM specifically for Mormon cricket and grasshopper control.

The unobligated balance at the beginning of 1998 is anticipated to be about \$300,000. This balance would be available for transfers to APHIS or for use by the BLM to assist APHIS. The balance of funds remaining will be sufficient to complete the level of control work which has been utilized in recent years. If severe outbreaks would occur, the Secretary's emergency authorities would be utilized, and supplemental funding would be requested to replenish funds borrowed from other accounts.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Information Systems \$	14,425	14,630	+243	+200	15,073	+443
Operations FTE	170	146	0	0	146	0
Administrative Support \$	45,025	45,335	+739	-1,437	44,637	-698
FTE	663	667	0	4	671	+4
Bureauwide Fixed Costs \$	56,075	56,166	+931	-226	56,871	+705
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dollars	115,525	116,131	+1,913	-1,463	116,581	+450
Total FTE	833	813	0	0	817	+4

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

- The Workforce and Organizational Support activity covers costs associated with general use automated systems and with specified business practices, such as human resources management, equal employment opportunity, financial resources management, procurement, and property management. It covers managerial and specified administrative support service costs that cannot be directly associated with another activity.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Information Systems Operations

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

Apply sound Information Resources Management (IRM) principles to the acquisition and use of automation technologies and information management to support land management and administrative operations by:

- Providing operations and maintenance support for the automation of certain administrative processes and land use and resource data including both wide area and local area networks for transmission of data.
- Electronically interconnecting all BLM offices and the Department of the Interior and providing electronic connections to the public and other organizations through the Internet.
- Applying the life cycle management process to the development of automation projects.
- Providing processes for uniform and consistent data administration throughout the BLM to increase opportunities for data sharing partnerships and reduce duplication of effort.
- Exploring the use of advanced technologies, including civilian applications of former classified technology, to accomplish the BLM's mission.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 1998 Budget Request is \$15,073,000 and 146 FTE, a net program decrease of \$200,000 from the 1997 level.

IRM plays a major support role in the accomplishment of BLM's responsibilities as manager of the public lands. This role includes processing data necessary to make decisions involving resources valued in the billions of dollars and providing support for administrative and management activities to operate more effectively. The costs for automated technology in direct support of a specific program are funded from the benefitting subactivities and programs, not from this subactivity.

Automation has become inseparably integrated into BLM's day-to-day operations because of:

- the increased technological and software capability now available on non-mainframe equipment,
- the entry of new personnel who have experience in the use of personal computers (PC) and workstations,
- the use of networked PC applications by BLM employees,
- the proven efficiencies of automation tools being realized by BLM.

This subactivity maintains the Bureauwide general automated systems and applications to support Bureau operations. It manages the BLM automation, information resources management and modernization process to provide for efficient, cost effective, and fully integrated data management systems to support all BLM programs. It also provides the resources to explore methods for making existing ADP and data communications operations more effective.

The National IRM Center in Denver, Colorado, is organized to provide a full range of IRM support services. Each State Office and many field offices have IRM staffs to operate their IRM equipment, provide systems development, information systems and applications to meet local needs, and provide technical assistance and support to the field office resource personnel.

Operations and Maintenance

During 1996, the BLM achieved an important goal to provide a modern, cost effective, and efficient configuration of software, hardware, and data communications to meet its' workforce requirements. The ALMRS/Modernization project provided an infrastructure of common hardware and software (known as the "Modernization Platform") including office automation and a Bureau-wide office-to-office electronic communications link. This provides the basis for future efficiencies as BLM transitions to an integrated electronic case processing environment. It also facilitates the transition from manual data storage and manipulation to automated information management.

In addition to Unix workstations and PC's, the current hardware configuration includes Honeywell mainframe systems and Prime minicomputers located at the BLM National IRM Center located in Denver and in BLM State Offices and some District Offices. The BLM will continue to operate in a dual Honeywell mainframe and UNIX environment for the first half of 1998. As the modernization platform is installed, these legacy systems will be decommissioned with the last of the Honeywell systems being released by May 1998. This period of dual operations will require maintenance of both modernization and legacy platforms until the Honeywell systems are decommissioned.

Automated systems, currently operating on mainframe computers, provide BLM managers with information to make sound resource management and administrative decisions and to ensure proper lease management and collection of revenues. Thirteen administrative applications currently operating on the Honeywell computers are being rehosted onto the ALMRS/Modernization platform as part of the ALMRS/Modernization contract. Administrative systems operations began shifting to the modernization platform in 1996 and will be completed in 1997.

Project Development and Management

BLM uses the "Life Cycle Management" process to manage automation projects. Each new system is managed on a life cycle basis to ensure that it meets a specified BLM program objective or management need, is cost effective, and continues to meet user requirements throughout its lifetime. Screening new system proposals and controlling development under this process ensures support of program objectives as specified by on-the-ground users and

managers. During 1996 and 1997, the Life Cycle Management process will be further refined to build on the lessons learned from current procedures. This revised process will be used for any new system development in 1998.

Data Administration

Bureauwide data administration is critical to the success of BLM's automation and IRM modernization efforts. The experiences gained in developing automated systems have assisted in focusing BLM attention on the fundamentals of data administration. Essential elements of data administration as implemented by BLM include:

- determining what data are needed to make multiple use decisions
- defining the meaning of individual data elements and establishing standards for data collection
- determining which BLM business processes should be automated and when they should be automated
- determining what levels of data quality/accuracy are acceptable for management decision making
- determining how to minimize duplication efforts in data collection and use within BLM and share vital resource information with other land managing agencies
- establishing effective data sharing mechanisms that reflect security and cost recovery policies and enhance public access to the data used in making public lands multiple-use resource decisions.

An effective data administration function provides a clear management and oversight mechanism to synchronize the use of technology with the quality of the data to be managed.

Clear guidance on BLM policies for data access and security is in place to develop data exchange agreements with users outside of BLM. Confidence in the completeness and quality of BLM's automated data must be assured. Current automated and hard copy records systems require extensive review and updating to achieve conformity with the data standards being established.

Advanced Technologies Support

The BLM continues actively to seek cost-effective application of advanced technologies for geographic information systems, maps, data transmissions, and real time use of data to manage resources. The benefits derived over the past three years warrant continuing to seek cost effective application of advanced technologies within the IRM and geographic sciences arenas to provide more accurate and timely data to customers.

The BLM will be negotiating a radio procurement contract on behalf of the Department of the Interior and is planning to enter into radio service sharing agreements with other Federal agencies that will reduce costs for the narrowband radio transition to be completed by 2005.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	15,073	+ 200
FTE	146	0

The 1998 Budget Request for Information Systems Operations is \$15,073,000 and 146 FTE, a net program increase of \$200,000 from the 1997 level.

Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument (+ \$200,000): An increase of \$200,000 will provide support for the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument. This funding will be used to purchase and maintain automated equipment necessary to support management of the Monument and the development of the management plan. Please see the *General Statement* for a detailed justification of the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument budget request.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Administrative Support

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Provide basic bureauwide and officewide administrative support services which allow all BLM programs to function effectively.
- Support expansion of the skills mix in the Bureau workforce to improve BLM's ability to manage resources on a landscape basis and to work with more culturally diverse public land users.
- Continue the process of re-engineering the BLM's existing business practices in order to be able to re-direct scarce funding resources for growing mission requirements and program operations, and to provide quality services to customers at the lowest possible cost.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- The 1998 budget request is \$44,637,000 and 671 FTE, a program decrease of \$1,437,000 and 4 FTE.
- Besides the typical services that are listed below, this program supports implementation of the priorities of BLM's Corporate agenda, which lists the goals and objectives that will be used to measure agency performance and to implement the Government Performance and Results Act, the National Performance Review and other Presidential initiatives.
- Areas of emphasis will continue to be:
 - 1. regulation reduction and waivers to increase streamlining;
 - 2. placing customers first through improved services, customer input, and bench marking to find the best practices;
 - 3. empowering employees through reorganization and training activities; and
 - 4. returning to the basics in order to make government work better at less cost.
- These areas are either partially or wholly funded through the Administrative Support subactivity:

Executive and Management Direction - Includes the Director's Office (Bureau Director, Deputy Directors), State Directors and Associate State Directors, District Managers

and Associate District Managers when they perform general managerial direction functions of the BLM's field offices;

Communications and Public Affairs - Implements the public affairs and information program of the BLM, including developing and recommending public affairs actions to managers, ensuring adequate public notification on BLM policies and decisions, and suggesting improved methods for public involvement on issues pertaining to the public lands. Specialized staffs also provide support to managers in development of legislative and regulatory proposals, management of advisory committees, and congressional liaison work.

Budget - Accomplishes budget formulation and execution involving BLM's appropriations and other funding authorities, and implements accounting and financial management requirements; develops and presents the BLM budget estimates to the Department and OMB, and prepares budget justifications for submission to Congress. It also performs and directs all budget execution work including the development of annual work plans, apportionments, allotments and allocations for fund control, and analyzes fund utilization and progress.

Financial Management - Processes financial documents initiated at the various BLM offices and maintains the BLM's system of accounts and financial management reports; audits vouchers, billings and invoices; processes payments; handles receivable; and accounts for receipts. Finance personnel process approximately 158,000 payments each year;

Property and Acquisition - Facilitates the effective use of the BLM's Acquisition and Property support systems. The support includes acquisition of goods and services, management of BLM assets, and the management of the mail, uniform and printing programs. Property Management staff assists line managers to track, use, maintain and dispose of more than 120,000 line items of personal property with an acquisition cost in excess of \$280 million; 1,300 BLM owned vehicles; 2,300 GSA assigned vehicles; over 2 million square feet of office space; and 200 quarters units for employee occupancy. Acquisition assists field and Washington Office procurement and contracting personnel in acquiring more than 1,764 contract actions worth approximately \$132.7 million for goods and services; 61,842 small purchase actions with a total value over \$52.6 million; and 101,140 VISA purchase card transactions valued at \$27.1 million.

Management Improvement and Evaluations - Promotes the application of sound business re-engineering, customer service, and quality management techniques, the development and use of performance measures by the BLM and ensures that they are consistent with those used by other natural resource management agencies in the government. It coordinates program and management evaluations and also provides training and facilitation services to BLM and intra/inter-governmental team in order to improve team performance;

Personnel and Organizational Management - Develops policies and guidelines for Bureauwide personnel management activities and provides support to managers in

organizational and management analysis, and evaluation of personnel management effectiveness. This includes position classification reviews, employee relations programs, and management analysis for the BLM workforce of about 10,000 employees;

Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) - Provides for the operation of the Bureau's EEO Administrative Remedy System, including the informal resolution and processing of allegations of discrimination, the development of the Affirmative Employment Program, coordination of the Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program, and administration of other special emphasis equal opportunity projects and services;

The Occupational and Environmental Safety and Health Group - Develops Bureau policy and strategies designed to improve the productivity of BLM employees and volunteers by providing a safe and healthful work environment, and to prevent injuries to visitors and/or damage to their property on public lands; and

Records, Paperwork and Directives Management -Provides policies and procedures for maintaining the official files, central records, and directives in accordance with the Bureau-wide program for paperwork management. Not including library reference material, the BLM's record holdings encompass 122,508 cubic feet of records.

- Certain general administrative expenses of a recurring nature include:

Permanent Change of Station - A major portion of Permanent Change of Station costs that are related to interstate moves of employees at GS-13 level and above for Bureauwide Management purposes are funded through this account;

Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS) - This is a Departmental automated acquisition system which processes acquisitions from cradle-to-grave. System functionality includes preparing and processing requisitions, purchase requests, solicitations, purchase orders, and contracts. Functional capability also includes the Federal Acquisition Computer Network (FACNET) for posting request for quotations and issuing purchase orders to Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) trading partners. During 1997, IDEAS will include an interface with the Federal Finance System (FFS) for posting commitments and obligations, Property Management Fixed Assets System, and Informs for preparing Requisitions.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

Administrative Support	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	44,637	-1,437
FTE	671	-4

The 1998 Budget Request for Administrative Support is \$ 44,637,000 and 671 FTE, a net program decrease of \$1,437,000.

An increase of \$200,000 and 4 FTE is requested to fund the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument. The funding increase will be used to hire personnel and conduct procurement and contracting activities to support management decisions; coordinate with the State of Utah, and Kane and Garfield counties; and support the development of the management plan. Three additional FTEs will be absorbed within the base program and may be used for seasonal staff. Please see the *General Statement* for a detailed justification of the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument budget request.

The above increase is offset by a decrease of \$200,000 from streamlining initiatives e.g. long distance telecommunication cost reduction, fleet cost reductions, heavy equipment cost reductions and a variety of other administrative and programmatic cost avoidance initiatives.

A decrease of \$1,437,000 occurs because aviation management will be funded within the Wildland Fire appropriation beginning in 1998.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Bureauwide Fixed Costs

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Provide funding for certain essential support costs which are relatively uncontrollable by BLM.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- The 1998 budget request is \$56,871,000, a program decrease of \$226,000.
- This subactivity will continue to cover these Bureauwide fixed costs:

Space Rental - Office space list is the largest of the fixed costs. The Bureau has taken major steps to reduce space costs. Some examples include:

- Eastern States Office reduction of space by 10,000 square feet;
- California State Office reduction of space;
- Colorado State Office reduction of space as a result of downsizing and collocation of offices with the Forest Service;
- New Mexico State Office sublease of 16,000 square feet of their office to the Forest Service.

Future plans include:

- Nevada State Office reduction of space and collocation with Fish and Wildlife Service and Natural Resources Science Agency;
- Montana State Office reduction of space, as well as consolidation of Billings offices;
- Denver Centers' reduction in space requirements; and
- Oregon collocations throughout the State.

Rental of general purpose office space and associated facilities are classified in two ways:

GSA Rental Space includes GSA's rent charges for rental of office, warehouse, storage, and other facilities occupied by the BLM.

Space Controlled by BLM includes rental costs for space leases that were transferred from GSA to BLM management on October 1, 1987. These leases are for facilities totally occupied by BLM personnel and are located outside of major urban centers. Departmentally-controlled space funding is included under the Departmental Working Capital Fund;

General Purpose Wire Communications - The FTS 2000 Intercity Service costs include the long distance voice, inter-office data service, and the FTS electronic mail service. These costs are based on volume, time of day, and distance of each call. FTS 2000 is the inter-city carrier for the BLM. It was phased in for BLM in 1990 and currently all offices are using it. Data Communications Service is based upon the number of connections and length of circuits. Carriers other than FTS 2000 are used for intra-lata data communications service in some locations. Included in the data communications costs (non-FTS) are services from the local tariff provider for intra-lata service. DOWNET costs for inter-lata service are included in the Departmental Working Capital Fund.

The General Purpose Commercial Telephone Service costs cover the local basic purpose commercial and the GSA consolidated (non-FTS) telephone services;

Mail and Postal Service - The U. S. Postal Service assesses the BLM for mail and postal service based on sampled usage. Next day and other express mail services are paid for by the benefitting subactivity;

Injured Employee Compensation - The amount requested for 1998 covers costs for the 12 month period ending June 30, 1996, and is paid to the Department of Labor through the Department's Employee Compensation Fund;

Unemployment Compensation - This cost, based upon historical data, is paid through the Department's Federal Employees Compensation Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund to the Department of Labor, pursuant to the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1980 (P. L. 96-499);

Departmental Services - BLM shares the costs of common services provided in Washington and in the Main Interior Building by the Department, such as the cost of Departmentally-controlled space, central support management services, building security, OAS aircraft services, DOWNET, telecommunication management, and Safety and Health Training. Wildland Fire Management covers an additional \$415,000 of the OAS aircraft charges;

GSA Consumer Information - BLM shares the cost with the Department for stockpiling and distributing publications by GSA's Consumer Information Center in Pueblo, Colorado.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	56,871	-226
FTE	0	0

The 1998 Budget Request for Bureauwide Fixed Costs is \$ 56,871,000, a net program decrease of \$226,000.

A funding increase of \$50,000 has been added to fund the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument. This funding will be used to pay for utilities, administrative site rental, and other general fixed costs. Please see the *General Statement* for a detailed justification of the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument budget request.

In 1998, \$655,000 of the cost for the Federal PayPers System will be paid from this program.

These program increases have been offset by reductions of \$931,000 through the use of cost saving initiatives for telephone charges, mail service, and GSA-leased space costs.

Fixed Cost Item	1997 President's Budget	Uncontrollable Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Changes from 1997 (+/-)
Space Rental	37,483	+1,151	-301	38,333	+850
GSA Rental Space	22,284	+545	-1,545	21,284	-1,000
Space Controlled by BLM	15,199	+606	+1,244	17,049	+1,850
General Purpose Wire Communications	5,799		-799	5,000	-799
FTS	5,799		-799	5,000	-799
Commercial Tele phone	0			0	0
Facsimile Equipment	0			0	0
Federal Finance System	0			0	0
Federal Pay/Pers System	0		655	655	655
Mail & Postal Service	1,933	0	-33	1,900	-33
Injured Employee Compensation	5,780	-470	+252	5,562	-218
Unemployment Compensation	3,823	+152		3,975	+152
Departmental Working Capital Fund	1,335	+98		1,433	+98
GSA Consumer Information	13			13	0
Total	56,166	+931	-226	56,871	+705

Activity: Mining Law Administration (From Fees)

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Mining Law Admin. \$	{32,300}	{32,300}	0	+350	{32,650}	+350
FTE	412	507	0	+7	514	+7

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Record and maintain current records of unpatented mining claims, mill and tunnel sites, as required by §314 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976;
- Complete mineral examinations and case processing of grandfathered mineral patent applications pursuant to the Congressional Five Year Plan (P.L. 104-208) and submit them to the Secretary for final determinations on patent issuance;
- Collect maintenance and location fees, and take action to declare claims abandoned and void for failure to pay the fees;
- Prevent unnecessary and undue degradation of the public lands by applying the surface management regulations to operations on the public lands;
- Ensure compliance with the terms of plans of operation and related State and local regulations by conducting a comprehensive program of inspections and enforcement;
- Use BLM's bonding regulations and cyanide management policies to assure that all surface disturbance will be reclaimed to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of public lands;
- Abate unauthorized occupancy of mining claims;
- Abate mineral trespass by doing validity examinations on operations that might be mining common variety minerals on mining claims, and;
- Determine valid existing rights in wilderness areas under BLM administration, and review and process valid existing rights determinations prepared by other agencies.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 1998 Budget Request for Mining Law Administration (from fees) is \$32,650,000 and 514 FTE, a program increase of \$350,000 and 7 FTE from the 1997 Enacted Level.

An estimated 306,000 actively maintained mining claims exist on public lands. These claims are filed under the provisions of the General Mining Law of 1872, *as amended*. As part of Mining Law Administration, BLM: determines the validity of unpatented mining claims; prepares mineral patents for review by the Secretary; initiates mineral contest actions; prepares mineral potential reports for land and realty actions; enforces surface management and environmental requirements following BLM approved mining plans of operation; enforces bonding requirements to assure that proper reclamation occurs after a site has been mined; receives recordation of new mining claim locations; and, collects location and annual maintenance fees, small miner waiver documents, and annual assessment filings.

The Administration will continue to work with Congress to achieve reform of the Mining Law by Congressional action. In the interim, we support continuing the moratorium on patenting mining claims that was imposed in the *Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1995* and continued in subsequent appropriations acts.

MINING CLAIMS ON PUBLIC LANDS

Under §314 of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1744), the BLM has recorded more than 2.7 million mining claims and mill sites since 1976.

Beginning in fiscal year 1993, qualified claimants holding more than 10 claims were required to pay a \$100 annual "rental or maintenance" fee per mining claim and site in lieu of performing \$100 of assessment work as previously required under the General Mining Law of 1872 and filing an annual affidavit of assessment work previously required under FLPMA. The *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993* contained a provision that essentially continued the annual \$100 per claim fee through fiscal year 1998. Claimants are required to pay the maintenance fee at the time any new claim is recorded and on an annual basis for existing claims. The Act also requires a \$25 per claim "location" fee for new claims, to be paid at the time of recordation. The 1998 budget proposes the permanent continuation of these fees beyond 1998, adjusted annually for inflation.

In addition, those recording a new claim will continue to pay BLM a \$10 service charge. The Act allows a waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer maintenance claims. Those eligible to file an annual affidavit of assessment work will still pay a \$5 per claim service charge.

Processing Patent Applications

The *Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1995* imposed a one-year moratorium on receipt and processing of certain patent applications. This action does not affect 359 (as of September 30, 1996) of the currently pending patent applications grandfathered under the Act. This backlog of patent applications will take several years to complete at current staffing levels. This moratorium has been continued by all subsequent

Appropriations Acts. In 1996, Congress directed the Secretary to prepare and submit a plan for making a final determination on at least 90 percent of the grandfathered applications within five years.

The initial plan was filed with Congress on July 25, 1996 and a supplemental report on December 31, 1996. The plan is dynamic and will be modified yearly to adjust to on-the-ground situations and on-going adjudications of complex cases. The BLM plans to complete all outstanding mineral examinations and forward all applications which are not contested to the Secretary by the end of fiscal year 2000. The BLM's major efforts will occur in fiscal years 1997-1999.

Congress has also allowed grandfathered patent applicants to fund third party contractors to conduct mineral examinations. The contracting procedures and Request for Proposals will be issued in the spring of 1997. Contracting has been requested by 33 applicants covering 60 applications, and will require a total of 39 contracts to complete. It is anticipated that one-half to one-third of these potential contracts will be dropped when the applicants receive the cost estimate for the contract.

Often, processing mineral patent applications and mining claim validity determinations can become complex and costly, and involve extensive legal review and technical evaluation of economics, mining techniques, and mineral resource values. Such proceedings may take several years to complete. In many cases, the age of an on-file patent application is due, in part, to the applicant's failure to file a complete application. As of September 30, 1996, BLM had 582 mineral patent applications pending, involving 7,703 claims encompassing approximately 217,370 acres. Of these, 359 applications are grandfathered from the moratorium.

SURFACE MANAGEMENT ON UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS

Under §302(b) and §603 of FLPMA, BLM administers surface management regulations designed to prevent undue or unnecessary degradation of the public lands resulting from operations conducted under the mining laws. For all operations other than "casual use," regulations require that either a "plan of operations" or a "notice," depending on the size of the area of disturbance, be filed with BLM. In designated sensitive areas, including wilderness study areas and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs), a plan of operations is required for all surface disturbing operations except casual use, to ensure proper site reclamation and to prevent impairment of wilderness and other sensitive values.

When BLM receives a plan of operation or notice for mining operations, it must complete its review of the plan of operation within 30 days, and review the notice within 15 days. Notices do not require BLM's approval, unless circumstances justify additional time for review, such as NEPA compliance.

A validity determination involves a preliminary adjudication and mineral examination to decide whether an unpatented mining claim meets all requirements under the mining laws. Validity determinations are conducted when it is in the public interest to do so. Most validity determinations are done on mining claims in wilderness areas when an activity is proposed by

mining claimants or other areas which have been withdrawn from the operation of the mining law by statute subject to valid, existing rights.

Inspection and Enforcement

Each authorized plan of operation requires periodic inspections on the ground to ensure that the operation is in conformance with the approved plan. Operations acting under a notice require periodic inspections to ensure that unnecessary or undue degradation is not occurring and that reclamation is being done. The program goal is to inspect all producing operations using cyanide as an extracting agent for gold and silver ore on at least a quarterly basis. BLM's policy is to inspect all other producing operations and all nonproducing surface disturbing activities every six months.

Bonding and Reclamation

BLM's bonding policy is in the process of being revised. In 1991, draft rules were published in the *Federal Register*. In 1997, final bonding rules will be issued requiring all operations of greater than casual use to satisfy requirements for financial guarantees designed to ensure adequate reclamation of mining operations. The final rule will also expend the number of financial instruments available to satisfy the bonding requirements, and strengthens the enforcement provisions.

MINING CLAIM OCCUPANCY

The BLM has promulgated rules to define use and occupancy of unpatented mining claims, mill sites and public lands to manage mining and mining-related use and occupancy. The rules describe the types of define activities that may be considered related to prospecting, mining, or processing operations, and uses reasonably incident thereto, and establish conditions for determining whether these criteria are met. These rules became effective on August 15, 1996. They supplement the existing surface management regulations and they set standards of practice for all uses and occupancies, including compliance with any applicable State or local building, fire and safety codes. For those who filed a notice of an existing occupancy, action to enforce the provisions for existing occupancies will not occur until August 18, 1997 since the rulemaking provides time to take corrective actions and come into compliance with the regulations.

REIMBURSABLE MINING LAW ADMINISTRATION FEES

The *Department of the Interior Appropriations Act of 1989* (43 U.S.C. 1474) provided that the revenues from service charges for mining claim recordation (MCR) and mineral patent processing be made available to BLM as reimbursable funds to help in covering operational expenses. The *Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1993* limited service charges to those fees related to recording new claims, transfers, patent applications, affidavits of assessment work for those holding 10 or fewer claims, and other fees not related to the annual rental fee, thereby reducing the amount of service charges collected by BLM.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	{32,650}	+350
FTE	514	+7

The 1998 Budget Request for Mining Law Administration (from fees) is \$32,650,000 and 514 FTE, a program increase of \$350,000 and 7 FTE from the 1997 Enacted Level. Under the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993*, claimants holding more than 10 claims pay the maintenance fee. For purposes of estimating receipts, the budget includes maintenance fees on 300,000 ongoing claims at \$100 and 40,000 new claims at \$125 which will generate approximately \$32 million in revenue. The increase will be used to enhance our surface management program, support implementation of our new regulations pertaining to occupancy and bonding, and to meet the goals stated in the five year action plan for patent processing.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Mineral Patent Cases (# processed)	39	85	85	0
Surface Management Plans/Notices (# processed)	1,446	1,292	1,400	+108
Inspection Reports (# completed)	3,141	2,500	3,500	+1,000
Enforcement Decisions (# Issued)	30	25	40	+15
New Mining Claims (# Recorded)	51,170	35,000	40,000	5,000
Annual Filings (# processed)	19,605	21,300	20,000	-1,300
Small Miner Waivers (# processed)	6,130	6,130	6,130	0
Claim rentals (# processed)	274,265	262,900	275,000	+12,100

Activity: Automated Land and Mineral Records System (ALMRS)

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Total Dollars	50,883	42,207	+ 554	-8,800	33,961	-8,246
Total FTE	177	198	0	0	198	0

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The objectives of ALMRS are to:

- Make the Federal land and mineral records in BLM's custody electronically accessible to the public, private corporations, other Federal agencies, and State and local governments;
- Improve the speed and accuracy of BLM's land and mineral record processing activities;
- Preserve valuable land and mineral records, which are deteriorating through time and heavy use, thereby avoiding a costly program to replace or restore hard copy land and mineral ownership records;
- Improve access to the land and mineral records data, thereby increasing BLM's efficiency and the public's access to these important records;
- Link legal land descriptions, geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude), land and mineral ownership, and resource data to provide a complete picture of the public land's current uses and availability for future use;
- Maintain a modern system of computer hardware and software throughout the BLM to provide basic office automation capabilities for all BLM offices; and
- Electronically interconnect all BLM offices and provide electronic connections to the Department of the Interior, the public and other organizations through the Internet.

Background

Automation of BLM's land and mineral case processing activities began in earnest during the energy exploration boom of the early 1980's. BLM soon realized that a more comprehensive automation effort was required and, in the mid-1980's, the ALMRS concept was born. During

the late 1980's, BLM also began to see the need to modernize all of its business processes and ALMRS became part of a larger Bureau-wide modernization effort. In 1993, BLM awarded the ALMRS/Modernization contract.

In early 1994, BLM began installing commercial hardware and software to build a modern information technology infrastructure, or "Information Highway", throughout the Bureau. With the completion of the infrastructure installation in 1996, all BLM offices now have modern office automation capabilities. Also, each office is able to communicate electronically with all other BLM offices, other offices within the Department of the Interior, and any individual or organization with access to the Internet.

Data collection to support the expanded ALMRS land and mineral record processing capabilities began in the 1980's and continued through 1996. Conversion of data from older automated land and mineral record systems, such as the BLM's Case Recordation system, was completed in 1996.

In 1994, the Bureau began conversion or "rehosting" of 13 of its legacy program management and administrative systems, such as time and attendance reporting and Wild Horse and Burro Adoption, to operate on the new hardware and software. This conversion will be completed by the second quarter of 1997.

In the summer of 1994, the BLM provided the specifications for Release 1 of ALMRS to the contractor. The contractor completed design and construction of the Release 1 in late 1995 and the software is currently undergoing functional and performance improvements and testing prior to initial deployment in the pilot sites and two States in 1997. Release 1 will be deployed in the remaining States during 1998.

The ALMRS/Modernization project has modernized the BLM's information technology infrastructure and has begun to automate BLM's extensive Federal land and mineral record processing activities.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- The 1998 program will complete the deployment phase of the ALMRS/Modernization project by deploying ALMRS Release 1 (Initial Operating Capability) throughout the remaining BLM States and Field Offices. Deployment will begin in late 1997 in the pilot sites and two States. The BLM will first upgrade the information technology infrastructure (hardware, software and telecommunications) necessary to support the custom software developed by the contractor to automate the Bureau's land and mineral record processing. This custom software will then be installed on a State by State basis until the last installation is complete during 1998. With the deployment of ALMRS Release 1, development work will commence on ALMRS Release 2, and the project will enter an operation and maintenance phase.
- In accordance with previous Congressional direction, the ALMRS IOC program will be piloted in New Mexico and subjected to independent third party review in 1997.

- Training will be provided for lands and mineral program personnel, public users, and other Federal, State and local governmental agencies in the use of ALMRS. Technical IRM staffs will be trained to maintain the ALMRS Release 1 databases and operating environment.
- All remaining legacy applications will be transitioned from the Honeywell computers to the ALMRS/Modernization platform. Routine ALMRS/Modernization operation and maintenance activities will begin. Much of the work will be accomplished through ongoing administration of the ALMRS/Modernization contract.

Project Management and Independent Verification and Validation

To develop and deploy the ALMRS/Modernization components, BLM follows a "Life Cycle" management approach which is consistent with Federal Information Processing Systems (FIPS) standards from the National Institute of Standards and Technology. BLM also works closely with the Department of the Interior and the Office of Management and Budget to develop and monitor major project milestones and verify project progress.

In response to Congressional direction in 1996, BLM has contracted with Mitretek Corporation to conduct an independent verification and validation of the ALMRS/Modernization project. This activity will culminate in an independent Operational Assessment Test and Evaluation (OAT&E) and certification prior to beginning the deployment of ALMRS Release 1 in the summer of 1997.

ALMRS Data Automation

The BLM's public land records cover land and mineral ownership for more than 570 million acres, for which BLM has surface and/or subsurface management responsibilities for the Federal government. The BLM maintains over 1 billion land and mineral records dating back to almost the birth of our nation. These records include:

- legal land descriptions (townships, government lots, and other surveys) based on the Public Land Survey System;
- surface and subsurface land and mineral ownership and entitlement records, such as oil and gas leases, mining claims, and grazing and firewood gathering permits; and
- withdrawal records, which identify land withdrawn from one or more uses.

Under ALMRS, all of this information is combined, for the first time, in a single database significantly improving the accuracy of Federal land and mineral data. This combined data is used by the BLM to determine the land's "status", i.e., the availability of a given tract of land or its resources for governmental or private use.

BLM's Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) is an integral part of the ALMRS project. It contains geographic coordinates (latitude, longitude, and elevation) for the survey corners established by the cadastral surveys of the Public Lands Survey System. Thus GCDB will allow any data that contains geographic coordinates, such as oil and gas leases, mining claims, wildlife habitat, etc., to be accurately analyzed and displayed together on a computer terminal or printed on a paper map. This capability to depict the current status, including potential land use conflicts, of a tract of land is invaluable in making land use decisions, not only for the BLM, but for all Federal, State, and local government land managers.

Application Case Processing and Public Access Improvement

ALMRS is designed to improve BLM's land and mineral case processing activities. ALMRS improves the efficiency of the BLM employees maintaining the land and mineral records by automating many manual case processing activities. ALMRS also improves the quality of BLM's case processing operations by capturing, in its case processing rules, the expertise of numerous BLM land and mineral record experts, many of whom are nearing retirement.

ALMRS will dramatically improve both public and private sector access to BLM's Federal land and mineral records. Currently, access to BLM's land and mineral records can only occur at one of the Bureau's State, district or resource area offices. In many instances, individuals must actually visit these BLM offices to obtain information and file applications for leases or permits. ALMRS will provide the foundation to make BLM's Federal land and mineral records available to anyone with access to the Internet. It will then be possible to access BLM land and mineral record information from anywhere in the world.

Finally, ALMRS will provide substantial savings or cost avoidance for State and local governments. The following examples illustrate only two of the potential cost savings for State and local governments:

- Individual counties have reported savings of as much as \$300,000 by using BLM's GCDB data to avoid costly land surveys.
- Using ALMRS and GCDB data to site roads, counties have identified potential conflicts prior to conducting on-the-ground surveys resulting in fewer resurveys and lower survey costs.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES**1998 Program Changes**

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	33,961	-8,800
FTE	198	0

The 1998 Budget Request for Automated Land and Mineral Records System (ALMRS) is \$33,961,000, a net program decrease of \$8,800,000 from the 1997 level. The net decrease is the scheduled reduction in accordance with the ALMRS Project life cycle funding agreement of September 1993 between BLM, DOI, and OMB, partially offset by an additional \$11,000,000 needed for the development of ALMRS Release 2 in 1998.

Reduction Due to Achieving Project Milestones (-\$19,800,000): The net decrease from 1997 reflects a reduction of \$19,800,000 that will result from the project reaching the following major milestones prior to 1998:

- Installation of the basic information technology infrastructure or "information highway",
- Completion of initial data collection for ALMRS land status, legal land description and basic GCDB,
- Conversion of legacy program management and administrative systems to the new infrastructure, and
- Completion of the first release of the ALMRS software.

ALMRS Release 2 (+ \$11,000,000): An increase of \$11,000,000 is requested for development of ALMRS Release 2. Release 2 will build on the system's existing foundation by providing additional functionality and capabilities that will substantially improve the quality, quantity, accessibility and value of the BLM's land and minerals information to the public, State and local agencies, and other Federal agencies. Release 2 enhancements funded with this increase will include the following:

- Provide full spatial capabilities. The spatial (geographically based) display of land and mineral record information significantly improves the ease of use of ALMRS and increases the understanding of public land and mineral data, including resource location, ownership, use, and potential land use conflicts. Typical spatially displayed information will include:
 - Use restrictions on a specific BLM parcel (provided as an alphanumeric capability in Release 1).
 - The boundary and the serial/case number for particular case authorization (provided as an alphanumeric capability in Release 1).
 - Case events (history) for land that has use applications pending; authorized cases, and rejected application (provided as an alphanumeric capability in Release 1).
- Give public users remote access to ALMRS via the Internet or other electronic means.
- Provide on-line user guides to simplify use of the system by the public.
- Enhance reporting capability by providing both a broader and more detailed query capability. Add 23 additional standard data reports.
- Add the remaining less common and more complex cadastral survey types.
- Incorporate and enforce BLM data standards.
- Provide interfaces to other Bureau-wide mission critical systems, such as improving the Oil and Gas Lease Sale interface by allowing the capability to automatically upload the sale information without re-keying the data.
- Provide capability to do mass updates to multiple records simultaneously to improve processing speed and keep information up to date.

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Appropriation: Wildland Fire Management

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

For necessary expenses for fire use and management, fire preparedness, suppression operations, and emergency rehabilitation by the Department of the Interior, [\$252,042,000] \$280,103,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$5,025,000 shall be for the renovation or construction of fire facilities: *Provided*, That such funds are also available for repayment of advances to other appropriation accounts from which funds were previously transferred for such purposes: *Provided further*, That persons hired pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1469 may be furnished subsistence and lodging without cost from funds available from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That unobligated balances of amounts previously appropriated to the "Fire Protection" and "Emergency Department of the Interior Firefighting Fund" may be transferred to this appropriation.

[For an additional amount for wildland fire management, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended, for emergency rehabilitation and wildfire suppression activities of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: *Provided further*, That this amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.] (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997*)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

For necessary expenses for fire use and management, fire preparedness, suppression operations, and emergency rehabilitation by the Department of the Interior, [\$252,042,000] \$280,103,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$5,025,000 shall be for the renovation or construction of fire facilities: *Provided*, That such funds are also available for repayment of advances to other appropriation accounts from which funds were previously transferred for such purposes: *Provided further*, That persons hired pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1469 may be furnished subsistence and lodging without cost from funds available from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That unobligated balances of amounts previously appropriated to the "Fire Protection" and "Emergency Department of the Interior Firefighting Fund" may be transferred to this appropriation. [For an additional amount for wildland fire management, \$100,000,000, to remain available until expended, for emergency rehabilitation and wildfire suppression activities of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: *Provided further*, That this amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.]

16 U.S.C. 1;
16 U.S.C. 594;
16 U.S.C. 668dd-668ee;
42 U.S.C. 1856;
42 U.S.C. 5121;
16 U.S.C. 3101;
43 U.S.C. 1748;
25 U.S.C. 3101;
P. L. 93-638;
P. L. 103-413;
P.L. 104-208

The National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1) provides basic authority for fire protection and suppression on National Park system lands.

The Timber Protection Act of 1922 (16 U.S.C. 594) provides for mutual aid in fire protection.

The National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd-668ee) constituted an "Organic Act" for the National Wildlife Refuge System by providing guidelines and directives for administration and management of all areas in the system, including "wildlife refuges, areas for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife that are threatened with extinction, wildlife ranges, wildlife management areas, and waterfowl production areas."

The Reciprocal Fire Protection Agreement Act of 1955 (42 U.S.C. 1856) provides authority for mutual aid in fire protection and allows for emergency assistance in the vicinity of agency

facilities in extinguishing fire when no agreement exists.

The Disaster Relief Act of May 22, 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5121) authorizes Federal agencies to assist State and local governments during emergency or major disaster by direction of the President.

The Alaska Native Claim Settlement Act of 1971, as amended by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 3101 et. seq.) provides that as long as there are no substantial revenues from those lands, Alaska Native Corporation lands will receive wildland fire protection services from the United States at no cost.

The National Indian Forest Resources Management Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 3101) provides BIA with authority for fire protection and suppression on Indian Trust Lands.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1748) provides for protection of public lands and resources from destruction by fire.

P. L. 93-638 authorizes contracting of DOI projects and programs.

The Tribal Self Governance Act of 1994, P. L. 103-413, establishes a program with DOI known as tribal "self-governance", authorizing the compacting of Interior programs.

Section 102 of the General Provisions of the Annual Appropriations Act for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies authorizes the Secretary to transfer funds from other Department accounts for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threatening the public lands and for the rehabilitation of burned lands.

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997.

APPROPRIATION DESCRIPTION

This appropriation provides funding for the Department's wildland fire management program. The wildland fire management program is guided by the principles and policies of the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review, adopted by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture in December of 1995.

The Department's program recognizes that fire is a critical natural process that is integrated into land and resource management plans and activities on a landscape scale, across agency boundaries, and based on the best available science. Wildland fire is used to protect, maintain, and enhance resources, and as nearly as possible, is allowed to function in its natural ecological role. The Department's program ensures the capability to provide safe, cost-effective fire management through appropriate planning, staffing, training, and equipment. Fires are suppressed at minimum cost considering firefighter and public safety, benefits, and values to be protected, consistent with resource objectives.

Nine principles are fundamental to the success of wildland fire management:

- Firefighter and public safety is the first priority in every fire management activity.
- The role of wildland fire as an essential ecological process and natural change agent will be incorporated into the planning process.
- Fire management programs, plans, and activities support land and resource management plans and their implementation.
- Sound risk management is a foundation for all fire management activities.
- Fire management programs are economically viable, based upon values to be protected, costs, and land and resource management objectives.
- Fire management plans and activities are based upon the best available science.
- Fire management plans and activities incorporate public health and environmental quality considerations.
- Federal, state, Tribal, and local interagency coordination and cooperation are essential.
- Standardization of policies and procedures among Federal agencies is an ongoing objective.

The program is comprised of two activities: Wildland Fire Preparedness and Wildland Fire Operations. Funds are appropriated to the Bureau of Land Management and are made available by allocation to the other three Interior Bureaus with fire management responsibilities: the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the National Park Service (NPS), and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). A small portion is allocated to the Office of the Secretary (OS) for program coordination activities.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars are in thousands)

Activity Subactivity	1996 Actual		1997 Enacted		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		1998 Budget Request		Inc.(+) / Dec.(-) from 1997	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Wildland Fire Management	2,812	235,712	2,960	252,042	0	3,225	40	24,836	3,000	280,103	40	28,061
Wildland Fire Mgt-BLM	1,657	135,399	1,755	145,537	0	1,859	30	12,343	1,785	159,739	30	14,202
Wildland Fire Mgt-BIA *	516	48,905	516	50,599	0	645	0	11,211	516	62,455	0	11,856
Wildland Fire Mgt-FWS*	254	18,511	280	19,403	0	254	0	(717)	280	18,940	0	(463)
Wildland Fire Mgt-NPS*	383	32,758	407	36,357	0	485	10	2,002	417	38,824	10	2,467
Wildland Fire Mgt-OS*	2	139	2	146	0	2	0	(3)	2	145	0	(1)
Wildland Fire Preparedness	2,812	130,719	2,960	144,275	0	1,911	40	7,917	3,000	154,103	40	9,828
BLM	1,657	70,587	1,755	79,946	0	1,059	30	3,348	1,785	84,353	30	4,407
BIA*	516	26,195	516	26,882	0	356	0	6,413	516	33,651	0	6,769
FWS*	254	15,277	280	16,360	0	217	0	(623)	280	15,954	0	(406)
NPS*	383	18,521	407	20,841	0	277	10	(1,218)	417	20,000	10	(841)
OS*	2	139	2	146	0	2	0	(3)	2	145	0	(1)
Wildland Fire Operations	0	104,993	0	107,767	0	1,314	0	16,919	0	126,000	0	18,233
BLM	0	64,612	0	65,591	0	800	0	8,995	0	75,386	0	9,795
BIA*	0	22,710	0	23,717	0	289	0	4,798	0	28,804	0	5,087
FWS*	0	3,234	0	3,043	0	37	0	(94)	0	2,986	0	(57)
NPS*	0	14,237	0	15,416	0	188	0	3,220	0	18,824	0	3,408
OS*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Available Emergency Wildland Fire Appropriation	0	51,200	0	50,000	0	(50,000)	0	0	0	0	0	0

* FTE numbers for agencies other than BLM are presented in this table for informational purposes only. They are not included in the BLM totals shown in this document. Non-BLM agencies' FTE numbers for 1997 and 1998 represent enacted amounts.

** Estimate based upon historical use only for 1998. Only those FTE actually required to meet emergency suppression operations will be used.

JUSTIFICATION OF UNCONTROLLABLE COST CHANGES
(dollars are in thousands)

Fire Protection

	1997 Estimate	1998 Change
Additional cost in 1998 of the January 1997 Pay Raises		786
The adjustment is for an additional amount needed in 1998 to fund the remaining 3-month portion of the estimated cost of the, on average, 3.0 percent pay increase effective in January 1997.		
Additional cost in 1998 of the January 1998 Pay Raises		2,440
The amount displayed represents the additional costs of funding an estimated 2.8 percent January 1998 pay increase for GS-series employees and the associated pay rate changes made in other pay series.		
Increase of Agency CSRS Contributions		
The cost of the Budget's proposed additional 1.51 percent point agency payment to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund for Civil Service Retirement System employees will be absorbed within this request, once the proposal is enacted.		

Activity: Wildland Fire Preparedness

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
BLM	\$ 70,587	79,946	+ 1,059	+ 3,348	84,353	+ 4,407
FTE	1,657	1,755	0	+ 30	1,785	+ 30
BIA	\$ 26,195	26,882	+ 356	+ 6,413	33,651	+ 6,769
FTE	516	516	0	0	516	0
FWS	\$ 15,277	16,360	+ 217	-623	15,954	-406
FTE	254	280	0	0	280	0
NPS	\$ 18,521	20,941	+ 277	-1,218	20,000	-941
FTE	383	407	0	+ 10	417	+ 10
OS	\$ 139	146	+ 2	-3	145	-1
FTE	2	2	0	0	2	0
Total Dollars	130,719	144,275	+ 1,911	+ 7,917	154,103	+ 9,828
Total FTE	2,812	2,960	0	+ 40	3,000	+ 40

* FTE Numbers for agencies other than BLM are presented in this table for informational purposes only. They are not included in the BLM totals shown in other parts of this document.

** Estimate based upon historical use only. Only those FTE actually required to meet wildland fire operations will be used.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

This activity funds the development and implementation of the Department's wildland fire management programs. Wildland Fire Preparedness involves the readiness and capability of the Department to provide safe, cost-effective fire management programs in support of land and resource management plans through appropriate planning, staffing, training, and equipment. It also includes the development of plans to apply wildland fire to protect, maintain, and enhance resources and to reduce hazard fuels. This activity requires the hiring and training of personnel, prevention activities, provision and maintenance of support facilities, purchase of and contracting for equipment, supplies, and support, planning and coordination, policy development and oversight, research, and interagency coordination and direction.

ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Wildland Fire Preparedness program in the Department of the Interior (DOI) are to:

- incorporate fire management planning into other land use and resource management plans of the Department;
- provide the necessary forces, resources, and capabilities ready to manage wildland fire in order to preserve the capability of DOI lands to contribute to the natural resource, socioeconomic and multiple use needs of the Nation;
- restore and maintain wildland fuels at more natural levels in order to reduce the probability of large, destructive wildland fires, especially along the wildland/urban interface;
- utilize wildland fire under prescription to restore and maintain natural ecosystems;
- conduct research in order to improve fire fighting methods and knowledge of the relationship between fire and the environment;
- maintain an appropriate level of FTE dedicated to staffing DOI fire programs at the funding level authorized by Congress.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 1998 Budget request for the Department's Wildland Fire Preparedness activity is \$154,103,000 and 3,000 FTE, a net program increase of \$7,917,000 and 40 FTE from the 1997 level.

The Department uses the Most Efficient Level (MEL) as the underlying principle for budgeting and managing the Department's Wildland Fire Preparedness activity. MEL represents that funding necessary to provide the most cost efficient and technically effective fire management program that meets resource objectives and minimizes costs of suppression and resource damages associated with destructive wildland fires. It covers planned interagency fire staffing, fire facilities renovation or construction, and equipment. Maintaining the ecological role of fire is an essential element in the MEL concept. It involves the planning and management of the reduction of unnatural fuel buildups and maintaining the diversity and stability of the land, which reduces the risk and impacts from destructive wildland conflagrations. MEL calculations are not constant due to changing resource objectives, values to be protected, land acquisition, costs associated with the wildland/urban interface, increasing human caused fire occurrence associated with population growth, and continued hazardous fuels buildups.

The Department's 1998 MEL has been amended to include BLM's fire aviation management activities and BIA's increase for indirect costs related to compacting under the Tribal Self Governance Act. The MEL for each of the four Bureaus was also updated based on current

fire plans to meet present conditions and workloads. Due to the unpredictable and non-programmable costs involved with implementing the hazardous fuel reduction operations, the associated funds are being requested in the Wildland Fire Operations activity.

Preparedness

Part of the DOI's mission is to protect property and resources from the destructive effects of wildland fires. To accomplish this goal, the Interior Bureaus fund preparedness activities on over 500 million acres of public lands, consisting of 264 million acres of BLM lands (2.4 million acres of which are Oregon and California Grant Lands, Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands and intermingled public lands in Western Oregon), 84 million acres of NPS land, 92 million acres FWS lands, and 62 million acres BIA Trust lands. As part of this coverage, whenever efficiencies can be gained and/or costs reduced, the Interior agencies enter into cooperative agreements with state and local governments. Under these arrangements, protection responsibilities are exchanged and scarce resources are shared.

Preparedness resources are procured in advance of fire emergencies based on analyses of historic needs, to ensure Interior Bureaus a "readiness to respond" when fires occur. Department of the Interior Bureaus carry out wildland fire management responsibilities in such areas as National parks, wildlife refuges, preserves, reservations, historic sites, commercial forests, archeological sites, range lands, and on some lands of other Federal and state agencies. Fire prevention and suppression is provided by Federal fire crews, by arranging cooperative protection exchanges with other Federal and some state agencies, and by entering into contracts with state and Federal agencies.

An appropriation at the budget request level would fund the following resources:

- hiring, training, equipping and paying the basic 40-hour work week salaries and benefits for approximately 8,900 fire suppression and support personnel (permanent, career seasonal, and temporary);
- providing 11 hotshot crews, 44 Type I and II Incident Command System teams, 110 smoke jumpers, and 350 "Call When Needed" 20-person firefighting crews during the fire season;
- inspecting and servicing 1,070 fire engines;
- making available, through contracts, a minimum of 56 helicopters, 11 retardant aircraft, and 21 multi-purpose aircraft;
- inventory and stocking of fire supply caches;
- activating weather stations and automatic lightning detection facilities and lookouts;
- operating numerous firefighting dispatch centers, coordination and logistic support facilities;
- providing communications equipment, networks and facilities.

To meet all aircraft support requirements, the DOI utilizes the Office of Aircraft Services for contract and rental agreements. The BLM also operates a fleet of government-owned aircraft for specialized fire suppression requirements (air attack, lead planes, smoke jumpers.)

National Interagency Fire Center

BLM maintains and operates the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC), at Boise, Idaho, in cooperation with the Forest Service, National Weather Service, and other Department of the Interior Bureaus. NIFC provides logistic support by mobilizing and coordinating movement of fire suppression resources when local capability is exceeded and when the local agencies request assistance. In addition to its logistical coordination role, NIFC also manages the National fire cache for supplies, equipment and radios, a technical support group for communications, remote sensing programs, a smoke jumper unit, and the National fire training development center.

Alaska Fire Service

The Alaska Fire Service (AFS), located at Fairbanks, Alaska, is responsible for providing wildland fire suppression services to all DOI agencies and associated Alaska Native Corporation lands in Alaska. The area protected includes approximately 264 million acres. The total cost of AFS basic operations is included in the BLM portion of the Wildland Fire Management appropriation.

Fuels Management

The planning and management of prescribed fire, for both planned and unplanned ignitions, and mechanical treatments to restore and maintain the environment, protect cultural resources, maintain historic scenes, and reduce hazardous fuels that could produce catastrophic fires, requires specialized knowledge of fire behavior, fire effects and fire ecology.

Fuels management funding includes the base salaries of all fire management personnel involved in the planning and management of prescribed fires.

DOI funds approximately 2,000 management-ignited prescribed fires each year, treating an average of 400,000 acres.

Fire Effects Monitoring

Long-term monitoring of the effects of prescribed fires on vegetative communities is necessary to assess whether burns are achieving program goals and objectives for fuels and resource management.

Fire Research

The research initiative is managed by a chartered research working team under direction of the Interior Fire Coordination Committee. It includes projects that are necessary to improve fire fighting methods and safety, and improve knowledge of the relationship between fire, the environment, and the various lands that are managed by the four participating Agencies. The research initiative is not intended to fund general ecological research or research into long-term restoration of forest or range ecosystems. Department of the Interior fire research priorities are coordinated with projects and priorities at Forest Service fire research

laboratories. Projects are carried out by contracting with Forest Service research labs and through contracts with universities. The 1998 funding of \$1,320,000 for research projects is consolidated in the BLM allocation for ease of administration.

Facilities Construction

Lack of adequate fire facilities places employees in physical jeopardy, severely threatens the protection of expensive capital equipment and firefighting supplies, reduces response efficiency, and impairs interagency coordination and cooperation. A twenty year program to construct and renovate fire facilities was initiated in 1996, based upon a 1993 Interior Fire Coordination Committee (IFCC) comprehensive survey of the condition of wildland fire facilities using standard criteria and addressing four categories of need: health and safety, capital equipment protection, operational efficiency, and interagency co-location.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	154,103	+ 7,917
FTE	3,000	+ 40

The 1998 Budget request is \$154,103,000 and 3,000 FTE, a net program increase of \$7,917,000 and 40 FTE from the 1997 level. This additional funding will allow the four Bureaus and one office with fire management responsibilities within the Department of the Interior to meet the goals of the updated fire plans. Reductions below this level of preparedness, in an average year, would likely increase the costs for suppression activities and/or resources lost, perhaps substantially.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

With an emphasis being placed upon measurements of performance, the following table is furnished to help evaluate the effectiveness of the fire management program:

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Prescribed Fire (acres treated)	298,000	402,000	495,000	+93,000

Activity: Wildland Fire Operations

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
BLM \$	64,812	65,591	+ 800	+ 8,995	75,386	+ 9,795
BIA \$	22,710	23,717	+ 289	+ 4,798	28,804	+ 5,087
FWS \$	3,234	3,043	+ 37	-94	2,986	-57
NPS \$	14,237	15,416	+ 188	+ 3,220	18,824	+ 3,408
OS \$	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dollars	104,993	107,767	+ 1,314	+ 16,919	126,000	+ 18,233

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

This activity funds the development and implementation of the Department's wildland fire emergency suppression, emergency rehabilitation and hazardous fuel reduction operations programs. Suppression operations include the total spectrum of management actions taken on wildland fires in a safe, cost-effective manner, considering public benefits and values to be protected and consistent with resource objectives and land management plans. Emergency rehabilitation of wildland fire areas is carried out to prevent land degradation and resource damages and to stabilize erodible soils, structures, or other conditions or damage caused by wildland fires or by actions taken to suppress wildland fires. This activity includes funding for emergency or extraordinary preparedness as defined in pre-established plans. Hazardous fuel reduction operations include all operational aspects of applying fire as a management tool to reduce fuel loadings and for ecosystem diversity. It also includes mechanical reduction of fuel loadings where the application of fire is not feasible.

ACTIVITY OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this activity are to:

- suppress destructive wildland fires occurring on or threatening DOI managed or protected lands in order to protect natural resources and preserve their capability to contribute to social and economic objectives of the Nation;
- give highest priority to preventing a disaster fire situation where damages are of such magnitude that they adversely affect the management objectives or socioeconomic conditions of an area;

- consider wildland fires that threaten life, property, or natural or cultural resource values, as emergencies whose suppression will be given priority over other Departmental programs;
- allow wildland fires to achieve land and resource management objectives under prescribed conditions in designated areas;
- apply wildland fire and mechanical treatments to protect, maintain, and enhance resources and reduce hazardous fuels.
- conduct wildland fire programs in a manner consistent with legal authorities, bureau land use, and management plan objectives;

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 1998 Budget request for the Department's Wildland Fire Operations activity is \$126,000,000, a net program increase of \$16,919,000 above the 1997 level.

This program funds the wildland fire operations activities of the Interior agencies, based upon the last ten year average for suppression and rehabilitation, and an additional target level for hazardous fuel reduction operations. Included in this activity are:

Emergency Suppression

The costs of suppressing destructive wildland fires include the extraordinary costs (overtime, hazard pay, etc.) of fire line, command and support personnel, all wages of temporary Emergency Fire Fighter personnel, fire suppression aircraft flight operations and ramp support, logistical services for all employees assigned to incidents, suppression supplies and equipment (including replacement of lost capital and expendable equipment), contracts for goods and services, administrative support directly associated with incidents, and immediate measures to rehabilitate resources damaged by suppression efforts.

Emergency Rehabilitation

This program covers the costs incurred to prevent land degradation and resource losses, and to take other measures necessary to stabilize erodible soils, structures, or other damage caused by fires. This activity provides funds for specific emergency rehabilitation projects which must meet resource management objectives. Included are such costs as re-seeding to prevent immediate wind or water erosion, other watershed stabilization measures, actions to prevent establishment of undesirable vegetative species, fencing to prevent animals or humans from entering sensitive areas, felling damaged trees posing threats to human safety, mitigation of other immediate human safety threats, and actions to stabilize and prevent further degradation to archeological and cultural resources damaged by fires and to stabilize ecosystems and maintain system functionality to allow for natural regeneration or future restoration.

Hazardous Fuel Reduction Operations

This includes application of wildland fire and mechanical treatments to protect, maintain, and enhance resources and reduce hazardous fuels. Hazardous fuel reduction operations involve costs of applying fire, through planned or unplanned ignitions, and mechanical treatments. It includes regular planned salaries only for personnel hired specifically for fuels management project implementation and for personnel, who are normally paid from other funds, while they are performing hazardous fuel reduction operations. Operations include aerial reconnaissance flights, premium pay, travel, logistical services, extraordinary administrative support, and replacement of routine supplies and equipment. Also included are the costs of mobilizing, staging and transporting crews to hold fires within prescription as defined in management plans. Hazardous fuel reduction operations excludes treatment of fuels generated by commercial activities or fuel treatments where the primary purpose is for commodity production.

Emergency Contingency Funds

The 1997 Interior Appropriations Act included \$100,000,000 as a one-time emergency contingency to be available only upon exhaustion of funds appropriated for emergency suppression and emergency rehabilitation. Any funds remaining will continue to be available in future years if not used in 1997. This amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress. Use of these funds is subject to the same restrictions and parameters as described for wildfire suppression and emergency rehabilitation.

The 1998 President's Budget maintains language in §102 of the General Provisions for the Department of the Interior which provides the Secretary of the Interior authority to make transfers of no-year funds to cover certain specified emergencies, including firefighting and emergency rehabilitation. If the 1998 budget level is not sufficient to cover actual emergency operations costs in 1998, either the authority provided in §102 could be used by the Secretary to make transfers of funds to cover the additional emergency firefighting costs or the Secretary could request the President to designate "emergency requirements" to allow use of the emergency funds appropriated in 1997. Neither the authority nor the emergency contingency will be used to achieve a higher percentage of MEL.

The President's budget also requests \$5.8 billion in contingent funding for all Federal agencies in 1998. The requested amount represents the 1991 through 1997 average annual emergency spending under the Budget Enforcement Act. This fund will be available to the Department of the Interior Wildland Fire Management account and other accounts as the need arises. Federal agencies will have access to the proposed contingency fund once all current appropriations in the affected accounts are obligated and a Presidential decision is made to make additional funds available. The fund is meant to be flexible enough to respond to a variety of disasters and thus does not reserve or dedicate specific amounts within the total for eligible programs. The flexibility of the fund is essential to meet the full range of Federal disaster funding requirements.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	126,000	+ 16,919

The 1998 Budget request is \$126,000,000, a net program increase of \$16,919,000 above the 1997 level. This level will fund fire suppression activities of the Department of the Interior agencies roughly based upon the ten year average of suppression, rehabilitation, and a target level for hazardous fuel reduction operations. Increased funding in Wildland Fire Preparedness will lessen the amount of resource damage and will decrease the risks to firefighters and to the public.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

With an emphasis being placed upon measurements of performance, the following table is furnished to help evaluate the effectiveness of the fire management program. It pertains only to BLM:

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Number of Fires / Acres Burned	8,893 / 2,670,931	This will depend upon the severity of the fire season	This will depend upon the severity of the fire season	N/A
Rehabilitation Projects (acres)	306,863 (preliminary figures)	This will depend upon the severity of the fire season	This will depend upon the severity of the fire season	N/A

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Appropriation: Central Hazardous Materials Fund

Appropriation Language Sheet

For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and any of its component offices and bureaus for the remedial action, including associated activities, of hazardous waste substances, pollutants, or contaminants pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. section 9601 et seq.), [\$12,000,000] \$14,900,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, sums recovered from or paid by a party in advance of or as reimbursement for remedial action or response activities conducted by the Department pursuant to sections 107 or 113(f) of such Act, shall be credited to this account to be available until expended without further appropriation: *Provided further*, That such sums recovered from or paid by any party are not limited to monetary payments and may include stocks, bonds, or other personal or real property, which may be retained, liquidated, or otherwise disposed of by the Secretary and which shall be credited to this account. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997*)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and any its component offices and bureaus for the remedial action, including associated activities, of hazardous waste substances, pollutants, or contaminants pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. section 9601 et seq.), \$14,900,000 to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, sums recovered from or paid by a party in advance of or as reimbursement for remedial action or response activities conducted by the Department pursuant to sections 107 or 113(f) of such Act shall be credited to this account, to be available until expended without further appropriation: *Provided further*, That such sums recovered from or paid by any party are not limited to monetary payments and may include stocks, bonds, or other personal or real property, which may be retained, liquidated, or otherwise disposed of by the Secretary and which shall be credited to this account.

42 U.S.C. 9601-9673
P.L. 104-208

The Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 9601-9673) provides for liability, risk assessment, compensation, emergency response, and cleanup (including the cleanup of inactive sites) for hazardous substances. It requires Federal agencies to report sites where hazardous wastes are or have been stored, treated, or disposed, and requires responsible parties, including Federal agencies, to clean up releases of hazardous substances.

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997**AUTHORIZATIONS**

The Comprehensive
Environmental
Response,
Compensation and
Liability Act of 1980, as
amended by the Super
Fund Amendments and
Reauthorization Act of
1986 (42 U.S.C.
9601-9673)

Provides for liability, risk assessment, compensation, emergency response, and cleanup (including the cleanup of inactive sites) for hazardous substances. It requires Federal agencies to report sites where hazardous wastes are or have been stored, treated, or disposed, and requires responsible parties, including Federal agencies, to clean up releases of hazardous substances.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars are in thousands)

Activity Subactivity	1996 Actual		1997 Enacted		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		1998 Budget Request		Inc.(+) / Dec.(-) from 1997	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND	0	10,000	0	12,000*	0	0	0	2,900	0	14,900	0	14,900
Central Hazardous Materials	0	10,000	0	12,000*	0	0	0	2,900	0	14,900	0	14,900
Remedial Action-BLM	0	1,320	0	835	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remedial Action-FWS	0	7,030	0	9,080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remedial Action-NPS	0	1,650	0	2,215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* The total does not include \$130,000 in prior year collections.

Activity: Central Hazardous Materials Fund

Activity Summary (000's)

		1996 Actual	1997 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$	10,000	12,000	0	+ 2,900	14,900	+ 2,900
FTE		0	0	0	0	0	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

- This appropriation includes funding to conduct remedial investigations/feasibility studies and cleanups at Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) hazardous substance release sites for which the DOI is liable, except for those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation. Remediation of Bureau of Reclamation sites will continue to be funded out of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations. Funds are appropriated to the BLM and are made available by allocation to the other bureaus. BLM will perform the budgeting and financial management operations for the account.
- Funds will only be used for remedial activities, including maintenance and monitoring to ensure the efficacy of the remedial action. They are not intended to be used for the payment of judgements or the settlements of claims. In his decision of November 29, 1993, the Comptroller General of the U.S. held that litigative awards against the U.S. to reimburse claimants for the government's share of response costs and natural resource damages paid or payable under CERCLA are payable from the permanent, indefinite Judgement Fund appropriation created by 31 U.S.C. §1304 (1988), to the same extent as are other litigative awards against the U.S.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Protect public health and safety relative to uses and activities on Department of the Interior (DOI) lands and facilities;
- Provide a central account to accomplish or contribute to the remedial investigation/feasibility studies (RI/FS) and cleanup of hazardous substance release sites.
- Bring greater consistency, direction, and coordination to the Department's hazardous materials management program;

- Improve Departmental oversight of contaminated site cleanups and the subsequent monitoring and maintenance of the remedial action;
- Facilitate the optimal, cost-effective distribution of the Department's remediation resources for Interior's contaminated sites;
- Conduct hazardous material cleanup activities and the subsequent maintenance and monitoring of the remedial actions in a manner consistent with bureau land use and management plan objectives;
- Pursue aggressive cost recovery action from the parties who are responsible for contaminating the Federal land; and
- Provide no-year funding to complete remedial investigations/feasibility studies, remediation, and the subsequent maintenance and monitoring phases efficiently.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- This appropriation includes funding to conduct remedial investigations/feasibility studies and cleanups at CERCLA hazardous substance release sites, except for those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation. Remediation of Bureau of Reclamation sites will continue to be funded out of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations. Funds are appropriated to the BLM and are made available by allocation to the other bureaus. BLM will perform the budgeting and financial management operations for the account.
- Funds will only be used for remedial activities, including maintenance and monitoring to ensure the efficacy of the remedial action. They are not intended to be used for the payment of judgments or the settlements of claims. In his decision of November 29, 1993, the Comptroller General of the U.S. held that litigative awards against the U.S. to reimburse claimants for the government's share of response costs and natural resource damages paid or payable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. §9601-85 (1988), are payable from the permanent, indefinite Judgement Fund appropriation created by 31 U.S.C. §1304 (1988), to the same extent as are other litigative awards against the U.S.
- DOI faces major demands regarding the cleanup of hazardous substance releases on Federal lands and at Interior facilities. These demands are largely due to non-DOI activities occurring on DOI administered lands such as mining, onshore oil and gas wells, landfills, agricultural, and other industrial uses. It is anticipated that many suspected sites will require little if any cleanup. Currently, EPA lists 432 DOI sites on the Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket (Docket). DOI experience with the assessment of Docket sites indicates that about 85 percent of the sites require little additional work. Illegal dumping of industrial, agricultural and other wastes continues to add to the potential number of remediations of hazardous materials releases on those lands.

- **Efficient Management and Oversight of Hazmat Cleanups::** Consolidating funding for remediation and subsequent maintenance and monitoring to ensure remedy efficacy in a single account facilitates and strengthens priority setting and oversight of the DOI's hazardous materials program. Decisions regarding the overall operation of the fund, including the disbursement of monies and allocation of funds to specific sites is the responsibility of the Deputy Assistant Secretaries' Advisory Group on Environmental Policy and Compliance (the "Advisory Group"), which represents the DOI's policy makers on environmental issues. The DOI's contaminated site allocation process is based in part on components of the Hazardous Materials Site Prioritization System, as well as site specific data. Nominated sites are evaluated by a cross-bureau committee of technical, budget, and legal staff who utilize best professional judgement to formulate a Department-wide allocation recommendation for the Advisory Group's decision.
- This process results in a more, cost-effective distribution of the DOI's remediation resources to the highest priority sites. Individual bureaus maintain responsibility for identifying, contracting for, and managing remediation and the subsequent maintenance and monitoring of remedy efficacy of their own specific hazardous waste sites.
- Individual bureaus continue to budget for the remainder of their hazardous materials programs, e.g., pre-remedial investigations-feasibility study work, compliance activities, emergency response, and training.
- **Cost Recovery:** CERCLA generally requires that any cleanup funds recovered by a Federal agency, other than EPA, be returned to the Treasury. This situation, combined with the significant costs of assessment and legal actions associated with pursuing potentially responsible parties, provides little incentive for engaging in cost recovery. Prior to creation of the Fund, money that could be spent on cleanup was spent on assessments and legal actions with no return to the DOI. Inevitably those attempts were given lower priority, with the result that taxpayers, rather than responsible parties, ended up paying for pollution. However, because the Fund is authorized to receive recovered costs, the DOI is now encouraged to be more aggressive in conducting cleanups and in pursuing legal action against responsible parties. This is consistent with the policy that the parties responsible for contaminating Federal lands be made to pay the cost of cleanup. This increased vigilance will serve to discourage private parties from abusing DOI managed lands. The Fund received \$133,000 in recovered costs in 1996. The 1997 funding level limited the amount available to the bureaus to pursue cost recovery or cost sharing.
- **Scope of Activity:** The Fund covers costs associated with specific remedial action projects. Funds are used to pay for the cost of the remedial investigations/feasibility studies and cleanup contracts. Actual allocations from the Fund will ultimately depend upon changes and work schedules at fund sites, other site specific factors, and newly eligible sites.

- For 1998, 24 sites (or 28 "projects," as one site is actually comprised of 5 "operable units") will be in the RI/FS or cleanup stages. The resource needs for 1998 are higher than in 1997, both because of the increase in the number of sites eligible for funding from the Fund, and because of the escalating cost of work at individual sites as they progress through the remediation process. The Crab Orchard NWR site, with its five separate operable units, provides a vivid example of the steep funding requirement curve which can accompany some hazardous materials remediation projects. The funding requirements for Crab Orchard increased from \$3,816,000 in 1995 to \$8,000,000 in 1998 due to the progression of work at all the operable units and the subsequent discovery of additional contamination. Additional sites were nominated, but 1997 Senate Appropriations Committee report language limiting funding to ongoing or emergency projects, made them ineligible for funding. For 1998 the Department evaluated and categorized the projects identified in Table 2 as being its highest priorities. Additional sites were evaluated as being lower priority or were determined to be ineligible for 1998 funding. The estimates associated with these projects are for planning purposes only. Changed site needs and additional newly eligible projects will affect the final allocation in 1998.
- **Criteria:** The Department's highest priorities for remediation are defined using five criteria: (1) risk to human health and the environment; (2) the utilization of innovative and/or accelerated approaches or technology; (3) involvement of other potentially responsible parties (PRP) in cost sharing; (4) National Priorities List (NPL) status; and (5) legal risk of the Department to fines and penalties. Legal risk may include Federal, or State judicial orders; mandatory compliance with statutory time frames; existing formal orders from State or EPA or a formal agreement among the Department, regulators and/or PRPs; and voluntary remediation where State regulatory agency is monitoring progress, where NPL status is pending or where interim remedial actions can or need to be taken at a site.
- **Flexible Fair Share:** The level of 1997 Central HazMat Fund (CHF) funding did not allow for sufficient resources to fund all CHF projects for which DOI is responsible. Indeed, the Crab Orchard NWR project alone required more funding than was available in the entire 1997 CHF. This situation necessitated the use of the "Flexible Fair Share" (FFS) allocation concept as outlined in the EPA-sponsored Federal Facility Environmental Restoration Dialog Committee's (FFERDC) final report. The FFERDC is a committee of stakeholders in the Federal Facility cleanup process convened to address the many issues associated with the cleanup of Federal facilities. Limited funding as an issue gave rise to the concept that budget shortfalls should not be simply spread among projects but rather should be targeted to maximize the most effective funds utilization. Using FFS, DOI allocated sufficient funds to 9 of the 10 eligible CHF projects to maintain the pace of cleanup. In the case of Crab Orchard project, a Partnership Committee has been formed by Illinois EPA, U.S. EPA, and FWS. This committee will cooperatively define the 1997 workload based on available allocated CHF funding.

In 1997, the following projects were funded:

BIA:

- **Tar Creek, OK - \$50,000** - Contamination due to lead mining wastes; elevated blood levels in area children. Multiple private party PRPs, EPA and DOI conducting additional studies needed to identify cleanup options and other involved parties. EPA likely to issue Record of Decision.

BLM:

- **Lee Acres Landfill, NM - \$100,000** - The landfill cap innovative technology demonstration project being installed by Sandia National Labs will be in the final stage of construction. Monitoring of the contaminant plume will continue while the Record of Decision is negotiated with EPA and the State. Funding is also required to continue the pursuit of non-Federal PRPs and claim development.
- **Tar Creek, OK - \$100,000** - See project description under BIA, Tar Creek.
- **Atlas Asbestos Mine, CA - \$500,000** - DOI will continue the maintenance and monitoring requirements of the consent decree and will be in the second year of a five year re-vegetation pilot project.
- **Murtaugh Landfill, ID - \$35,000** - DOI monitoring the remediation closure of the landfill facility by the county.
- **Monite Dynamite, NV - \$50,000** - DOI is under a cleanup order from Washoe County. Site identified as a human health risk by DOI toxicologist. Remediation projected to be complete by the end of February 1997. DOI monitoring to assure remedy efficacy.

FWS:

- **Crab Orchard NWR, IL - \$7,080,000**
 - *PCB Operable Unit* - Remedial action projected for completion in 1997. DOI will initiate monitoring and maintenance,. Funding is also required to continue the pursuit of non-Federal Potentially responsible Parties and claim development.
 - *Metals Operable Unit* - Remedial action completed in 1997. DOI conducting monitoring and maintenance.
 - *Munitions Operable Unit* - DOI supporting and monitoring the Army's cleanup to ensure compatibility with future Refuge land use.
 - *Miscellaneous Operable Unit* - Record of decision projected for signature in 1998. DOI will be conducting mandatory remedial design and implementation.
 - *Un-characterized Operable Unit* - Investigation and assessment of an estimated 30 contaminated sites and monitoring of Crab Orchard Lake as required by the Record of Decision.
- Funding is also required at these units to continue the pursuit of non-Federal PRPs and claim development.

- **Great Swamp NWR, NJ - \$2,000,000** - Record of Decision anticipated in 1997. Mandatory remedial action to address asbestos and heavy metals contamination to continue at the site.
- NPS:**
- **Cuyahoga National Recreation Area (Krejci Dump, OH) - \$2,000,000** - Administrative Order of Consent (AOC) from the State of Ohio. NPS and DOJ preparing precedential PRP case for cost recovery/cost sharing. NPS to complete RI/FS and to begin Remedial Design work.
 - **Fort Sumter NM, SC - \$215,000** - Affected by adjacent NPL site. DOI monitoring the accelerated private party remediation of petroleum and other hazardous substances that have affected this project. Funding is also required to continue the pursuit of non-Federal Potentially Responsible Parties and claim development.
 - **Response to Appropriation Committee Directive:**

CHF funding does not become available for a specific project until the RI/FS stage. By this stage, BLM, FWS and NPS have invested significant amounts of their own operating appropriations at the project site and may be committed to near term actions funded through the CHF account. Therefore, it is imperative that the Department have the maximum flexibility available to fund any project of an emergency or non-emergency status that is eligible for CHF funding. In view of this need, it is requested that the language in the Senate Appropriations Committee Report 104-319, stating that only ongoing or emergency projects can be funded *not* be repeated. Decisions on allocation will be guided in part by the "flexible fair share" concept as recommended by the Federal Facilities Environmental Restoration Dialogue Committee's final report.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	14,900	+ 2,900
FTE	0	0

- The 1998 Budget Request for the Central Hazardous Materials Fund is \$14,900,000. This is an increase of \$2,900,000 million from the 1997 enacted level. The 1998 request will be used to address those projects judged the highest priority by a consensus of bureaus within the Department. Although the Department has 24 sites where it is obligated to act or that require some funding in 1998, the majority of the requested funding will be applied to the top five priorities listed below:

- **Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, IL (FWS)** - The Department is under Court Order and a signed Federal Facilities Agreement, remediation at two of the five operable units is substantially complete, as work and progress continue at the other operable units.
 - **Atlas Asbestos Site, CA (BLM)** - The Department is under Court Order; work and progress continue.
 - **Great Swamp National Wildlife refuge, NJ (FWS)** - The Department is continuing to negotiate a Federal Facilities Agreement, as work and progress continue.
 - **Lee Acres Landfill, NM (BLM)** - The Department is continuing to negotiate a Federal Facilities Agreement, as work and progress continue.
 - **Cuyahoga Valley (Krejci Dump), OH (NPS)** - The Department has a signed agreement with the State of Ohio, as work and progress continue.
- These are the hazardous materials sites at which we may be subject to substantial fines and/or penalties and at the very least, interest on late payments.
 - CHF funding does not become available for a specific project until the RI/FS stage. By this stage, BLM, FWS and NPS have invested significant amounts of their own operating appropriations at the project site and may be committed to near term actions funded through the CHF account. Therefore, it is imperative that the Department have the maximum flexibility available to fund any project of an emergency or non-emergency status that is eligible for CHF funding. In view of this need, it is requested that the language in the Senate Appropriations Committee Report 104-319, stating that only ongoing or emergency projects can be funded *not* be repeated. Decisions on allocation will be guided in part by the "flexible fair share" concept as recommended by the Federal Facilities Environmental Restoration Dialogue Committee's final report.

Appropriation: Construction

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

For construction of buildings, recreation facilities, roads, trails, and appurtenant facilities, [4,333,000] **\$3,154,000**, to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997*)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

For construction of buildings, recreation facilities, roads, trails, and appurtenant facilities, \$3,154,000 to remain available until expended.

43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.,
43 U.S.C. 1762,
P.L. 104-208.

43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq., the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended, provides for the public lands to be generally retained in Federal ownership; for periodic and systematic inventory of the public lands and their resources; for a review of existing withdrawals and classifications; for establishing comprehensive rules and regulations for administering public lands statutes; for multiple use management on a sustained yield basis; for protection of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values; for receiving fair market value for the use of the public lands and their resources; for establishing uniform procedures for any disposal, acquisition, or exchange; for protecting areas of critical environmental concern; and for recognizing the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the Public Lands, including implementation of the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970.

43 U.S.C. 1762 provides for the construction, and maintenance of roads within and near the public lands which will permit maximum economy in harvesting timber from such lands tributary to such roads and at the same time meet the requirements for protection, development, and management of such lands for utilization of the other resources.

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997.

AUTHORIZATIONS

The Federal Land Policy
and Management Act of
1976 (FLPMA) (43
U.S.C. 1701, et seq.)

Authorizes the management of the public lands on a
multiple-use basis.

43 U.S.C. 1762

provides for the acquisition, construction, and
maintenance of roads within and near Public Land which
will permit maximum economy in harvesting timber from
such lands tributary to such roads and at the same time
meet the requirements for protection, development, and
management of such lands for utilization of the other
resources.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars are in thousands)

Activity Subactivity	1996 Actual		1997 Enacted		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		1998 Budget Request		Inc.(+) Dec.(-) from 1997	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
CONSTRUCTION	19	8,115	8	4,333	(8)	(4,333)	8	3,154	8	3,154	8	(1,179)
Access	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	19	3,115	8	4,333	(8)	(4,333)	8	3,154	8	3,154	8	(1,179)
Emergency Supplemental Appropriation	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The funding level for the Construction Account is based on each year's proposed project request and is independent of the previous year's funding level.

JUSTIFICATION OF UNCONTROLLABLE COST CHANGES
(dollars are in thousands)

Construction and Access

	1997 Estimate	1998 Change
Additional cost in 1998 of the January 1997 Pay Raises		1
The adjustment is for an additional amount needed in 1998 to fund the remaining 3-month portion of the estimated cost of the, on average, 3.0 percent pay increase effective in January 1997.		
Additional cost in 1998 of the January 1998 Pay Raises		4
The amount displayed represents the additional costs of funding an estimated 2.8 percent January 1998 pay increase for GS-series employees and the associated pay rate changes made in other pay series.		
Increase of Agency CSRS Contributions		
The cost of the Budget's proposed additional 1.51 percent point agency payment to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund for Civil Service Retirement System employees will be absorbed within this request, once the proposal is enacted.		

Activity: Construction

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted To date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Construction	\$ 3,115	4,333	-4,333	+3,154	+3,154	-1,179
FTE	19	8	-8	+8	8	0

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Support the protection, enhancement, and development of public lands resources; and
- Construct and/or rehabilitate buildings, recreation sites, fire stations, roads, trails, etc., which are necessary to support public lands management and to better serve the public.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

BLM construction projects are paramount for the proper management of the public lands, health and safety of the users, management of the transportation system and ability to meet the needs of the general public. During the past decade, public use of BLM administered resources and facilities has grown dramatically. Funding requests for construction have been principally for the most urgent reconstruction and maintenance of existing facilities as opposed to new construction. Funding constraints are further compounded by the need to replace administrative facilities. BLM has attempted to minimize the costs of administrative facilities through proposals such as the joint BLM/Forest Service administrative facility in Burns, Oregon, for which funding for survey and design has been appropriated in 1997. In 1997, collocation of the Denver BLM survey and design staff with staff in the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service was completed.

The construction program provides funds to construct/reconstruct roads, trails, bridges, recreation facilities, and buildings on the public lands. Included are projects to: improve service to the public land visitors; protect important natural and cultural resource values; rehabilitate and improve existing facilities and structures; provide for public safety and a productive work environment for BLM employees; enrich the public's knowledge, appreciation, and support of BLM's multiple use mission; and protect the Nation's rich natural heritage.

Construction Criteria:

BLM has established the following hierarchy of criteria against which construction projects are assessed:

- Health and safety;
- Resource protection;

- New space requirements;
- Accessibility for the physically disabled
- Access to the Public Land;
- Program efficiencies;
- Compliance with designated management responsibility;
- Enhancement of fee collection capability; and
- Visitor/interpretative/information facilities which have at least 50 percent of the construction and 75 percent of operation and maintenance costs funded from non-BLM sources.

All of the 1998 projects are in conformance with current land use planning decisions and are supported by more specific activity plans. These projects will contribute to rural economic development because they are supported by local governments and interest groups and are associated with some form of private sector contracting. These construction projects will stimulate tourism, improve recreational opportunities, enhance environmental protection and increase access to public lands.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	3,154	+3,154
FTE	8	+8

- The 1998 Budget Request for Construction is \$3,154,000 and 8 FTE. The construction program requests funding each year based upon priority needs. In 1998, the BLM is requesting project funds to complete the work in the summary table below. The following tables contain individual project descriptions.

BLM's 1998 Construction Projects List

<i>Priority</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Project Name</i>	<i>(\$000s)</i>
1	NM	El Camino Real International Heritage Center	946
2	CO	Lowry Ruins Recreation Site Rehabilitation	171
3	ID	Steck Recreation Site	448
4	WY	Prior Flat Campground	100
5	AK	Campbell Tract	303
6	CA	Lassen Street Bridge	320
2	MT	Log Gulch/Departure Point Sanitation	195
8	UT	Sand Island Recreation Area	180
9	CO	Trading Post Recreation Site	122
10	WY	Dugway Campground	75
11	CO	Rabbit Valley Sanitation	100
12	AZ	Quail Hill Road	191
Bureauwide		Total	3,154

1998 Construction Project Descriptions

State: New Mexico	Project Name: Camino Real International Heritage Center	Project Status: New Construction
County: Sierra	District/Resource Area Office: Las Cruces /Socorro	General Location: Southern New Mexico between the towns of Socorro and Truth or Consequences
Land Use/Activity Plan Name and Citation: Las Cruces and Socorro Land Use Plans		
Project Description: The Camino Real International Heritage Center is a jointly funded interpretive center with New Mexico State Monuments, which will provide a focal point for heritage tourism and heritage recreation activities for the southern Rio Grande corridor. State of New Mexico will contribute \$6,284,000 (70%) and BLM will contribute 2,700,000 (30%) of the cost of this project. The State has agreed to assume all future maintenance costs.		
Why is project important and how does it help BLM accomplish our mission: The Interpretive center will serve to integrate and coordinate cultural resource, recreation, and natural resource management activities for southern New Mexico. It will promote public outreach, education, and marketing opportunities for such programs as Fort Craig and Fort Cummings historic military complexes (Boots and Saddles). The facility will serve as a clearinghouse for issues like public land use, heritage preservation, recreational opportunities, and ecosystem management. On-going involvement in the project by the Mexican National Institute of Anthropology and History provides opportunities to expand international partnerships that promote the conservation of natural and cultural resources in the border region.		
List each phase down to lowest practical options and include costs breakdown: Funds are being requested for phase 5. ● Phase 1-1993. Planning Study for Sighting of Visitor Center. \$64,000. No Federal funds involved. Funding provided by the State of NM(\$40,000) and communities of Los Lunas, Belen, Socorro, Truth or Consequences, and Las Cruces(\$24,000). ● Phase 2-1994. Interpretive Plan. \$100,000. No Federal funds involved. State awarded contract to define themes to be used, allocation of floor space, and use of artifacts, fine art, and graphics in the center. ● Phase 3-1995. Exhibit Plan. \$100,000. BLM contributed the \$100,000. State successfully applies for additional ISTEA grant support (see below). ● Phase 4-1996. A & E. \$1,000,000. Funds obtained as follows: BLM contributes \$100,000 for Exhibit Plan, BLM contributes \$500,000 for A & E, and State obtains \$400,000 in additional ISTEA funds. Contract now begin advertised for production of Exhibit Design, Historic Corridors Management Plan, and A & E for Heritage Center and exhibits. The A & E contract is scheduled for completion in 1997. ● Phase 5-1998. Construction - \$3,806,000. Contribution - State (\$2,860,000) & BLM - (\$946,000.) ● Phase 6-1999. Construction Concludes. \$3,914,000. State of NM will contribute \$2,860,000 and BLM will contribute another \$1,054,000.		
Project phasing and costs were developed on what level of planning: Costs are based on a detailed plans developed by Architectural Research Consultants, Inc.(January 1994).		
Outyear Operations costs: \$50,000 Cultural & \$50,000 Recreation		Requested funding: \$946,000
Outyear Maintenance costs: NONE		Total estimated cost of project: \$2,700,000 for BLM
Is project part of Maintenance backlog: No		

1998 Construction Project Descriptions

State: Colorado	Project Name: Lowry Ruins Rec Site Rehabilitation	Project Status: Reconstruction
County: Montezuma	District/Resource Area Office: Montrose/San Juan	General Location: 9 miles south of Pleasant-view, CO (south of Highway 666)
Land Use/Activity Plan Name and Citation: San Juan/San Miguel RMP; Anasazi ACEC; Lowry Ruins Cooperative Resource Management Plan.		
Project Description: Project includes replacement/rehabilitation and compliance with ADA accessibility standards for marginal and worn-out facilities: Project will include universal design toilet (double); 6 picnic sites & shelters, incl tables, grills & gravel; entrance and parking lot expansion, with bumper barriers; accessible trail to ruins; interpretative signing; potable water development; and self-administering fee tube.		
Why is project important and how does it help BLM accomplish our mission: Besides meeting the Corporate Agenda, the proposed project supports Recreation 2000, Adventures in the Past, National Heritage Education, the Trail of the Ancients Byway proposal, and Anasazi ACEC initiatives, as well as serving partnership objectives with several entities (including: Cortez C.U. Center; 4 Corners Heritage Council; Crow Canyon Institute; Cortez Chapter of Colorado Archeological Society; and local governments & chambers). This construction effort will improve and protect the health and safety of thousands of visitors, as well as indirectly helping to augment rural economies and increase & improve the cultural and recreation-tourism based regional infrastructure. Site upgrading and increased Volunteer presence will serve to discourage vandalism and resource damage to this cultural Natural Area, as well as making it more attractive to the many large groups of students visiting the site to increase cultural awareness. Renovated site will have potential as fee site.		
List each phase down to lowest practical options and include costs breakdown:		
Survey and Design - (In House)		\$ 17,000
Rehabilitation Contract		\$140,000
1) Toilet: \$25,000;		
2) Sheltered picnic site units: \$66,000 (6 complete units @\$11,000 each);		
3) Interpretive signing: \$5,000;		
4) Parking lot reconstruction: \$26,000;		
5) Accessible trail (crusher fines) to ruins: \$6,000;		
6) Potable water development (tap, distribution system, etc.): \$12,000.		
Construction Contract Inspection		\$ 14,000
Total		\$171,000
Project phasing and costs were developed on what level of planning: BLM Colorado Standard facility design costs		
Outyear Operations costs: \$ 7,500 Recreation & \$4,000 Cultural		Requested funding: \$171,000
Outyear Maintenance costs: \$31,615		Total estimated cost of project: \$171,000
Is project part of Maintenance backlog: Yes		

1998 Construction Project Descriptions

State: Idaho	Project Name: Steck Recreation Site	Project Status: Reconstruction - 20% completed to date										
County: Washington	District/Resource Area Office: Lower Snake/Cascade	General Location: North of Weiser on Brownlee Reservoir										
Land Use/Activity Plan Name and Citation: Cascade RMP, Oxbow-Brownlee Special Recreation Management Plan												
Project Description: The reconstruction and expansion will reduce Idaho maintenance backlog and includes replacing restrooms, upgrading existing permanent camping units, developing new permanent camping units, developing a public water system, providing a RV dumpstation, providing a campground host site, installing vehicle control structures, building permanent boat launching ramps, and installation of power and a fish cleaning station. All facilities will meet accessibility standards for the disabled. Upon completion of the construction project site will be operated as a fee site.												
Why is project important and how does it help BLM accomplish our mission: The Steck Recreation Site is within the Oxbow-Brownlee SRMA. Recreation use along the reservoir has been growing about 6-10% per year with the reservoir receiving over 357,000 visits annually and Steck Recreation Site receiving 37,680 visits annually. The existing site has substandard campsites, dilapidated restrooms, poor quality public water system, unsafe launching facilities and the developed site is not large enough to handle the demand. The site has a lot of room for expansion. Health and safety of the visitors is a critical concern. As an internationally renowned bass and crappie fishing area, demand for improved reservoir access and camping facilities is high. Adequate facilities will reduce litter and waste disposal, provide health and safety for the visitors and protect natural and cultural resources. The Brownlee Area and Steck Recreation site is one of the highest use areas in Southern Idaho and rates as the highest priority for waterways project needs by Idaho State Parks and Recreation.												
List each phase down to lowest practical options and include costs breakdown: <table> <tr> <td>Phase 1 - Fish Station; Campground Renovation; Drinking Water, Pumphouse; Toilets</td> <td>Completed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Phase 2 - Campground Host Site; Campground Renovation</td> <td>\$ 448,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Phase 3 - Campground Expansion; RV Dump Station; Main Access Road Improve.</td> <td>\$ 502,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Phase 4 - Boat Launch; Toilets; Campground Expansion; Landscaping</td> <td>\$ 350,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>\$1,300,000</td> </tr> </table>			Phase 1 - Fish Station; Campground Renovation; Drinking Water, Pumphouse; Toilets	Completed	Phase 2 - Campground Host Site; Campground Renovation	\$ 448,000	Phase 3 - Campground Expansion; RV Dump Station; Main Access Road Improve.	\$ 502,000	Phase 4 - Boat Launch; Toilets; Campground Expansion; Landscaping	\$ 350,000	Total	\$1,300,000
Phase 1 - Fish Station; Campground Renovation; Drinking Water, Pumphouse; Toilets	Completed											
Phase 2 - Campground Host Site; Campground Renovation	\$ 448,000											
Phase 3 - Campground Expansion; RV Dump Station; Main Access Road Improve.	\$ 502,000											
Phase 4 - Boat Launch; Toilets; Campground Expansion; Landscaping	\$ 350,000											
Total	\$1,300,000											
Project Phasing and costs were developed on what level of planning: Four phases - developed by Service Center for the site; Road Improvement - Land Management Highway System (ISTEA), State Waterways, Washington County. Multi-agency cooperative effort (Idaho Fish and Game Dept., Idaho State Parks and Recreation, Washington County Highway District - Weiser, Idaho Power Co., State Waterways). Funding grants are ongoing to supplement BLM funding.												
Outyear Operations costs : \$25,000		Requested funding: \$448,000										
Outyear Maintenance costs: \$35,000		Total estimated cost of project: \$1,300,000										
Is project part of Maintenance backlog: Yes												

1998 Construction Project Descriptions

State: Wyoming	Project Name: Prior Flat Campground	Project Status: Reconstruction
County: Carbon	District/Resource Area Office: Rawlins/Great Divide	General Location: Shirley Mountains, Wyoming
Land Use/Activity Plan Name and Citation: Great Divide RMP and Prior Flat Recreation Project Plan.		
Project Description: The project includes reconstruction of the campground with accessible camping pads, installation of accessible vault toilet, rebuilding the entrance and campground loop road, reconstructing the fences and reclaiming the existing 2 track trails within the campground.		
Why is project important and how does it help BLM accomplish our mission: The Prior Flat Campground is in a remote portion of the Resource Area and it provides the only camping opportunity in the Shirley Mountains. It is used throughout the spring and summer by sightseers and fishermen. In the fall and early winter it is heavily used by antelope, deer and elk hunters. At the present time the use is spread throughout the area because the camp sites are not well defined. As a result, vegetation in the campground is being damaged causing accelerated erosion and site degradation. Reconstruction would clearly define the usage areas and eliminate the environmental damage.		
List each phase down to lowest practical options and include costs breakdown:		
Vault Toilet		\$ 20,000
Entrance and campground loop roads		\$ 25,000
Parking and Camping pads		\$ 20,000
Fencing		\$ 10,000
Reclaiming Site Damage		\$ 5,000
Survey, Design and Construction Inspection		\$ 20,000
Total		\$100,000
Project phasing and costs were developed on what level of planning: The planning is very good, recreation project plan, preliminary site plan.		
Outyear Operations costs: \$500 - Recreation		Requested funding: \$100,000
Outyear Maintenance costs: \$1,500		Total estimated cost of project: \$100,000
Is project part of Maintenance backlog: No		

1998 Construction Project Descriptions

State: Alaska	Project Name: Campbell Tract Facility Corrective Maintenance	Project Status: Corrective Maintenance																								
County: None	District/Resource Area Office: Anchorage District	General Location: Anchorage, Alaska																								
Land Use/Activity Plan Name and Citation:																										
Project Description: Campbell Tract Facility is used by the Anchorage District and State Office and consists of an office, shop and warehouse buildings. The warehouse roof was damaged by ice in prior years. The ice build-up problem was corrected in 1992, and the roof repairs are still needed. The Office Roof for the main building is long overdue for complete replacement. The roof has leaked on a regular basis for the past five years. If not replaced soon the building will be lost. In addition, the fire suppression sprinkler system requires upgrade to meet current building codes and directional and accessibility signing is needed for both office buildings to provide clear direction for the public.																										
Why is project important and how does it help BLM accomplish our mission: Corrective maintenance items are needed to protect BLM's capital investment. Continued deferral of maintenance will result in higher replacement costs. Signing is needed to provide clear direction to the public, including identification of accessible entrances and restrooms.																										
List each phase down to lowest practical options and include costs breakdown:																										
Phase I		Other Source \$s 1998 Construction																								
• Warehouse Roof Repairs: <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Design (In-House 97)</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">\$4,000</td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction Contract (98)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 52,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contract Administration (98)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 6,000</td> </tr> </table> • Office Roof Repairs: <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Design (In-House 97)</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">\$4,000</td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction Contract (98)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$220,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contract Administration (98)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 25,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subtotal</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$303,000</td> </tr> </table>			Design (In-House 97)	\$4,000		Construction Contract (98)		\$ 52,000	Contract Administration (98)		\$ 6,000	Design (In-House 97)	\$4,000		Construction Contract (98)		\$220,000	Contract Administration (98)		\$ 25,000	Subtotal		\$303,000			
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Phase II - (1999)																										
• Office Sprinkler Upgrade: <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Design</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">\$ 12,000</td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction Contract</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 55,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contract Administration</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 7,000</td> </tr> </table> • Signing: <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Design</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">\$ 4,000</td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction Contract</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contract Administration</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 4,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subtotal</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 92,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$8,000</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 395,000</td> </tr> </table>			Design	\$ 12,000		Construction Contract		\$ 55,000	Contract Administration		\$ 7,000	Design	\$ 4,000		Construction Contract		\$ 10,000	Contract Administration		\$ 4,000	Subtotal		\$ 92,000	TOTAL	\$8,000	\$ 395,000
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Design	\$ 4,000																									
Construction Contract		\$ 10,000																								
Contract Administration		\$ 4,000																								
Subtotal		\$ 92,000																								
TOTAL	\$8,000	\$ 395,000																								
Project phasing and costs were developed on what level of planning: Planning stage estimate.																										
Outyear Operations costs: N/A		Requested funding: \$303,000																								
Outyear Maintenance costs: Decreased		Total estimated cost of project to BLM: \$395,000																								
Is project part of Maintenance backlog: Yes																										

1998 Construction Project Descriptions

State: California	Project Name: Lassen Street Bridge	Project Status: Reconstruction - 90% complete.
County: Lassen	District/Resource Area Susanville/Eagle Lake	General Location: Susanville, CA
Land Use/Activity Plan Name and Citation: Bizz Johnson Special Recreation Management		
Project Description, include priority strategies: Construct a pedestrian bridge on the Bizz Johnson Trail to span South Lassen Street and Susan River. This is the last phase of the Bizz Johnson Trail. It will connect the starting terminus which is in town with the rest of the trail. The old railroad bridge was demolished when the railroad was abandoned and there has always been a gap in the trail so that users had to dodge city traffic when hiking from town.		
Why is project important and how does it help BLM accomplish mission: Bridge will connect Susanville Depot Trailhead Visitor Center ¼ mile east of bridge with majority of Bizz Johnson Trail located west of Susan River. Bridge will provide accessible grade crossing of Susan River and city street eliminating potential safety hazard.		
List each phase down to lowest practical options and include cost breakdown: • Complete soils investigation (contract) \$ 8,000 • Solicitation & award contract: (contract estimated cost) \$292,000 • Contract preparation & administration: \$ 20,000 - Total \$320,000		
Project phasing and costs were developed on what level of planning: State and District Engineering		
Outyear operations costs: None		Requested funding: \$ 320,000
Outyear scheduled maintenance costs: \$ N/A		Total estimated cost of project: \$ 320,000
Is project part of maintenance backlog: No		

1998 Construction Project Descriptions

State: Montana	Project Name: Log Gulch/Departure Point Sanitation	Project Status: Reconstruction
County: Lewis & Clark	District/Resource Area Office: Butte/Headwaters	General Location: Approximately 35 miles Northeast of Helena, Montana near Holter Lake
Land Use/Activity Plan Name and Citation: Headwaters RMP/Log Gulch Project Plan		
Project Description: Replacement of four existing toilet facilities with SST BLM-approved design criteria, expansion of an existing parking lot, and installation of new picnic tables. New toilets will be made of low-maintenance concrete, fully handicapped accessible, odor-free, pre-engineered, lighted, and of varying sizes. Construction and maintenance costs will be cost-shared with Montana Power Company in support of the FERC re-licensing agreement.		
Why is project important and how does it help BLM accomplish our mission:		
• Responds to comments to number one public criticism received from visitors at this fee site. • Reduce maintenance costs and meet safety, health, and accessibility standards. • Greatly improve site quality and meet BLM Recreation 2000 initiative. • Provide needed lake access site, camping, and day-use public services. • Promote higher fee payment compliance and visitation. • 50% cost-shared construction and maintenance cost through partnership with Montana Power Company.		
List each phase down to lowest practical options and include costs breakdown:		
Phase 1: Design/Engineering/Contract Inspection (\$8,000) Done		
Phase 2:		
• Site preparation and contract:	Funded	
• Installation of four toilets:	\$	70,000
• Accessible paths to buildings:	\$	40,000
• Electrical/solar lighting:	\$	5,000
• Picnic tables:	\$	20,000
• Retaining wall:	\$	40,000
• Expanding parking:	\$	20,000
Total		\$195,000
Project phasing and costs were developed on what level of planning: Actual design quotes.		
Outyear Operations costs: \$2,500 Rec Fees	Requested funding: \$195,000	
Outyear Maintenance costs: \$2000	Total estimated cost of project: \$203,000	
Is project part of Maintenance backlog: Yes		

1998 Construction Project Descriptions

<i>State:</i> Utah	<i>Project Name:</i> Sand Island Recreation Area	<i>Project Status:</i> Reconstruction
<i>County:</i> Grand	<i>District/Resource Area Office:</i> Moab/Grand	<i>General Location:</i> 4 miles south east of Bluff, Utah
<i>Land Use/Activity Plan Name and Citation:</i> San Juan Resource Management Plan		
<i>Project Description:</i> The existing Sand Island Recreation Area does not meet current design standards nor does it meet accessibility standards. Also the user demand has far exceeded the current capacity. Therefore reconstruction of the site is required. The new facility will include 25 picnic/camping sites, one additional parking lot for 30 cars, 2 class A toilets, 12 shade structures, and new gravel road construction. The new facility will utilize the existing concrete launch ramp. This spring increased releases from Navajo dam resulted in rapid bank erosion, nearly 25 feet in some areas along the southern boundary of the existing campground, were lost. Because these higher releases are proposed for the future, other suitable locations for the new campground were extensively investigated. After careful study, with consultation from BLM hydrologists, BLM recreation planners, and a BLM Landscape architect, it was determined that the existing location is still the best alternative. This area provides several advantages, one of which is being able to utilize the existing concrete launch ramp. Therefore it is imperative that additional work be performed as soon as possible to stabilize and protect the existing bank from further erosion.		
<i>Why is project important and how does it help BLM accomplish our mission:</i> The Sand Island Recreation area is the primary location for river runners to put in and take out on the San Juan River. This has resulted in this location becoming the hub of BLM's San Juan River program, with over 30,000 users per year visiting the Sand Island Recreation area. Because of this, it is important to provide adequate and safe facilities to the public and to protect the existing launch ramp and river bank, which are both needed for the new facilities. Also with the new facilities a fee program will be implemented to offset additional maintenance costs.		
<i>List each Phase down to lowest practical options and include costs breakdown:</i> The construction will be in two phases, campground construction and bank stabilization. The campground construction will be approximately \$130,000. The bank stabilization will be approximately \$50,000. Recreation user fees will contribute an additional \$38,000 for stream bank repairs.		
<i>Project phasing and costs were developed on what level of planning:</i> Conceptual Drawings		
<i>Outyear Operations costs:</i> \$6000 Rec Fees		<i>Requested funding:</i> \$180,000
<i>Outyear Maintenance costs:</i> \$1000 Rec Fees		<i>Total estimated cost of project:</i> \$218,000.
<i>Is project part of maintenance backlog:</i> No		

1998 Construction Project Descriptions

State: Colorado	Project Name: Trading Post Recreation Site Development	Project Status: Existing Site Improvements																		
County: Fremont	District/Resource Area Office: Canyon City/Royal Gorge	General Location: West of Cotopaxi along the Arkansas River																		
Land Use/Activity Plan Name and Citation: Royal Gorge RMP and a site development plan																				
Project Description: Development of this very heavily used BLM recreation site, i.e. approximately 900 to 1100 people per week use this site for fishing, rafting, kayaking, wildlife observation, picnicking, & camping. Presently dirt tracks lead throughout the site, no sanitation facilities are available leading to very unsatisfactory public health and safety problems, no day use facilities, numerous fire pits, lots of vegetation and land abuse is occurring. The 70+ large trees along the river will be lost very soon with out some management. Roads to ingress & egress off of US Hwy 50, interior road surfacing, road & parking barrier placement, boat launch development, picnicking site development (including a fully accessible handicap site), vault toilet development, and signing needs to be accomplished to serve the recreating public.																				
Why is project important and how does it help BLM accomplish our mission: The project will help fulfill promises made by the BLM Director to the Colorado Governor on our partnership management with the State of Colorado on the Arkansas River. This stretch of river is without any other close developed site and will serve approximately 55,000 to 60,000 public users annually. This level of visitation conservatively generates approximately \$1.3 million into the local economy each year.																				
List each phase down to lowest practical options and include costs breakdown: Estimates from Colorado State Parks, the State Department of Transportation and BLM Engineering Staff <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Survey and Design (In House)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 16,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction Contract - Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 94,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1) Earth work (Grading roads, site pads, launch ramp: \$29,000;</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2) Traffic Barriers (roads, picnic sites and parking: \$9,000;</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3) Restroom: \$35,000;</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4) Concrete Pads (at restrooms, fee station, and handicapped site pad/walkways): \$13,000;</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5) Other (fire grills, tables, signs, interpretive and fee station): \$8,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction Contract Inspection</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>\$ 12,000</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$122,000</td> </tr> </table>			Survey and Design (In House)	\$ 16,000	Construction Contract - Total	\$ 94,000	1) Earth work (Grading roads, site pads, launch ramp: \$29,000;		2) Traffic Barriers (roads, picnic sites and parking: \$9,000;		3) Restroom: \$35,000;		4) Concrete Pads (at restrooms, fee station, and handicapped site pad/walkways): \$13,000;		5) Other (fire grills, tables, signs, interpretive and fee station): \$8,000		Construction Contract Inspection	<u>\$ 12,000</u>	Total	\$122,000
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5) Other (fire grills, tables, signs, interpretive and fee station): \$8,000																				
Construction Contract Inspection	<u>\$ 12,000</u>																			
Total	\$122,000																			
Project phasing and costs were developed on what level of planning: BLM outdoor recreation planner & river manager with site visit by the State Department of Transportation engineer, consultation with BLM State engineer & landscape architect, 3 site planning visits, one site planning visit with BLM landscape architect.																				
Outyear Operations costs: The fee site will be operated by State Parks - \$7,700 per year.		Requested funding: \$122,000																		
Outyear Maintenance costs: Annual maintenance by State Parks utilizing fee collections - estimated at \$2,800 annually.		Total estimated cost of project: \$122,000																		
Is project part of Maintenance backlog: Yes																				

1998 Construction Project Descriptions

State: Wyoming	Project Name: Dugway Campground	Project Status: Reconstruction
County: Carbon	District/Resource Area Office: Rawlins/Great Divide	General Location: North Platte River, Sinclair, Wyoming
Land Use/Activity Plan Name and Citation: Great Divide RMP and preliminary site plan		
Project Description: Reconstruction of the campground by constructing accessible camping pads, a hiking trail along the river, a boat ramp, upgrading the entrance road, fencing to exclude livestock, protect the river bank and existing ponds, and a viewing platform.		
Why is project important and how does it help BLM accomplish our mission: The site is on the Seminole to Alcova Back Country Byway and is also a designated watchable wildlife route. The Dugway is used throughout the year by campers, river rafters, scout troops, fishermen and other recreation users. The existing camp sites have never been defined so use is spread throughout the recreation site and along the North Platte River. Upgrading of the site will protect the environment and provide the users with a more enjoyable recreation experience.		
List each phase down to lowest practical options and include costs breakdown:		
Fence		\$10,000
Entrance and Campground Loop Road		\$10,000
Parking and Camping Pads		\$20,000
Boat Ramp		\$ 5,000
Viewing Platform		\$ 3,000
Hiking Trail		\$ 5,000
Complete the Well		\$ 2,000
Survey, Design and Construction Inspection		<u>\$20,000</u>
Total		\$75,000
Project phasing and costs were developed on what level of planning: Great Divide RMP, preliminary Recreation Project Plan, preliminary site plan.		
Outyear Operations costs: \$1,000 Recreation	Requested funding: \$75,000	
Outyear Maintenance costs: \$1,500	Total estimated cost of project: \$75,000	
Is project part of Maintenance backlog: No		

1998 Construction Project Descriptions

State: Colorado	Project Name: Rabbit Valley Sanitation	Project Status: Reconstruction								
County: Mesa	District/Resource Area Office: Grand Junction/Grand Junction	General Location: Rabbit Valley								
Land Use/Activity Plan Name and Citation: Grand Junction RMP, Rabbit Valley Recreation Activity Plan										
Project Description: Replace four wooden toilets in Rabbit Valley with durable accessible restrooms and walkways. Two toilets are along Kokopelli's mountain bike trail, and two are at the Knowles Canyon overlook campground. Rabbit Valley partners include the Motorcycle Trail Riders Association, the Colorado Plateau Mountain Bike Trail Association, the Museum of Western Colorado, and Dinamation International Society. This area is increasingly popular and it offers opportunities for a wide variety of recreation experiences including mountain biking, all terrain vehicles, motorcycle, and 4 wheel-drive trail riding, camping, hiking, and paleontological study. Rabbit Valley is located along Interstate 70 near the Utah/Colorado border, within the Black Ridge Ecosystem Planning Area. Consideration is being given to fee collection within portions of this area.										
Why is project important and how does it help BLM accomplish our mission: Project will meet legal requirements for providing reasonable access for disabled people. Maintenance costs will be reduced and long term resource degradation problems will be avoided. The old toilets that would be replaced are costly to maintain and they do not meet legal requirements for access for disabled people.										
List each phase down to lowest practical options and include costs breakdown: Estimate by State Engineers <table> <tr> <td>Survey and Design -</td> <td>\$ 12,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction Contract - 4 accessible restrooms with site work and signing</td> <td>\$ 84,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction Contract Inspection</td> <td>\$ 7,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>\$103,000</td> </tr> </table>			Survey and Design -	\$ 12,000	Construction Contract - 4 accessible restrooms with site work and signing	\$ 84,000	Construction Contract Inspection	\$ 7,000	Total	\$103,000
Survey and Design -	\$ 12,000									
Construction Contract - 4 accessible restrooms with site work and signing	\$ 84,000									
Construction Contract Inspection	\$ 7,000									
Total	\$103,000									
Project phasing and costs were developed on what level of planning: State Engineers										
Outyear Operations costs: NA	Requested funding: \$103,000									
Outyear Maintenance costs: \$7000	Total estimated cost of project: \$103,000									
Is project part of Maintenance backlog: Yes										

1998 Construction Project Descriptions

State: Arizona	Project Name: Quail Hill Guard Rail and Dust Abatement	Project Status: Reconstruction final stage
County: Mohave	District/Resource Area Office: Arizona Strip District	General Location: 20 miles south of St. George, Utah.
Land Use/Activity Plan Name and Citation: Az. Strip District RMP - Transportation Citation 111-32		
Project Description: Installation of 6,275 feet of guard rail on Quail Hill Road, including engineering design, and contract preparation and supervision. Phase II is the application of a dust abatement material for dust control and material binding.		
Why is project important and how does it help BLM accomplish our mission: Quail Hill Road is the major access onto the Arizona Strip District. It provides access to 2 million acres of public lands, including Mt. Trumbull Recreation Lands, Parashaunt Plateau, Tuweep and Whitmore overlooks into the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon National Park and Lake Mead Recreation Area. It is used by BLM personnel, visitors, permittees and the general public. The road is in much better condition now and vehicles travel at a higher rate of speed. There are several steep drop offs into a canyon. Guard rails are needed to complete the project and reduce the hazards to the traveling public and public lands users.		
The purpose of the dust abatement is to protect the twelve miles of road that was reconstructed. Dust abatement material is needed to hold the road together and prevent the "fines" from eroding and/or blowing away. BLM was responsible for the reconstruction of this road and requested funding through appropriations several years ago. This work will extend the life of the road, plus make it safer by reducing dust in the air from the traffic.		
List each phase down to lowest practical options and include costs breakdown:		
Phase I Guard Rail Installation		
1. Engineering design, contract preparation and administration \$ 18,000		
2. Guard Rail purchase and installation <u>\$105,000</u>		
Subtotal \$123,000		
Phase II Dust Abatement Purchase and Application <u>\$ 68,000</u>		
Total \$191,000		
Project phasing and costs were developed on what level of planning: Phasing and costs were developed on final planning for the guard rail and preliminary planning for the dust abatement.		
Outyear Operations costs: NA		Requested funding: \$191,000
Outyear Maintenance costs: \$5,000/year		Total estimated cost of project: \$191,000
Is project part of Maintenance backlog: Yes		

Comprehensive Construction Table for 1998 Budget Request

Project Title	Rank	Is it Fed. Land	Total Est. Cost	Total Approp Thru 97	Advance Planning Portion	Survey & Design Share	Constr Cost	Can it be Phased	Est Award Date	Will 98 \$ Compl Project	Post 1998 \$ Needs
State	(#)	(Y/N)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(Y/N)	(1-4)	(Y/N)	(\$000s)
El Camino Real International Heritage Center <i>New Mexico</i>	1	1	2,700	700	Done	Done	948	Y	1	N	1,054
Lowry Ruins Recreation Site <i>Colorado</i>	2	Y	171	0	Done	12	154	Y	3	Y	0
Steck Recreation Site <i>Idaho</i>	3	Y	1,300	0	Done	Done	448	Y	1	N	852
Prior Flat Campground <i>Wyoming</i>	Y	Y	100	0	Done	20	91	N	1	Y	0
Campbell Tract <i>Alaska</i>	5	Y	395	N/A	Done	10	120	Y	1	N	100
Lassen Street Bridge <i>California</i>	5	Y	320	0	Done	Done	171	N	2	Y	0
Log Gulch/Departure Point <i>Montana</i>	Y	Y	121	0	Done	Done	100	N	1	Y	0
Sand Island Recreation Area <i>Utah</i>	Y	Y	218	0	Done	Done	180	Y	3	Y	0
Trading Post Recreation Site <i>Colorado</i>	3	Y	171	0	Done	16	154	N	1	Y	0
Dugway Campground <i>Wyoming</i>	10	Y	75	0	Done	10	55	N	3	Y	0
Rabbit Valley Sanitation <i>Colorado</i>	10	Y	103	0	Done	12	91	N	3	Y	0
Quail Hill Road <i>Arizona</i>	10	Y	191	0	Done	Done	154	N	3	Y	0

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Appropriation: Payment in Lieu of Taxes**APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET**

For expenses necessary to implement the Act of October 20, 1976, as amended, (31 U.S.C. 6901-07), [\$113,500,000] *\$101,500,000*, of which not to exceed \$400,000 shall be available for administrative expenses. *Provided, That no payment shall be made to otherwise eligible units of local government if the computed amount of the payments is less than \$100. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997.)*

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

For expenses necessary to implement the Act of October 20, 1976, *as amended*, (31 U.S.C. 6901-07), \$101,500,000, of which not to exceed \$400,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997.

AUTHORIZATIONS

**The Payments In-Lieu of
Taxes (PILT) Act of
1976, as amended
(31.U.S.C. 6901-6907)**

Authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to make a payment for each fiscal year to each unit of local general government in which entitlement land is located.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars are in thousands)

Activity Subactivity	1996 Actual		1997 Enacted		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		1998 Budget Request		Inc.(+) / Dec.(-) from 1997	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES	1	113,500	3	113,500	0	0	0	(12,000)	3	101,500	0	(12,000)
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	1	113,500	3	113,500	0	0	0	(12,000)	3	101,500	0	(12,000)

Activity: Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)

Activity Summary (000's)

Activity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
\$	113,500	113,500	0	-12,000	101,500	-12,000
FTE	1	3	0	0	3	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

- Make Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) to units of local government (e.g., counties) which contain certain federally owned lands within their boundaries. The amount of the payments is determined by several codified formulas (31 U.S.C. 6901-07) and is designed to supplement other Federal land revenue sharing payments that county governments may be receiving. PILT may be used by the recipients for any governmental purpose.
- Since the inception of PILT payments, over \$2 billion in payments have been made. The table on the next page summarizes the PILT payment made to eligible units of government, by state, for 1996.

Summary of Payments to Eligible Units of government by State, BLM, 1996 Actual

State/Territory	1996 Payment	State/Territory	1996 Payment
Alabama	\$ 239,674	Montana	8,932,533
Alaska	4,882,672	Nebraska	359,977
Arizona	9,637,603	Nevada	7,061,300
Arkansas	1,703,768	New Hampshire	548,110
California	10,981,192	New Jersey	45,414
Colorado	7,817,610	New Mexico	11,799,593
Connecticut	18,707	New York	50,011
Delaware	18,707	North Carolina	1,366,425
Dist. of Columbia	18,707	North Dakota	624,113
Florida	1,620,329	Ohio	321,502
Georgia	748,874	Oklahoma	850,185
Guam	946	Oregon	3,700,340
Hawaii	10,707	Pennsylvania	181,744
Idaho	7,995,629	Puerto Rico	6,086
Illinois	339,268	South Carolina	209,525
Indiana	244,964	South Dakota	1,420,464
Iowa	137,770	Tennessee	714,298
Kansas	427,494	Texas	1,386,756
Kentucky	717,597	Utah	9,587,428
Louisiana	160,902	Vermont	269,607
Maine	100,382	Virgin Islands	11,006
Maryland	43,159	Virginia	1,069,907
Massachusetts	43,459	Washington	2,210,226
Michigan	1,373,732	West Virginia	955,183
Minnesota	770,053	Wisconsin	325,212
Mississippi	470,301	Wyoming	7,239,842
Missouri	1,319,450	Total	*113,099,999

* In addition to the total, \$400,000 is withheld to cover program costs.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 1998 Budget Request for Payment in Lieu of Taxes is \$101,500,000, a program decrease of \$12,000,000.

- As in previous years, BLM will calculate and distribute Payments in Lieu of Taxes to all eligible counties and units of local government.
- During 1997, in consultation with the appropriations committees, BLM will be preparing a report as requested in the House report on 1996 appropriations. This report will include analysis of the costs incurred by recipient governments resulting from Federal land ownership, as well as the benefits accruing to them for the same reason. The report also requests recommendations to provide more uniform and consistent assistance to local governments.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES**1998 Program Changes**

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	101,500	-12,000
FTE	3	0

- The 1998 Budget Request for Payment in Lieu of Taxes is \$101,500,000, a program decrease of \$12,000,000.
- The proposed funding level would make the 1998 payments at the same level as prior to 1996, and equals the amount requested in the 1997 President's budget. While current payment formulas authorize the appropriation of up to \$193 million for the 1998 payments, that funding level cannot be proposed because of budget constraints and competing priorities.

Appropriation: Land Acquisition

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 205, 206, and 318(d) of Public Law 94-579, including administrative expenses and acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, [\$10,410,000] **\$9,900,000**, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to remain available until expended. *(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997.)*

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 205, 206, and 318(d) of Public Law 94-579 including administrative expenses and acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, \$9,900,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to remain available until expended.

16 U.S.C. 460l,
16 U.S.C. 460y,
43 U.S.C. 1715, 1716, 1718,
P.L. 104-208

16 U.S.C. 460l provides that funds received by the Secretary as "exchange equalization payments" be deposited in the Treasury and are authorized to be appropriated for acquisitions in the King Range National Conservation Area and are to remain available until expended.

16 U.S.C. 460y authorizes acquisition of lands or interests in lands, within or in the proximity of the King National Conservation Area.

43 U.S.C. 1715, 1717, and 1748 authorize the acquisition of lands or interests in lands where it is consistent with land use plans, by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain, when such actions are in the public interest.

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997.

AUTHORIZATIONS

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)

Provides authority for acquisition (1715, 1716) of lands or interests in lands by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain, when it is consistent with the mission of the Department and with land use plans (1715(b)); in exercising this authority, appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) may be used to purchase lands which are primarily of value for outdoor recreation purposes (1748(d)).

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l-4 et seq.)

Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities; in exercising this authority, appropriated funds from the LWCF may be used for such acquisition to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility for the benefit of present and future citizens of the United States of America.

**The Wild and Scenic
Rivers Act, as amended
(16 U.S.C. 1271 et
seq.)**

Authorizes, 1277(d), the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable Federally-owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Similar exchange authority is contained in The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended 16 U.S.C. 1241 et seq.).

Other

Other acts such as, The King Range National Conservation Area Act of 1970, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460y), The San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area Act, in Arizona (16 U.S.C. 460xx), The Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-584), Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93), and The California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-433), authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into land exchanges.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars are in thousands)

Activity Subactivity	1996 Actual		1997 Enacted		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		1998 Budget Request		Inc.(+) Dec.(-) from 1997	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
LAND ACQUISITION	38	14,100	43	10,410	0	55	0	(565)	43	9,900	0	(510)
Land Acquisition	10	10,850	11	7,910	0	44	0	(1,054)	11	6,900	0	(1,010)
Acquisition Mgmt	28	3,250	32	2,500	0	11	0	489	32	3,000	0	500

JUSTIFICATION OF UNCONTROLLABLE COST CHANGES
(dollars are in thousands)

Land Acquisition

	1997 Estimate	1998 Change
Additional cost in 1998 of the January 1997 Pay Raises		10
The adjustment is for an additional amount needed in 1998 to fund the remaining 3-month portion of the estimated cost of the, on average, 3.0 percent pay increase effective in January 1997.		
Additional cost in 1998 of the January 1998 Pay Raises		45
The amount displayed represents the additional costs of funding an estimated 2.8 percent January 1998 pay increase for GS-series employees and the associated pay rate changes made in other pay series.		
Increase of Agency CSRS Contributions		
The cost of the Budget's proposed additional 1.51 percent point agency payment to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund for Civil Service Retirement System employees will be absorbed within this request, once the proposal is enacted.		

Activity: Land Acquisition

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Land Acquisition \$	10,850	7,910	-44	-1,054	6,900	-1,010
FTE	10	11	0	0	11	0
Acquisition Management	3,250	2,500	-11	+489	3,000	+500
FTE	28	32	0	0	32	0
Total Dollars	14,100	10,410	-55	-565	9,900	-510
Total FTE	38	43	0	0	43	0

*The funding level for the Land Acquisition Account is based on each year's proposed project request and is independent of the previous year's funding level.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

- Land Acquisition funds provide opportunities to acquire properties which protect threatened resource values and benefit the public's needs for outdoor recreation and open space.
- Types of acquisitions include exchange and purchase of fee and easement interests. The preferred method of acquisition is exchange, but it is sometimes necessary to acquire properties by purchase.
- Funds are also used to pay for processing actions necessary to complete land acquisition. This includes costs associated with title research, appraisals, project planning, surveys, relocation, program coordination with other program areas and with local governments and private parties as well as administrative support services necessary for the land acquisition program.

Activity: Land Acquisition

Subactivity: Land Acquisition

OBJECTIVES

- Carry out specific acquisition projects authorized by Acts of Congress by acquiring essential non-Federal lands or interests in lands.
- Secure key properties necessary to protect endangered species, promote biological diversity or protect lands containing scarce or critical resources.
- Participate in collaborative habitat conservation preserves, enlisting Federal, State, local and private support.
- Enhance public recreational opportunities on public lands through improved access.
- Increase public lands management efficiency through consolidation of public lands into manageable areas.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- The 1998 request includes \$5,900,000 for line item land acquisition projects, and \$1,000,000 for emergency/hardship/inholding acquisitions. Acquisition projects are identified in the table below. They are existing projects representing partnerships between Federal, State and local governments and private groups. They effectively leverage community cost-sharing in resource protection and ensure public access. These projects utilize a combination of land exchange and purchase to achieve management objectives. Each project is described in detail in the following pages.

Project Name	State	Requested Funding (\$000s)
Santa Rosa Mountains	California	1,000
Otay Mountain/Kuchamaa	California	1,000
Western Riverside County	California	1,000
West Eugene Wetlands	Oregon	1,000
Arizona Wilderness	Arizona	1,000
Lake Fork of Gunnison	Colorado	900

- The \$1,000,000 for emergency/hardship/inholding acquisitions provide for the acquisition of tracts within designated recreation/conservation areas which become available for acquisition upon short notice, and which will not remain available if quick action is not taken. Acquisition of these lands will prevent development or uses which

may adversely impact resource values in the designated area and facilitate implementation of the management objectives for the area.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

Land Acquisition	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	6,900	-1,054
FTE	11	0

- The 1998 request is \$6,900,000 and 11 FTE, a program decrease of \$1,054,000. Acquisition funding for the BLM was decreased to fund the highest priorities in on-the-ground management and other projects, Department-wide.

Project 1. Santa Rosa Mountains

CALIFORNIA		Riverside County		Congressional District 44	
	To Date	98	Acquisition Total	Out year costs (development, O&M, etc.)	Total
Cost	\$5,987,000	\$1,000,000	\$13,255,000	\$50,000 est. (annual)	\$13,755,000 (over 10 yrs.)
Acres	8,175 ¹	1,000	14,230	N/A	14,230

Description: The scenic backdrop for the resort communities of the Coachella Valley was designated by former Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan, Jr., as the Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area (NSA) on March 31, 1990. It supports the nation's largest herd of state-listed Peninsular bighorn sheep, the only known population of the desert slender salamander, habitat for the federally-listed Least Bell's Vireo and a rich array of wildlife species. Two wild horse herd management areas lie within the NSA boundaries. Over 500 species of plants have been recorded here, including six listed or sensitive plant species and eighteen fan palm oases.

Currently over two million people visit the Coachella Valley each year. Many tourists join local residents in diverse recreational activities within the spectacular NSA. The Santa Rosa Mountains NSA Visitor Center was completed in 1995 and is jointly managed by BLM and the Friends of the Desert Mountains, a local advocacy group.

A coordinated land acquisition program begun in 1980 between BLM and the California Department of Fish and Game has resulted in the acquisition of over 59 square miles. The requested funding will be used to acquire private lands within the Scenic Area that have significant habitat values and which have a real threat of development.

The NSA allows BLM to demonstrate both integrated and cooperative management benefits. Some of the contributors and cooperators include: the University of California, the Nature Conservancy, the Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy, the Friends of the Canyons, the cities of Palm Desert, Cathedral City, Rancho Mirage and La Quinta, and the Bighorn Sheep Institute.

¹ Does not include acquisition by land exchange (7,996 acres, valued at \$3,147,000)

Project 2. Otay Mountain/Kuchamaa

CALIFORNIA		San Diego County		Congressional District 45	
	To Date	98	Acquisition Total	Out year costs (development, O&M, etc.)	Total
Cost	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$20,000 est. (annual)	\$20,200,000 (over 10 yrs.)
Acres	100	100	10,000	N/A	10,000
<i>Description:</i> San Diego County, one of the most diverse natural environments in the continental United States, is also one of the fastest growing regions in the nation. This growth has resulted in the loss of wildlife and their native habitats, and placed several species on the threatened or endangered list. Over 100 plant and animal species in San Diego County have been identified as rare or threatened with extinction. These listings have severely limited residential and commercial development. The purpose of this project is to acquire approximately 10,000 acres of private land within the acquisition area that overlaps the Otay National Cooperative Land and Wildlife Management Area. In July 1994, the BLM entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the County of San Diego, City of San Diego, San Diego Association of Governments, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and California Department of Fish and Game by which the 18,000 acres of BLM administered land in San Diego County will be offered for inclusion into conservation zones. The FWS and the BLM are cooperating to provide Geographic Information System support for the conservation zones. Two central conservation zones are Otay Mountain, also known by its Native American name, Kuchamaa, and Beauty Mountain. Together Otay and Beauty Mountains contain two wilderness study areas, diminishing coastal sage scrub habitat (California gnatcatcher habitat), the most pristine South Coast watersheds and both live oak riparian and southern cottonwood-willow riparian forests.					

Project 3. Western Riverside County

CALIFORNIA		Riverside County		Congressional District 43 & 44	
	To Date	98	Acquisition Total	Out year costs (development, O&M, etc.)	Total
Cost	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000 ¹	\$20,000 est. (annual)	\$3,200,000 (over 10 years)
Acres	600	300	900	N/A	900

Description: The Riverside County Habitat Conservation Agency (RCHCA) was formed in 1990 by the County of Riverside and eight southern California cities to plan and acquire a system of habitat reserves for the Stephens' kangaroo rat and other listed or candidate threatened and endangered species. The RCHCA has established a regional system of seven core reserves for the preservation of habitat ecosystems.

In early 1995, the RCHCA, Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Game, and BLM signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to develop a multi-species habitat conservation plan. The core reserves encompass a total of 42,939 acres, including 12,593 acres of habitat occupied by the Stephens' kangaroo rat. The RCHCA has already spent more than \$22,000,000 of local monies to acquire privately held properties within these core reserves. Substantial additional private inholding remain to be acquired to complete the preserve system.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will assist in completing the core reserves by purchasing 900 acres of additional habitat, incorporating 3,000 acres of public lands into core reserves and exchanging approximately 8,000 acres of public land in western Riverside County for 4,600 acres of RCHCA land in the core reserves.

¹ May require additional funding to process 8,000 acre land exchange

Project 4. West Eugene Wetlands

OREGON		Lane County		Congressional District 4	
	To Date	98	Acquisition Total	Out year costs (development, O&M, etc.)	Total
Cost	\$5,475,000	\$1,000,000	\$9,475,000	\$150,000 est. (annual)	\$10,975,000 (over 10 years)
Acres	909 ¹	575	3,209	N/A	3,209

Description: The purpose of this project is to acquire wetlands, wetland mitigation sites, and riparian areas as a component of the *West Eugene Wetlands Plan*, approved by the City Council of Eugene and the Lane County Board of Commissioners in 1992, and adopted by BLM in 1993. This planning effort was designed to resolve conflicts in metropolitan Eugene between wetland protection and economic development. This project involves federal, state and local agencies in partnerships to manage lands and resources for multiple public benefits. Acquisition areas are adjacent to an existing BLM ACEC and to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Fern Ridge Reservoir.

The project area includes the largest remnants of the once vast wet prairie grasslands of the Willamette Valley. Less than one percent remains of an estimated 350,000 acres. These prairie remnants in the West Eugene Wetlands include habitat and substantial populations of a number of sensitive plant species. The project area also includes habitat and populations of the Western Pond Turtle, a Federal candidate species, and Fender's Blue Butterfly. This butterfly, thought to be extinct for 50 years, was rediscovered in 1989; it and its rare prairie host occur in the West Eugene Wetlands. The project area includes potential habitat for other sensitive species such as the Columbia white tailed deer, peregrine falcon, bald eagle and many neo-tropical birds. Opportunities for outdoor recreation, environmental education and visitor interpretation are abundant and handicapped accessible.

¹ Does not include two proposed acquisitions by land exchange (320 acres valued at \$394,000)

Project 5. Arizona Wilderness

ARIZONA		Maricopa, Mohave, LaPaz, Yuma, Yavapai, Graham, Greenlee, Cochise Counties		Congressional Districts 2, 3, 5	
	To Date	98	Acquisition Total	Out year costs (development, O&M, etc.)	Total
Cost	\$630,000	\$1,000,000	\$4,626,000	\$20,000 est. (annual)	\$4,826,000 (over 10 yrs.)
Acres	1,726	1,778	20,000	N/A	20,000

Description: The project would acquire private and State inholdings within the designated wilderness areas in Arizona. Public lands in Arizona were designated as wilderness by the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984 and the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Inholdings will be managed for wilderness characteristics, in accordance with ecosystem management objectives, and BLM initiatives such as Recreation 2000, Fish and Wildlife 2000, Adventures in the Past, and the National Riparian Wetlands Initiative.

The wilderness areas represent the great Southwestern deserts-Sonoran, Mojave and Chihuahuan. These desert lands provide contrasting scenery and abundant recreational opportunities. Hikers can literally squeeze through narrow canyon trails, climb rugged mountain peaks, or discover cultural landmarks and artifacts hidden inside canyons or prehistoric caves. Rocky escarpments provide important habitat for bighorn sheep. Visitors will find ephemeral waterfalls and ample opportunities for solitude. A variety of wildlife exist in these areas. The lush riparian vegetation along Aravaipa Creek and its tributaries provide a desert sanctuary for at least 158 species of birds including the stunning vermilion flycatcher and the Gambel's quail.

Federal acquisition and consolidation of lands and access will be critical to successfully managing the areas to preserve and protect these unique values. The Wilderness Land Trust and State of Arizona are cooperating with BLM to acquire private and State inholdings through exchange and purchase.

Project 6. Lake Fork of the Gunnison

COLORADO		Gunnison County		Congressional District 3	
	To Date	98	Acquisition Total	Out year costs (development, O&M, etc.)	Total
Cost	\$800,000	\$900,000	\$2,712,000	\$20,000 est. (annual)	\$2,912,000 (over 10 yrs.)
Acres	800 ¹	750	2,500	N/A	2,500

Description: The Lake Fork of the Gunnison River project is located in southwestern Colorado approximately 30 miles southwest of Gunnison. The project involves the acquisition of the 3,800-acre Smock Ranch and 2,050-acre Thomas Ranch. The properties are valued at approximately \$6.4 million.

Together the two ranches provide over five miles of river frontage on the Gunnison River, one of Colorado's most outstanding trout fishing rivers. Extensive wetland/riparian values, important wildlife resource values and outstanding river-based and upland recreation opportunities characterize these properties. The Smock Ranch borders the recently designated Powderhorn Wilderness.

The BLM has received outstanding support and cooperation from local governments and interest groups in developing this proposal, entering into acquisition partnerships with The Conservation Fund (TCF) and the Bureau of Reclamation (mitigation funding from the Curecanti Project). Acquisition of ranch properties will be through a combination of exchange, fee purchase and conservation and fishing easements. Approximately 75% of the acquisition costs for this properties will come from non-LWCF sources.

¹ Does not include 373-acre conservation easement (valued at \$250,000) purchased with Bureau of Reclamation mitigation monies

Activity: Land Acquisition

Subactivity: Acquisition Management & Exchange

OBJECTIVES

- The Acquisition Management and Exchange program provides technical, administrative, and program management support necessary to implement the BLM land acquisition program.
- This program includes costs associated with processing purchases and exchanges, such as title research, appraisals, project planning, surveys, relocation, program coordination both internally and with local governments and private parties, as well as administrative support services necessary for the land acquisition program.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- Land exchange will continue to be the preferred method of acquiring lands to meet the Administration's initiatives, especially the protection and enhancement of wetlands and riparian areas. BLM exchanges are funded through both the Land Acquisition Appropriation and the Management of Lands and Resources Appropriation, Lands and Realty Management Activity.
- Acquisition through exchange is generally less expensive for the Federal government because there are no direct purchase costs. However, processing costs for exchanges are usually higher than purchase processing costs and typically take more time to complete. Exchanges remain the preferred method of acquisition because they preserve the local tax base and tend to minimize impacts on local government revenues.
- Despite the preference for exchange as the mechanism for land acquisition, there are circumstances which make purchase the only alternative, such as time constraints or the lack of willingness of the landowner to exchange.
- Acquisition partners continue to play a pivotal role in facilitating exchanges and assisting with strategic, urgent purchases. New opportunities for matching Federal funds with private sector monies are among our highest priorities.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES**FY 1998 Program Changes**

Acquisition Management	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	3,000	+489
FTE	32	0

- The FY 1998 budget request is \$3,000,000 and 32 FTE, a program increase of \$489,000. The increase is proposed to accommodate the growing costs associated with processing increasingly complex exchanges and acquisitions. Funding will allow the BLM to complete acquisitions and exchanges that consolidate land ownership and acquire resource values of public significance.

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Appropriation: Oregon and California Grant Lands

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; [\$100,515,000] **\$101,406,000**, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

[For an additional amount for Oregon and California grant lands, \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended, to restore public lands damaged by fire: *Provided*, That Congress hereby designates this amount as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: *Provided further*, That this amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.] *(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997.)*

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

1. For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights of way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; \$101,406,000 to remain available until expended:

43 U.S.C. 1181 a, b, d-f

43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.

53 Stat. 753

P.L. 104-208

43 U.S.C. 1181 a, b, d and f, the Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937, provides for management of the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands for permanent forest production under the principle of sustained yield; for cooperative agreements with other agencies or private owners for coordinated administration; for leasing of lands for grazing; for performing any and all acts and for making such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for administering such lands; and for distribution of receipts.

43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq., the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended, provides for the public lands to be generally retained in Federal ownership; for periodic and systematic inventory of the public lands and their resources; for a review of existing withdrawals and classifications; for establishing comprehensive rules and regulations for administering public land statutes; for multiple use management on a sustained yield basis; for protection of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values; for receiving fair market value for the use of the public lands and their resources; for establishing uniform procedures for any disposal, acquisition, or exchange; for protecting areas of critical environmental concern; and for recognizing the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands, including implementation of the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act, applies to all public lands which include the O&C Grant Lands by definition (43 U.S.C. 1702). However, §701(b) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1701 note) provides that in the event that any provision of FLPMA is in conflict with or inconsistent with the O&C Act and Coos Bay Wagon Road Act, insofar as they relate to management of timber resources and disposition of revenue from lands and resources, the latter Acts will prevail.

53 Stat. 753, The act of May 24, 1939 relates to the disposition of funds from the Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands located in western Oregon.

2. Provided, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

This language was first enacted in the 1953 Interior Department Appropriations Act when a portion of funds appropriated in the BLM "Construction" account were provided specifically for construction and acquisition projects and made a reimbursable charge against the one third portion of receipts which were eligible to be returned to the O&C counties under the provision of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of Title II of the O&C Act. This language has been included in all subsequent appropriations.

Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1997, P.L. 104-208.

AUTHORIZATIONS

**The Oregon and
California Grant Lands
Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C.
1181)**

Provides for conservation, management, permanent forest production, and sale of timber from the Revested Oregon and California (O&C) Railroad Grant Lands and the Reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Lands located in western Oregon.

**The Act of May 24,
1939 (53 Stat. 753)**

Relates to the disposition of funds from the Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands.

**The Timber Protection
Act of 1922 (16 U.S.C.
594)**

Provides for the protection of timber from fire, disease, and insects.

**The Federal Land Policy
and Management Act of
1976 (FLPMA) (43
U.S.C. 1702, 1701
note)**

Applies to all "public lands" which include the O&C Grant Lands by definition (§103(e)). However, §701(b) provides that in the event that any provision of FLPMA is in conflict with or inconsistent with the O&C Act and the Coos Bay Wagon Road Act insofar as they relate to management of timber resources and disposition of revenue from lands and resources, the latter Acts will prevail. In addition, many other Federal statutes regarding natural resource management and protection apply to the management of the O&C and CBWR Lands in western Oregon.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars are in thousands)

Activity Subactivity	1996 Actual		1997 Enacted		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		1998 Budget Request		Inc. (+) Dec. (-) from 1997	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
OREGON & CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS	1,101	132,295	1,210	100,515	0	1,565	(10)	(674)	1,200	101,406	(10)	891
Western Oregon												
Construction & Acquisition	37	284	37	284	0	4	0	0	37	288	0	4
Construction	33	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0
Acquisition	4	284	4	284	0	4	0	0	4	288	0	4
Western Oregon												
Facilities Maintenance	87	11,268	85	9,458	0	146	(4)	(250)	61	9,354	(4)	(104)
Facilities Maintenance	35	6,625	29	3,999	0	88	0	0	29	4,087	0	88
Transportation Maintenance	52	4,643	36	5,459	0	58	(4)	(250)	32	5,267	(4)	(182)
Western Oregon												
Resources Mgmt	945	75,622	1,068	80,348	0	1,154	(6)	(424)	1,062	81,078	(6)	730
Forest Management	303	20,800	307	20,927	0	307	14	913	321	22,147	14	1,220
Reforestation & Forest Development	230	24,954	297	27,404	0	367	(30)	(2,000)	267	25,771	(30)	(1,633)
Other Forest Resources	396	28,765	448	30,692	0	464	14	913	462	32,069	14	1,377
Resource Mgt Planning	16	1,303	16	1,325	0	16	(4)	(250)	12	1,091	(4)	(234)
Western Oregon												
Information & Data Systems	10	2,144	10	2,148	0	32	0	0	10	2,180	0	32
Info Systems Operations & Maintenance	10	2,144	10	2,148	0	32	0	0	10	2,180	0	32
Jobs-in-the-Woods	22	7,777	30	8,277	0	229	0	0	30	8,506	0	229
Emergency Supplemental Appropriation	0	35,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

JUSTIFICATION OF UNCONTROLLABLE COST CHANGES
(dollars are in thousands)

Oregon and California Grant Lands

	1997 Estimate	1998 Change
Additional cost in 1998 of the January 1997 Pay Raises		383
The adjustment is for an additional amount needed in 1998 to fund the remaining 3-month portion of the estimated cost of the, on average, 3.0 percent pay increase in January 1997.		
Additional cost in 1998 of the January 199 Pay Raises		1,182
The amount displayed represents the additional costs of funding an estimated 2.8 percent January 1998 pay increase for GS-series employees and the associated pay rate changes made in other pay series.		
Increase of Agency CSRS Contributions		
The cost of the Budget's proposed additional 1.51 percent point agency payment to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund for Civil Service Retirement System employees will be absorbed within this request, once the proposal is enacted.		

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY STATEMENT

The Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands appropriation provides for management of the reverted Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands and the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Grant Lands. As mandated by the O&C Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181), these lands are managed for permanent timber production under the principle of sustained yield. All activities funded in the O&C appropriation are geared towards implementation of the President's Forest Plan; BLM management objectives are intended to provide for forest diversity and sustainability while providing an array of multiple use benefits and services to local communities and the general public. Toward this end, efforts are focused on soil, water, and air rehabilitation projects; wildlife and fisheries habitat improvement projects; forest management initiatives; providing recreation opportunities for the general public; and completing infrastructure maintenance needs.

Resources on intermingled public domain land (about 10% of the land base) are managed under the provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 and are also funded by this appropriation. Land classifications receiving funding from this appropriation are shown in the table:

BLM Managed Lands in Western Oregon	
Land Type	Acres
Oregon and California Grant Lands	2,084,005
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands	74,547
Public Domain Lands	239,500
Total BLM Western Oregon Lands	2,398,052

Programs conducted on certain additional O&C lands (492,399 acres) within National Forests are managed by the Forest Service and are included in the Forest Service budget request.

The following major activities are funded by this appropriation:

Western Oregon Resources Management - Provides for the management of 2.4 million acres of lands which are primarily forests in western Oregon. All subactivities carried out under this activity are complimentary and include designing and administering timber sales, maintaining the sustainability of forest resources and timber harvest levels through innovative reforestation techniques, managing habitat and other natural resources needed for the growth of productive and healthy forests, and collecting, maintaining, and making available the data necessary for effective forest management.

Western Oregon Information and Resource Data Systems - Provides for the acquisition, operation and maintenance of the automated data support systems required for the management of the O&C programs. With the implementation of the resource management plans (RMP's) in 1995, the focus of the program has changed from maintaining data for the plans to making the data operational for use in monitoring, adaptive management, developing timber sale plans, habitat management plans, and other activity plans.

Western Oregon Facilities Maintenance - Provides for the maintenance of office buildings, warehouse and storage structures, shops, greenhouses, and recreation sites. Efforts are also focused on maintenance of the transportation system that is necessary for proper implementation of the President's Forest Plan. In 1996, an additional \$4,073,000 was appropriated for the collocation of the Oregon State Office of the BLM with the Pacific Northwest Regional Office of the Forest Service; this effort will continue into 1998.

Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition - Provides for the acquisition of easements, road use agreements for timber site access and the design of access roads to areas for general resource management purposes. Supplemental funds were provided to the BLM in 1997 to repair, roads, facilities and bridges that were damaged in the February 1996 floods. Significant progress has been made and the BLM plans to continue this work in 1998.

Jobs in the Woods - Provides family wage job opportunities for displaced forest workers that help to restore impaired forest lands in western Oregon and northern California. Projects include wildlife and riparian improvement projects, forest improvement projects, stream restoration projects, road and bridge maintenance projects, and socio-economic restoration projects. In 1998, particular emphasis will be placed on coastal salmon restoration in cooperative efforts with the State of Oregon.

The President's Forest Plan

The President's Forest Plan ended the legal impasse in the Pacific Northwest and has allowed for a sustainable timber production on Federal lands while fully protecting critical wildlife and fish species and habitat on Federal, State, local and private lands. The Department continues to support an innovative approach to environmental protection based on key watersheds and valuable old growth forests as well as a comprehensive system of old growth preserves that includes the most valuable old growth forests and designated conservation areas to protect specific species. Now that a workable balance has been achieved between timber production and habitat conservation on Federal lands, the Department has begun working with state, local, and private landowners on conservation initiatives.

The Forest Plan set up a comprehensive system of old growth preserves that include the most valuable old growth forests and designated conservation areas to protect specific species. Only very limited activities are permitted in the reserves, including salvage and thinning where the primary objective is to accelerate the development of old growth conditions. The Late Successional Reserves have been established and the Federal agencies have been monitoring data from a pilot monitoring program. Also, the Department has established Habitat Conservation Plan with private landowners to allow logging to proceed on private lands while at the same time providing needed habitat. These HCP's have been extremely effective with over 8.4 million acres in HCP's underway or complete with major timber companies.

Funding

In 1998, the BLM requests a total of \$43,687,000 for the President's Forest Plan, an increase of \$1,141,000 from the 1997 enacted level. This includes \$35,410,000 for implementation of the Forest Plan and \$8,277,000 for Jobs in the Woods. The Forest Plan Record of Decision and resource management plans serve as the strategic blueprints for the management of all of the O&C lands. Thus, all funding in the O&C account, which totals \$101,406,000, is directly or indirectly tied to the Forest Plan. The table below outlines total Department of the Interior funding for the President's Forest Plan.

FY 1998 Funding for the President's Forest Plan			
PRESIDENT'S FOREST PLAN	1997 Enacted to Date	Increase (+/-)	1998 Budget Request
Forest Plan Implementation			
Bureau of Land Management	34,269,000	+ 1,141,000	35,410,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	15,656,000	+ 1,644,000	17,300,000
U.S. Geological Surveys	3,000,000	0	3,000,000
National Park Service	136,000	+ 100,000	236,000
Subtotal	53,061,000	+ 2,885,000	55,946,000
Jobs in the Woods			
Bureau of Land Management	8,277,000	0	8,277,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	2,376,000	0	2,376,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	3,000,000	0	3,000,000
Subtotal	13,653,000	0	13,653,000
BIA Timber Program	1,500,000	0	1,500,000
Total	68,214,000	+ 2,885,000	71,099,000

* The 1997 estimate has been updated to include an additional \$3.7 million. This was based on a new inventory of funding that directly supports the Forest Plan and includes \$1.5 million in ongoing BLM operations and \$2.2 million in ongoing FWS operations including \$1.1 million of FERC fish passage work and \$1.1 million of ESA funding.

Implementation

Implementation of the President's Forest Plan is supported by the activities outlined in this section. In 1998, particular focus will be placed on completing watershed analyses, which are the basis for management decisions under the Forest Plan, fish and wildlife habitat

restoration work, experimenting in adaptive management areas (AMA's), refilling the timber pipeline, and survey and monitoring work relative to special status species. Together, these efforts will allow the BLM to meet the full harvest level of 211 MMBF targeted in the Forest Plan for 1998. The table to the left summarizes BLM's accomplishments relative to meeting targets under the Forest Plan since 1995.

BLM Forest Plan Targets		
Year	Target	Volume Offered (MMBF)
1995	118	127.3
1996	180	190.5
1997	211	- - -
1998	211	- - -

Another important element of the President's Forest Plan is the "Jobs in the Woods" program. The program's goal is to

provide employment opportunities for displaced forest workers, stimulate local economies, and restore impaired forests. The work planned provides opportunities for contracting with the private sector. In 1998, "Jobs-in-the-Woods" will focus primarily on watershed stabilization, riparian enhancement, stream habitat improvement projects, and coastal salmon restoration.

Interior Pipeline Restoration Fund

On July 27, 1995, the Rescissions Act, Public Law 104-19, became law. Subsections 2001 (b) and (d) of the Act provided certain authorities for the preparation, offering and award of salvage sales. Subsection 2001 (k) provided for the release or award of certain sales which as of the enactment date were sold but unawarded. The 1996 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act provided the BLM with the authority to establish an *Interior Fund* into which revenue generated from timber sales released under section 2001 (k) are deposited. These monies will be used to prepare future timber sales and to address the backlog of recreation projects on BLM lands. The BLM expects to deposit approximately \$47,000,000 into this fund beginning in 1997.

O&C Revenue and Receipts

Title II of the Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937, 43 U.S.C. 1181f, (50 Stat. 876, Title II) provides that revenues from the Oregon and California Grant Lands be distributed as follows:

- Fifty percent to the 18 O&C counties in western Oregon (subsection (a) of Title II of the O&C Act);
- An additional 25 percent to the 18 O&C counties after delinquent tax claims were paid and after the U.S. Treasury was reimbursed for money advanced to make payments in lieu of taxes prior to 1937; (provided in the second paragraph of subsection (b) of Title II of the O&C Act); and
- Twenty-five percent to the General Fund of the Treasury to be made available upon appropriation by Congress to administer the O&C lands (provided in subsection (c) of Title II of the O&C Act).

O&C timber receipts from the harvest of timber on the Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Land, the Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Lands and intermingled public domain (P.D.) lands of western Oregon have been and remain a significant source of revenue to both the U.S. Treasury and the 18 O&C counties. The table below shows actual and expected receipts starting in 1995.

Due to resource conflicts, harvest levels have dropped significantly from historical levels, significantly impacting local economies. The traditional O&C Act payment formulas were modified in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993. The Act provides the western Oregon counties a "special payment amount" based on an annually decreasing percentage of a five year average (1986-1990) replacing both the old O&C payment and the Coos Bay Wagon Road payment. The Table below shows the special payment schedule through the year 2003. However, for each year from 1999 through 2003,

Timber Receipts from O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands				
	1995	1996	1997 ¹	1998 ¹
O&C Lands				
Regular Sales	\$38,536,285	\$73,307,349	\$80,180,000	\$80,180,000
Salvage Sales	\$1,392,000	\$2,337,583	\$3,798,000	\$3,798,000
Subtotal	\$39,928,285	\$75,644,932	\$83,978,000	\$83,978,000
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands				
Regular Sales	\$308,244	\$3,043,679	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
Salvage Sales	\$41,744	\$16,095	\$422,000	\$422,000
Subtotal	\$349,988	\$3,059,774	\$6,422,000	\$6,422,000
Total	\$40,278,273	\$78,704,706	\$90,400,000	\$90,400,000

¹Estimate

payments to counties will be the greater of either the special payment amount identified, or fifty percent of total receipts, whichever is greater.

Receipts from Coos Bay Wagon Road lands also are included in the Special Payment to western Oregon Counties. Receipts from public domain lands are divided among the State (4 percent), the General Fund of the Treasury (20 percent), and the Reclamation Fund (76 percent).

Payments to counties from Western Oregon Timber Receipts ¹			
FY	O&C Lands	Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands	Total Payment
1994	\$78,586,460	\$624,858	\$79,211,318
1995	\$75,812,820	\$602,804	\$76,415,624
1995	\$73,039,180	\$580,750	\$73,619,930
1997	\$70,265,540	\$558,697	\$70,824,237
1998	\$67,491,901	\$536,643	\$68,028,544
1995	\$64,718,261	\$514,589	\$65,232,850
2000	\$61,944,621	\$492,535	\$62,437,156
2001	\$59,170,981	\$470,481	\$59,641,462
2002	\$56,397,341	\$448,427	\$56,845,768
2003	\$53,623,702	\$426,374	\$54,050,076
¹ Counties will receive the Special Payment Amount from 1994 to 1998. From 1999 to 2003, they will get the Special Payment Amount or 50% of total receipts, whichever is greater - Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993			

Activity: Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Construction	\$ 0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>FTE</i>	33	33	0	0	33	0
Acquisition	\$ 284	284	+4	0	288	+4
<i>FTE</i>	4	4	0	0	4	0
Total Dollars	284	284	0	0	288	+4
<i>Total FTE</i>	37	37	0	0	37	0

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- The Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition activity provides for the acquisition of easements and the development of facilities to provide continued legal access to lands for forest management purposes and to maintain access to recreation sites for public use.
- It is estimated that 200,000 acres of O&C lands administered by the BLM are inaccessible for harvest, recreation, and other management purposes due to insufficient access rights. Legal access to O&C timber lands has become increasingly important in order for the BLM to effectively manage implementation of the President's Forest Plan.
- Legal access to public lands in the O&C area is obtained through reciprocal road use agreements or through easement acquisition.
- Funding will continue to be available in 1998 to repair roads and bridges damaged in the February 1996 floods.

Activity: Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition

Subactivity: Construction

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Planning and administration of construction projects geared towards the preservation, protection, and enhancement of O&C forest lands.
- Developing and maintaining transportation plans.
- Designing access roads to areas for general resource management purposes. The design work can include rock excavation, rock quarry and crushing operations, drainage structures and bridges, and stabilization work such as horizontal drains or retaining wall structures.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- \$35,000,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations was provided to western Oregon in 1997 to repair roads and facilities that were damaged in the February 1996 floods. Already, significant progress has been made and the BLM plans to continue restoration work throughout 1998. The FTE in this program are supported from carryover of supplemental appropriations.
- In 1998, emphasis will be placed on the highest priority construction needs; additional funding for construction is available in the Western Oregon Resources Management activity, which will be used principally for recreation projects.

Activity: Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition

Subactivity: Acquisition

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Obtain and maintain legal access to western Oregon lands under BLM administration, principally to support forest management initiatives under the President's Forest Plan. This includes restoration, reforestation, thinning, fertilization, silvicultural, and other planning activities.
- Obtain and maintain legal access to BLM recreation areas as well to larger tracts of public lands for a variety of public uses.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- The 1998 budget request for Acquisition is \$288,000 and 4 FTE.
- The focus of the 1998 program will be the continued acquisition of easements to complete O&C timber management plans where needed. As the BLM continues to implement the President's Forest Plan, there is an increasing need for access to scattered parcels of public lands at lower elevations, which are typically surrounded by private landowners. Currently, less public land is accessible with the same number of easements as the BLM continues to work in areas with a large concentration of private land owners.
- Increasing emphasis on recreational uses of public lands in western Oregon also requires the acquisition of additional rights over private lands to provide adequate legal public access. Escalation of property values regionally will result in higher consideration values and funding requirements.
- The requested budget provides for the highest priority acquisition needs. Typical acquisition costs include surveys, appraisals, negotiations and title evidence.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Easements acquired	7	25	25	0

Activity: Western Oregon Facilities Maintenance

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Facilities Maintenance \$	6,625	3,999	+88	0	4,087	+88
FTE	35	29	0	0	29	0
Transportation Maint. \$	4,643	5,459	+58	-250	5,267	-192
FTE	52	36	0	-4	32	-4
Total Dollars	11,268	9,458	+146	-250	9,354	-104
Total FTE	87	65	0	-4	61	-4

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- The focus of the 1998 facilities maintenance program will be on the continued maintenance of office buildings, warehouse and storage structures, shops, greenhouses, recreation sites, and the transportation system necessary for maintenance of the O&C lands and proper implementation of the President's Forest Plan.
- Western Oregon roads are maintained to provide access for multiple uses, including timber, wildlife, recreation and watershed management.
- The western Oregon transportation system consists of 18,500 miles of road (including 131 miles of *Back Country Byways*), 150 miles of trails, and 2 airstrips, along with related appurtenances such as 382 bridges, retaining walls, and subsurface drainage systems.
- Typically, timber haul roads, or "fee roads," are maintained using road maintenance fees which are collected from commercial users and deposited into a permanent operating fund to be used for road maintenance work. The remaining roads, trails, and airstrips are maintained using the appropriated funds.

Activity: Western Oregon Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Facilities Maintenance

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- The principal objective of the western Oregon facilities maintenance program is support of the President's Forest Plan relative to infrastructure maintenance. Generally, this means the protection and maintenance of BLM owned buildings, recreation sites, and utility systems. It also means assuring safe, efficient, convenient and functional facilities, throughout the intended life of the facility, necessary for public use and use by BLM personnel.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- The 1998 budget request for Facilities Maintenance is \$4,087,000 and 29 FTE.
- The funding will be used to meet the highest priority facility maintenance needs on O&C lands. In addition, in 1996 \$4,073,000 was appropriated for collocation of the Oregon State Office of the BLM with the Pacific Northwest Regional Office of the Forest Service. This effort will continue into 1998
- *Recreation Facilities* - since implementation of the President's Forest Plan, the program focus has expanded to include the upgrade of infrastructure needs to accommodate increasing public use, particularly for recreation purposes. In 1998 the program will continue to provide services to recreation sites such as disposing of garbage, servicing sanitation facilities, keeping drinking water safe, repairing and maintaining facilities, and mitigating hazards on 77 developed recreation complexes and 24 undeveloped sites in western Oregon.
- *Buildings* - maintenance of 343 BLM owned buildings, including district office buildings, greenhouses, small radio repeater buildings, well houses, and other BLM owned facilities, including 23 water systems, 11 sewer systems, 6 electrical distribution systems, and several tree seed extractors, will also be the focus of 1998 maintenance activities in western Oregon. Some of these structures do not require annual or periodic maintenance, while other buildings such as office complexes and visitor centers require continual service.
- *Engineering Services* - the BLM makes use of professional engineering expertise on all construction projects to perform project planning, survey and design work, contract supervision, and condition inventories of BLM facilities.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Facilities Maintained	243	262	262	0
Recreation Sites Maintained	80	86	86	0

Activity: Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Transportation Systems Maintenance

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Maintain the BLM's western Oregon roads, trails and airstrip system in the condition needed for proper forestry and resources management commensurate with the objectives of the President's Forest Plan;
- Provide for the safe and efficient transport of forest products from the forest to milling, manufacturing and loading facilities;
- Provide safe access to BLM forest lands for all users; and
- Repair and maintain forest roads in a condition that does not contribute to stream degradation and sedimentation and that limits the ability of Pacific Northwest streams to support healthy populations of anadromous and resident fish and other aquatic species.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- The 1998 program request for Transportation Systems Maintenance is \$5,267,000 and 32 FTE, a program decrease of \$250,000 and 4 FTE from the 1997 enacted level.
- The 1998 program will focus on the inspection and repair of approximately 5,000 miles of primary timber haul roads and bridges and those parts of the secondary system that receive higher than normal use or have sustained damage from natural causes.
- Maintenance work, typically performed by BLM crews, will be completed on those high priority roads, trails and bridges that are essential to ensure an acceptable level of public safety, management access for fire protection and the ability to carry out the forestry management objectives of the President's Forest Plan.
- In 1998, \$80,000 will be transferred to FHWA to provide bridge inspections and load rating determinations for bridges on BLM administered roads. An estimated 193 bridges will be inspected. On occasion, FHWA provides rock aggregate for use in road maintenance. The funds for this work are transferred each from BLM to FHWA each year as the work is required.
- Maintenance and repair work will continue to focus on the highest priority eroding roads in order to prevent stream degradation and sedimentation

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	5,267	-250
FTE	32	-4

- The 1998 budget request is \$5,267,000 and 32 FTE, a program decrease of \$250,000 and 4 FTE from the 1997 level. Funding for Jobs in the Woods and supplemental flood damage repair funds appropriated in 1997 will provide funds for road maintenance which augment the capability of the BLM to maintain the western Oregon transportation system. Maintaining the roads in western Oregon will continue to be an area of priority during 1998.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Roads Maintained	2,668	3,000	3,000	0

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Forest Management \$	20,800	20,927	+307	+913	22,147	+1,220
FTE	303	307	0	+14	321	+14
Forest Development \$	24,954	27,404	+367	-2,000	25,771	-1,633
FTE	230	297	0	-30	267	-30
Other Resources \$	28,765	30,692	+464	+913	32,069	+1,377
FTE	396	448	0	+14	462	+14
Planning \$	1,303	1,325	+16	-250	1,091	-234
FTE	16	16	0	-4	12	-4
Total Dollars	75,822	80,348	+1,154	-424	81,078	+730
Total FTE	945	1,068	0	-6	1,062	-6

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

- Western Oregon Resource Management activity provides for the management of 2.4 million acres of forest lands in western Oregon. All subactivities carried out under this activity are complimentary and are intended to carry out the principles set forth in the President's Forest Plan, including designing and administering timber sales, maintaining the sustainability of forest resources and timber harvest levels through innovative forest development techniques, managing habitat and other natural resources needed for the growth of productive and healthy forests, and collecting and maintaining the data necessary for effective forest management.
- To meet the objectives of the President's Forest Plan, the BLM has completed six resource management plans (RMP's) for western Oregon. These plans establish guidelines for forest planning, ultimately defining a new approach to forest management that is built around the management of entire forests rather than individual parts. In general, the plans provide for a sustainable supply of timber and other non-timber resources by providing for varying management approaches that restore and sustain the health, productivity, and diversity of forests and forest habitat. Implementation of these plans will continue in 1998.

- Efforts in 1998 will focus on managing land for recreation purposes, completing watershed analyses, experimenting in adaptive management areas and performing fisheries and wildlife surveying and monitoring. Under the President's Forest Plan it is anticipated that 211 MMBF of timber volume will be harvested in 1998 and the BLM has every intention of meeting this target.
- On July 27, 1995, the *Rescissions Act, Public Law 104-19*, became law. Subsections 2001 (b) and (d) of the Act provided certain authorities for the preparation, offering and award of salvage sales. Subsection 2001 (k) provided for the release or award of certain sales which as of the enactment date were sold but unawarded. The *1996 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* provided the BLM with the authority to establish an *Interior Fund* into which revenue generated from timber sales released under section 2001 (k) are deposited. These monies will be used to prepare future timber sales and to address the backlog of recreation projects on BLM lands. The BLM expects to deposit approximately \$45,000,000 into this fund beginning in 1997.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity: Forestry Management

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Produce a sustainable level of timber sales in accordance with the President's Forest Plan allowable sale quantity (ASQ);
- Receive fair market value for the sale or use of products, and prevent, investigate and eliminate unauthorized use;
- Ensure natural abundance and diversity of the forests to assure sustainability of resource values as part of the multiple-use concept by restoring, maintaining, and enhancing forest conditions;
- Monitor ecological impacts and resource trends to determine effectiveness of management measures in protecting forest function, form, and sustainability, and to ensure compliance with Federal and state laws and regulations including the state nonpoint source management plan;
- Support the protection and management of habitat for wildlife species, including threatened and endangered species, conduct and support research and studies to provide species protection, and help develop and implement recovery plans;
- Implement best management practices on watersheds to minimize nonpoint source pollution from BLM lands;
- Assist in the improvement of anadromous fish habitat and maintain or enhance the fisheries potential of anadromous fish streams in the Pacific Coast drainage.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- The 1998 budget request is \$22,147,000 and 321 FTE, a program increase of \$913,000 and 14 FTE over the 1997 enacted level.
- In 1998, the focus of this program will continue to be on the design and administration of a sustainable level of timber sales by implementing forest management initiatives that ensure compliance with state laws and regulations, monitor ecological trends, and support the research, protection and management of habitat for wildlife species.
- The BLM will continue work on refilling the timber pipeline using current forest management practices, including the development of multi-layered forest canopies, creating or improving specific wildlife/fisheries habitat, improving species diversity and improving watershed conditions. To accomplish this the Bureau will continue to

establish and protect riparian zones, promote mixed conifer/hardwood stands, and create and protect snags for species.

- Work will resume in adaptive management areas where the BLM has been successful in ecological experiments that integrates local involvement.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	22,147	+ 913
FTE	321	+ 14

- The 1998 budget request is \$22,147,000 and 321 FTE, a program increase of \$913,000 and 14 FTE over the 1997 enacted level. The increase will be used for experimenting in adaptive management areas, monitoring ecological impacts and resource trends, protecting and managing habitat, and implementing "best management practices" on watersheds. These initiatives are geared towards meeting the larger objective of refilling the timber pipeline. Currently, the BLM has 15-20 MMBF of timber in the pipeline. However, an amount equal to approximately half the probable sale quantity (in this case 211 MMBF in 1998) is desired, giving some flexibility in meeting annual timber sale targets should unforeseen circumstances block sales in a given year. Additional funds will also be used to design and administer timber sales in order to meet the 211 MMBF target that is called for in the President's Forest Plan

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Non-salvage sale volume offered (MMBF)	163	174	201	+ 27
Salvage volume offered (MMBF)	27	37	10	-27
Volume prepared (number)	190	211	211	0
O&C road use permits (number)	100	125	130	+ 5
Reciprocal right-of-way agreements maintained (number)	296	296	296	0

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity: Reforestation and Forest Development

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Maintain sustainable forest resources and harvest levels through reforestation, tree planting, young stand maintenance and protection, genetic tree trait conservation, and growth enhancing and forest health practices such as stand density control, prescribed burning, fertilization, pruning, and genetic tree improvements.
- Develop site specific and watershed level prescriptions utilizing silvicultural techniques which emphasize maintaining biological diversity and a predictable and sustainable level of timber production
- Maintain up-to-date inventories of sites available for reforestation and forest development.
- Prioritize site treatment based upon activities required by, and planned as a part of, existing timber sales, potential for success, and return for investment.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- The 1998 budget request is \$25,771,000 and 267 FTE, a program decrease of \$2,000,000 and 30 FTE from the 1997 enacted level.
- In 1998, the BLM will continue forest development efforts in order to meet the resource management objectives of the President's Forest Plan. While there is no reforestation backlog at the current time, the BLM will focus on other treatment efforts that yield sustainable levels of timber harvests.
- Recent management efforts have changed significantly from past practices. The table below outlines specific treatments employed by the BLM to meet desired forest conditions consistent with the six resource management plans and the President's Forest Plan. The mix of these practices will vary at any given time; however, the principal goal is to ensure the survival of new and young plantations, thus protecting initial investments and ensuring long term forest growth and productivity.

Silvicultural Treatments	
Projected Silvicultural Treatments	Treatment Objective
Site Preparation	Preparing site for planting.
Stand Maintenance	Maintaining plantation survival and growth by protecting seedlings from animals, drought, heat, and by releasing seedlings from competing vegetation.
Planting	Planting high quality, genetically superior seedlings, and planting back to a mix of species that reflects the natural level of diversity on the site.
Conversion	converting conifer sites from brush fields hardwoods back to conifer production.
Release/PCT	Precommercial thinning to improve plantation growth and promote a diversity of tree species and structure for specific wildlife objective.
Fertilization	Fertilizing to improve tree growth rates.
Pruning	Pruning to improve wood quality and increase value at the time of harvest.

- **Tree Improvement Program** - A tree genetic plan will be completed in 1998. It will define the direction and the support necessary to implement the Western Oregon RMP's over the long term and continue to provide operation support that includes producing improved seed, growing a wide range of species seedlings, and processing cone and seed. Part of the efforts will focus on managing seed orchard and progeny test sites on a low maintenance level to meet seed needs in case of catastrophic events. In addition, some of the funding will be used to continue cooperative seed orchard programs between BLM, FS, Oregon Department of Forestry and private landholders to reduce private seed orchard operational cost.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	25,771	-2,000
FTE	267	-30

- The 1998 budget request is \$25,771,000 and 267 FTE, a program decrease of \$2,000,000 and 30 FTE from 1997 enacted level. The primary objective of reforestation and forest development is to initiate reforestation activities, which

includes site preparation, tree planting, young stand maintenance and protection, and other forest health practices.

- The reduction of \$2,000,000 is possible because reforestation workloads have decreased. During 1995 and 1996 the BLM was able to eliminate most of the reforestation backlog due to increased funding for those years. Additionally, because of reduced timber sales and modified timber sale practices, the requirements for stand maintenance of young trees will be decreasing from past highs of 50,000 acres of treatment per year to about 35,000 acres per year. Forest stand treatments, which support current and future forest health and timber production outputs are being "ramped-up" to the resource management plan levels. These changes fully support the Forest Plan objectives.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Reforestation (acres)	43,100	49,100	35,800	-13,300
Forest stand treatments (acres)	20,900	31,000	33,800	+2,800

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity: Other Forest Resources Management

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

Recreation Management

- Manage and ensure the continued availability of public land for a diversity of resource dependent outdoor recreation and cultural opportunities while maintaining the commitment to manage public lands consistent with FLPMA and the O&C Act.

Soil, Water and Air Management

- Implement the Oregon/Washington Riparian Wetland Enhancement Plan;
- Develop criteria and guidance to mitigate potential detrimental effects of certain forestry activities on soil productivity, water quality and quantity and air quality;
- Provide managers with baseline data on soil capabilities, suitabilities, behavior and use limitations;
- Provide managers with baseline data on water quality, use and availability. Provide inventories, assessments and quantifications of water sources for water rights filings to support the forest management and development, biodiversity, riparian/wetlands, fish and wildlife, and recreation programs;
- Provide managers with baseline data on air quality, climatology, and meteorology;
- Implement best management practices and watershed improvement projects to minimize nonpoint source pollution; and
- Monitor soil, water and air quality to determine effectiveness of mitigation measures, and to ensure compliance with Federal and state laws and related nonpoint source pollution plans.

Wildlife Habitat and Fisheries Management

- Implement the *Oregon/Washington Fish and Wildlife 2000: A vision for the Future* plan;
- Provide a diversity of habitats on public lands to support native species;
- Pursue opportunities to develop partnerships with public and private entities who have a vested interest in the management of public lands;
- Develop and maintain standardized protocols and databases of wildlife, fish, and plant species and their habitats on public lands to support land management decisions and activities;

- Enhance wildlife, fish, and plant habitat using appropriate management techniques, enhancement projects, and other appropriate actions needed to maintain, restore, and protect habitat values; and
- Support implementation strategies for the Governor's Coastal Salmon Recovery Initiative by meeting the "BLM measures" submitted to the Governor. Specific efforts include coordinating with local watershed councils, assisting with training and outreach, coordinating with Forest Plan monitoring, coordinating joint funding and research with local entities for watershed restoration, funding standardized stream habitat inventories using inter-agency standards, and acquiring significant wetlands.

Rangeland Management

- Maintain and improve vegetative conditions on grazed lands consistent with the Rangeland Reform initiative and with the maintenance of forest diversity and sustainability.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- The 1998 budget request for western Oregon Resources Management is \$32,069,000 and 462 FTE, a program increase of \$913,000 and 14 FTE from 1997 enacted level.

Recreation Management

- The principal focus of the 1998 program will be to continue implementation of on-going recreation initiatives, including implementation of existing wild and scenic river management, watchable wildlife, back country byway, forest interpretation, multiple use trail and recreation facility plans. Related resource protection work will also continue, which will be directed at preventing degradation or damage to recreation and cultural resources by directing use away from fragile soils, thus reducing erosion, and installing fences to prevent overuse of sensitive vegetative and wildlife areas.
- BLM's *Recreation 2000, Adventures in the Past and Back Country Byways* initiatives promote tourism and visitation to interpreted cultural resource sites and provide opportunities for public participation through guided tours, assisting in field work, cataloguing artifacts, and monitoring sites. In effect, these programs have also proven to stimulate economic growth in local communities.
- Coordination with Native American tribal organizations will also be an important part of the cultural resource management program in 1998. Recent tribal resurgences have affected interest in natural resources relevant to cultural heritage concerns for both preservation and interpretive purposes. Thus, the cultural use of resources is a growing component of the program, requiring increased cooperation in the development and management of public lands and natural resources with tribes.

Soil, Water and Air Management

- The emphasis of the 1998 soil, water, and air program will be on the completion of watershed analyses, which are used to help delineate riparian reserves and are the basis for management decisions, monitoring and restoration programs under the President's Forest Plan.
- Watershed analysis will be performed on hydrologic units that range from 20-200 square miles as described in the President's Forest Plan. By the end of 1998, analyses will be completed on approximately 96 percent of BLM administered lands.
- Another area of emphasis in 1998 will be watershed monitoring to comply with Oregon's nonpoint source management plan. Monitoring will be focused on the implementation of best management practices approved in the management plans and will be required to implement completed Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act management plans. Watershed improvement projects will be directed at reducing levels of nonpoint source pollution from past management activities. Efforts will also continue to acquire State water rights which are critical for the forest prescribed burning and road construction programs.
- Goals and objectives of BLM's Riparian Wetland Initiative for the 90's have been incorporated in Oregon's riparian wetland management plan which has been revised to include western Oregon. The soil, water and air program will play a major role in supporting, coordinating and directing the riparian wetland effort in western Oregon in 1998.

Wildlife Habitat and Fisheries Management

- ***Anadromous Fish Habitat*** - Of the six species of anadromous fish found in coastal streams, the Umpqua cutthroat trout is listed, the coastal coho salmon and steelhead are proposed for listing, and the chinook salmon, chum salmon, and pink salmon are being considered for listing by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The focus of the 1998 program will continue to be on conducting inventories to identify and quantify the habitat of terrestrial, aquatic, and T/E species into various condition classes and needs. In part, this monitoring will be used for further analysis that assures that the recommended management strategies benefit the habitats and species. These activities provide the forest management program with the required biological expertise to implement Federal laws such as the ESA, Sikes Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and the Wetlands and Water Quality Executive Orders, and thus, facilitate an orderly, effective and environmentally sound timber, recreation, and other resource management programs.

In 1998, the BLM will also focus on restoration of anadromous fish habitat in coastal Oregon, Washington and northern California, relative to the President's Forest Plan and the "Anadromous Salmonid Habitat Management Strategic Plan." In following the plan, the BLM will inventory and evaluate 1,637 miles of streams; restore 484 stream miles

and 27,570 riparian acres in order to increase production of salmon and steelhead and enhance the continued viability of these species; and prepare 34 basin plans and 68 sub-basin plans, and monitor high priority habitats.

- **Special Status Species and Habitat** - In 1998, the BLM will continue to be actively involved in intensive monitoring on selected study areas and conduct research on habitat needs and use, movements, and population analysis of special status species. BLM lands in western Oregon support approximately 250 special documented or suspected to occur in western Oregon (Federally listed, proposed, candidate, state listed or Bureau sensitive) plant and animals. In 1998, the BLM will continue to conduct baseline inventories, develop and implement adequate management and conservation plans to reduce the need to list and monitor impacts of both authorized and unauthorized uses for the majority of these species and other species of concern.

Finally, the President's Forest Plan requires BLM conservation and management of approximately 1,100 known northern spotted owl sites and 20 marbled murrelet sites and provides sustained habitats for over 1,000 other late-successional forest species. The time dependent and broad level surveys, in addition to monitoring needed to determine effectiveness of actions, will require extensive training and contracting in coordination with the Forest Service throughout the 24 million acre region. The potential listing of coho, steelhead, bull trout, spotted frog, and five other plant species would have a significant impact on BLM management activities.

- **Recovery Plans and Other Conservation Efforts** - In 1998, the BLM will continue to develop and implement management plans, threatened and endangered species recovery plans, cooperative agreements, and other efforts involving species' habitats. In addition, the BLM will continue to be active participants in interagency conservation agreements, strategies and working groups to enhance recovery efforts.

Range Management

- There are 148 grazing leases in western Oregon providing approximately 19,000 animal unit months (AUM's) of forage. In 1998, the BLM will focus on authorizing, and issuing grazing leases, collecting fees, monitoring, providing necessary range use supervision and trespass control and developing range improvement projects.
- In five areas where there are large and well blocked lands, coordinated resource management plans (CRMPs) have been developed and needed management improvement projects constructed. Development and implementation of CRMPs will remain a priority in 1998. Two new CRMPs are planned to be accomplished and an additional 25 high priority areas are scheduled for CRMP development in the future.
- In addition, livestock management will remain a priority in 1998 to assure the successful growth of seedlings and proper implementation of reforestation efforts. The BLM will erect fences, control the timing and degree of livestock grazing use on public lands, and initiate other water development projects necessary for proper forest growth.

- Livestock management projects also help to accomplish other related resource management objectives such as the protection and improvement of important wildlife habitat, maintenance and improvement of water quality, and the protection of threatened and endangered plants and animals.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	32,069	+ 913
FTE	462	+ 14

The 1998 budget request is \$32,069,000 and 462 FTE, a program increase of \$913,000 and 14 FTE from 1997 enacted level. Increased levels of land disturbing activities require additional monitoring to:

- 1) assure conformance with the standards and guides applied on-the-ground,
- 2) assure conformance with aquatic conservation strategies, and
- 3) provide feedback that directs refinements to the Forest Plan to achieve desired and predicted health of the forest environment and to comply with laws and management policy forest health conditions.

Toward these ends, the Bureau will gather additional watershed analysis related base data where knowledge gaps exist and define requirements for analysis, planning and decision support. More specifically, efforts will be geared towards the following:

- \$304,000 of the overall increase will be used for survey and management work to meet the above objectives. The Forest Plan requires the BLM to survey and implement protective measures for approximately 400 species (fungi, lichens, mosses, mollusks, insects, vascular plants, and birds) throughout the region. Surveys for many of these species must be completed by 2006. This extensive effort, covering 24 million acres in the region, equates to 250,000 acres of BLM land per year with climatically dictated repeat visits to earlier survey sites. A significant increase in knowledge of species' environmental needs will be used to update management plans.

These surveys are beyond survey and management requirements for special status species covered by existing BLM and Forest Service policy. These additional species are critical for forest health by conversion of atmospheric elements and dead material into nutrients essential for tree growth and sustained forest productivity. A delay or reduction in funding will limit areas where projects can be implemented, reducing sale volumes available and limiting other activities scheduled for un-inventoried or affected acres.

- \$305,000 of the total increase will be used to continue efforts relative to watershed analyses and watershed monitoring. The BLM expects to complete analyses on 350 acres of land; by the end of 1998, the BLM will have completed watershed analyses on approximately 96 percent of all land in western Oregon. Monitoring of ecological impacts and resource trends will continue to determine the effectiveness of management measures.
- Finally, \$304,000 of the total increase will be used to expand upon on-going work in Adaptive Management Areas (AMA's). Ten AMA's are contained within Western Oregon; of these, four are managed by the BLM. Pursuant to the Forest Plan, these AMA's are landscape units designated for developing and testing new forestry management approaches, including use of different harvest practices, variation in stream buffer sizes, creation of riparian reserves, and reliance on prescribed burn in the restoration of vegetative communities. These units are available for regularly scheduled timber harvests subject to the provisions of the Adaptive Management Area plans.

In part, the increase will be used to support AMA planning to encourage cooperative development and testing of technical approaches to achieve desired forest health conditions. Within the AMA's, the BLM will continue pilot forest health projects and experiment in forest enhancement, riparian and fishery restoration/rehabilitation; education and recreation; and noxious weed control. Some of these funds will also be used in adaptive management areas to support and develop partnerships with groups identified in the Forest Plan.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Allotments evaluated (number)	1	1	1	0
Allotments monitored (number)	18	15	15	0
Weed treatment (number)	247	300	300	0
Rangeland improvement projects developed (number)	3	1	1	0
Cultural sites managed for public use (number)	63	63	63	0
Wild and scenic river eligibility (number)	13	12	12	0
Wild and scenic river suitability (number)	9	9	9	0
Wild and scenic river designated (number)	6	6	6	0
Back Country Byways managed (number)	5	6	6	0
National trail designated (number)	5	5	5	0
National areas designated (number)	1	1	1	0
Fee recreation sites managed (number)	22	23	25	+2
Non-fee recreation sites managed (number)	80	79	79	0
Recreation use fees collected (dollars)	290,000	320,000	350,000	+20,000
SRI's issued and fees collected (number/dollars)	115/ 135,000	120/ 140,000	125/ 150,000	+5/ +10,000
Watershed analysis (acres)	642,000	640,000	350,000	-290,000
Watershed projects developed (acres)	31,000	30,000	33,000	+3,000
Water rights documented (number)	7	5	5	0
Habitat inventory (acres/miles)	20,000/ 500	20,000/ 500	20,000 500	0/ 0
Habitat monitored (acres/miles)	138,075/ 99.5	64,119/ 130	70,000/ 130	+5,881/ 0
Wildlife & fisheries structures completed (number)	180	180	180	0
Wildlife & fisheries structures maintained (number)	55	60	60	0
Conservation agreements/ recovery plans (number)	2	2	2	0
Special management areas (number)	1	2	2	0

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity: Resource Management Planning

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Develop land use plans that allocate land uses, timber resources, and other resources to meet authorizing legal mandates, executive orders, policies, and national program priorities;
- Maintain existing land use plans and supporting inventories by incorporating available information from ongoing activities and projects, such as habitat enhancement and timber sales, ongoing environmental analyses and public input; and
- Adjust land use allocations and management directions through land use plan amendments to respond to new issues, problems, or opportunities.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- The 1998 budget request is \$1,091,000 and 12 FTE, a program decrease of \$250,000 and 4 FTE from the 1997 enacted level.
- With the implementation of the new forest management plans in 1995, the emphasis of this program has shifted from plan preparation to monitoring and maintenance of plans. Efforts in 1998 will continue to maintain the viability of the plans by monitoring plan implementation, incorporation new data into plan schedules, and integrating amendments when required.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES

1998 Program Changes

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	1,091	-250
FTE	12	-4

- The 1998 budget request is \$1,091,000 and 12 FTE, a program decrease of \$250,000 and 4 FTE from the 1997 enacted level. The objective of the resource management planning activity has shifted from plan preparation and approval (completed for the most part in 1995) to plan maintenance, including monitoring, and incorporating new data and plan amendments into plan work. The proposed reduction

in funding in this subactivity recognizes this shift in emphasis, allowing funds to be redirected to other areas of the President's Forest Plan such as facility and transportation maintenance, forest development, and natural resource and habitat protection. The reduction of funds and FTE shown above will in no way jeopardize ongoing plan monitoring and maintenance work.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Plans Monitored (number)	6	6	6	0

Activity: Western Oregon Information and Resource Data System

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Info Systems						
Operations and Maint \$	2,144	2,148	+ 32	0	2,180	+32
FTE	10	10	0	0	10	0
Total Dollars	2,144	2,148	+ 32	0	2,180	+32
Total FTE	10	10	0	0	10	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

- The western Oregon Information and Resource Data System Activity provides for the acquisition, operation, and maintenance of the automated data support systems required for management of the President's Forest Plan.
- With implementation of the resource management plans in 1995, this program has changed from maintaining data for the plans to making the data operational for use in monitoring, adaptive management, developing timber sale plans, habitat management plans, and other activity plans.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- To provide for the continued development and operation of an automated data information operation system in an effective and efficient manner to support resource management programs in western Oregon.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- The 1998 budget request is \$2,180,000 and 10 FTE.
- Efforts in 1998 will continue to maintain operation of automated data bases in support of Forest Plan management needs. These data bases will be principally used in decisions relating to the reforestation of commercially harvested forest lands.
- Efforts in 1998 will continue to emphasize the revision and completion of the digital cartographic base themes which form the resource base data layer for other resource

themes and data display through the use of GIS technology. Data acquisition, standardization and management of this resource base data layer will be provided in support of land management activities in western Oregon.

- The following inventory data systems are utilized to identify forest changes and to track silvicultural treatments and accomplishments for both reforestation and management practices:

Forest inventory and associated data will be used to analyze trends in timber growth, yield, age and stocking, and will also be used to determine allowable sale quantity (ASQ) for timber sales;

Tree improvement data will be used for specific work in BLM seed orchards, including progeny plantations, as well as for genetically superior trees, orchard clones, progeny test sites, seed inventory and pollen inventory.

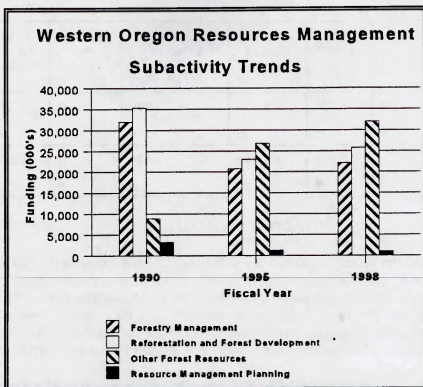
Timber sale data will be used to appraise the value of timber offered for sale and to predict sale values and changes in market conditions, facilitating the monitoring of sales to small and large businesses for set-aside sales through Small Business Administration requirements;

Active timber sale contract data will be used for the purpose of predicting receipts and payments to the Federal Government, U.S. Treasury and the western Oregon counties; and

Wildlife, riparian, sensitive species, soils, and other resource inventory and associated data will be used to analyze trends in numbers and habitat condition.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Data bases maintained	306	310	310	0



- The chart above indicates that funding for the "Other Forest Resources" subactivity has increased from 11 percent (\$8.8 million) of the total Western Oregon Resources Management budget in 1990 to approximately 40 percent (\$32 million) in the 1998 budget. These changes reflect the increased work loads associated with implementing the President's Forest Plan relative to work in soil, water and air; recreation; and fish and wildlife habitat restoration.

Activity: Jobs in the Woods

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Jobs in the Woods \$	7,777	8,277	+ 229	0	8,506	+ 229
FTE	22	30	0	0	30	0
Total Dollars	7,777	8,277	+ 229	0	8,506	+ 229
Total FTE	22	30	0	0	30	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

- The "Jobs in the Woods" initiative is a component of the President's Forest Plan, which is part of a regional collaborative effort to improve the health of the land and concurrently provide economic assistance to local communities. The initiative is comprehensive in that it puts people to work, provides worker training and assists communities in developing the capacity to determine their own futures, and assists new and existing businesses to maintain and increase their competitiveness.
- The Northwest Economic Initiative (NEI) provided for the creation of a state Community Economic Revitalization Team (CERT) in Oregon, Washington, and Northern California. Some communities, individuals, and small enterprises lack the capacity, or capability to apply for funding because they do not have a project or enterprise to offer. Many communities in rural Northern California, Oregon, and Washington have never had an economic development department at the local level, or even an individual assigned to identify ways to grow local economy. Thus the CERT teams, charged with identifying Jobs in the Woods program impediments, provided a focal point.

During the establishment phase of the CERT teams, many Jobs in the Woods projects were developed. In 1994, it was determined that the ability of the U.S. Forest Service and BLM to target and employ dislocated workers in affected communities was very limited. Working within existing procurement processes, barriers were identified and waivers were requested while worker and contractor outreach programs were initiated with the Government Contract Acquisition Program.

- Recognizing the need for change in available delivery systems for Jobs in the Woods, an innovative Forest Workforce Pilot Program was established in Sweet Home, Oregon. This pilot was able to "cut and paste" Federal, state, and private resources into a demonstration project that put 10 dislocated forest industry workers to work while paying family wages and providing training opportunities. The pilot was based on the premise that individual watershed projects are grouped to provide long-term jobs for individual crews. The workers in the pilot were hired and employed by the Oregon

Department of Forestry to complete project work on both U.S. Forest Service and BLM lands. The BLM continues to participate in eight similar projects since Sweet Home.

- In 1997, the BLM created 400 job opportunities in western Oregon and northern California; another 400 job opportunities are expected to be created in 1998. This does not include indirect jobs created in acquisition of supplies, equipment, and other support services.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- To create family wage jobs opportunities for displaced forest workers and to stimulate economic growth for local communities;
- To restore impaired Federal land within with western Oregon, northern California, and Washington; and
- Support the Governor of Oregon's Coastal Salmon Restoration Plan.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- The 1998 budget request is \$8,506,000 and 30 FTE.
- In 1998 the BLM will provide job opportunities and skill enhancement related to forest restoration projects which include skills such as heavy and light duty equipment operators, general forest laborers, contractors, and other support jobs. Most of these jobs are geared towards short term restoration projects that may last 3-6 months; others are geared towards providing the basis for long-term economic diversification for local communities.
- The work planned provides opportunities for contracting to the private sector and responds and ties directly to the President's initiative providing stimulus to both local economies and employment. It is expected that watershed stabilization, riparian enhancement, and stream habitat improvement projects, together will increase anadromous fish populations beyond critical threshold levels such that associated industries (such as recreational and commercial fishing and tourism) will be

Cascade Streamwatch

Using Jobs in the Woods funds, contributed funds and volunteer efforts, a wetlands interpretive trail and fish viewing structure was constructed to provide environmental educators and students a safe and accessible place to learn, view and experience rivers and wetlands. Through cooperative efforts with local entities, the BLM has demonstrated its commitment to enhancing and restoring anadromous fish habitat, educating the public, and providing job opportunities for the local community. The project will be fully operational in 1998.

enhanced. Such work will help reduce sedimentation into streams, enhance anadromous fish habitat, improve forest habitat, and possibly eliminate the future need to list species under the Endangered Species Act.

- In September 1996, the Governor of Oregon released the draft Coastal Salmon Restoration Initiative. The goal of the plan is to restore Oregon's coastal salmon populations to productive and sustainable levels through cooperative management measures related to harvest, hatcheries, habitat, monitoring and research, and outreach and education. BLM is already doing many positive things for salmon through implementation of the President's Forest Plan aquatic conservation strategy, Jobs in the Woods projects, and cooperation with local watershed councils. However, there are significant opportunities for the BLM to strengthen the state/federal partnership for habitat protection and restoration by becoming proactive partners in improving and implementing state recovery plans and by being a major partner in recovery efforts.
- The table on the following page shows some examples of potential Jobs in the Woods restoration activities for 1998 and their potential magnitude:

Possible 1998 Jobs in the Woods Projects	
A.	Activities that address road erosion and sedimentation to enhance water quality, fish habitat, and fish passage to spawning grounds: - road decommissioning to reduce sedimentation runoff from roads by closing and stabilizing roads to eliminate potential for storm damage and the need for maintenance; - road treatments to reduce landslide potential, improve drainage, prevent washouts at road stream crossings and improve fish passage (82 miles and replacement or installation of 61 culverts); and - restoration of hydrologic functions impaired by roads, interruptions of surface flow, alteration of streamflow regimes, interception of rainfall, and concentration of flow and sediment (road bank stabilization through slide removal, mulching, and stabilization through slide removal, mulching, and brushing - 2,725 miles).
B.	Activities that address riparian silviculture to enhance riparian diversity, community structure, and channel stability (12,000 acres or 200 miles): - planting on streamside landslides and flood terraces. - reforesting shrub and hardwood stands with conifers to enhance diversity. - exclusion of livestock to promote rapid natural revegetation of areas impacted by historical overgrazing.
C.	Activities that address stream channel restoration to desired aquatic habitat conditions (250 miles of stream improvement): - fish and aquatic resource habitat improvements such as fish passage; improving habitat complexity; creating spawning habitat; restoring and holding habitat; creating off-channel ponds and side channels; - instream hydrologic function improvements such as the introduction of large woody debris and boulders for energy dissipation; creation of catchments for sediment storage; and floodplain and channel restructuring to improve bank stability.
D.	Activities that address upland improvements to improve hydrologic functions of impaired watersheds (e.g., peak flows, low flows, runoff timing) which effect channel characteristics (12,000 acres): - reforestation of impaired watersheds to improve hydrologic functions; - releasing young conifers from overtopping hardwoods to improve structure of key habitat; - creation of snags or tree nest cavities for old growth dependent species.
E.	Activities that address socioeconomic needs including providing opportunity for recreation, and promotion of values that will enhance tourism industries and the creation of long term jobs: construction projects which provide new facilities, expansion or improvements to support forest restoration, transportation safety, recreation use, and wildlife viewing opportunities, and interpretive projects which will enhance recreational uses and related industries. (Examples of projects include: Cascade Stream Watch Environmental Education project, focusing on anadromous fisheries and watersheds; Umpqua River project, development includes twenty campsites, parking area trails, and a small pavilion; and Hyatt Lake Winter Play Area, the project will realign the tubing hill and expand the parking area to eliminate overcrowding and safety problems.) A total of nine projects are planned.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Job Opportunities Created (number)	200	400	400	0
Watershed Restoration Projects Completed (number)	125	225	225	0

Appropriation: Range Improvements

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701), notwithstanding any other Act, sums equal to 50 percentum of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315 et seq.) and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, but not less than [\$9,113,000] *\$7,510,000*, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997.*)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701), notwithstanding any other Act, sums equal to 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315 et seq.) and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, but not less than \$7,510,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

43 U.S.C. 1751
43 U.S.C. 1901
7 U.S.C. 1010
E.O. 10046; 10175; 10234;
10322; 10787; 10890,
30 U.S.C. 355
7 U.S.C. 2814
P.L. 104-208

Section 401 of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1751) as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1905) provides that 50 percent of all moneys received by the United States as fees for grazing domestic livestock on Public Land under the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315) and the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181d) shall be credited to a separate account in the Treasury and made available for the purpose of on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements, including but not limited to, seeding and reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement.

7 U.S.C. 1010 (the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937) provides that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to develop a program of land conservation and utilization in order to correct maladjustments in land use, and thus assist in controlling soil erosion, conducting reforestation, preserving natural resources, protecting fish and wildlife, developing and protecting recreational facilities, mitigating floods, preventing impairment of dams and reservoirs, conserving surface and subsurface moisture, protecting the watersheds of navigable streams, and protecting the Public Land, health, safety, and welfare, but not to build industrial parks or establish private industrial or commercial enterprises.

Executive Orders 10046, et al. provide that land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture under the provision of §32 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act is transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior for use, administration, or exchange under the applicable provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act.

30 U.S.C. 355 provides that all mineral leasing receipts derived from leases issued under the authority of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947 shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury and shall be distributed in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease. The intention is that this act shall not

affect the distribution of receipts pursuant to legislation applicable to such lands.

Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2814) provides for the designation of a lead office and person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establish and fund an undesirable plant management program; complete and implement cooperative agreements with state Agencies; and establish integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.

The Annual Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts provide that a minimum amount is appropriated, but the appropriation shall remain available until expended and that a maximum of \$600,000 is available from this appropriation for BLM administrative expenses.

Under the provisions of the **Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985** and the **Budget Enforcement Act of 1990**, this account is classified as a current, mandatory account.

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997.

AUTHORIZATIONS

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended, (FLPMA), (43 U.S.C. 1751)

Provides that 50 percent of grazing fees are authorized to be appropriated for range betterment. Half the appropriated amount is to be spent within the same BLM district which generated the grazing receipts; the remaining half may be utilized as the Secretary directs.

The Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947 (30 U.S.C. 355)

Provides that "all receipts derived from leases issued under the authority of this chapter shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury and shall be distributed in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease, the intent of this provision being that this chapter shall not affect the distribution of receipts pursuant to legislation applicable to such lands . . ."

The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended, (43 U.S.C. 315)

Provides for active management of public rangelands including regulation of livestock grazing and improvement of the productive capability of the public range.

The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1905)

Provides for improving the condition of the public rangelands and provides authorization for an appropriation of \$10,000,000 per annum or 50 per centum of all moneys received as fees for grazing, whichever is greater, notwithstanding the level of grazing fees collected.

The Farm Tenant Act of 1937 ("Bankhead Jones Act") (7 U.S.C. 1010, 1012-1013A)

Provides for management of acquired farm tenant lands and construction and maintenance of range improvements.

Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2814)

Provides for the designation of a lead office and person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establishes and funds an undesirable plant management program; develops and implements cooperative agreements with state agencies; and establishes integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.

Executive Order No. 12548

Provides for establishment of appropriate fees for the grazing of domestic livestock on public rangelands. It also provides that the fee shall not be less than \$1.35 per animal unit month.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars are in thousands)

Activity Subactivity	1996 Actual		1997 Enacted		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		1998 Budget Request		Inc.(+) / Dec.(-) from 1997	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
RANGE IMPROVEMENTS	66	9,113	74	9,113	0	0	0	(1,603)	74	7,510	0	(1,603)
Range Improvements	66	9,113	74	9,113	0	0	0	(1,603)	74	7,510	0	(1,603)
Public Lands Improvement	61	7,649	68	7,649	0	0	0	(1,603)	68	6,046	0	(1,603)
Farm Tenant Act Lands	5	864	6	864	0	0	0	0	6	864	0	0
Administrative Expenses	0	600	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0

Activity: Range Improvements

Activity Summary (\$000s)

Subactivity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Public Land	\$ 7,649	7,649	0	-1,603	6,046	-1,603
FTE	61	68	0	0	68	0
Farm Tenant Act	\$ 864	864	0	0	864	0
(L.U. Land)	FTE 5	6	0	0	6	0
Administrative Exp.	\$ 600	600	0	0	600	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dollars	9,113	9,113	0	-1,603	7,510	-1,603
Total FTE	66	74	0	0	74	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

- This activity includes all facets of managing the administration of the range improvements on public lands, including project planning; engineering and design; construction; and project monitoring.
- The Range Improvements activity is directed toward restoring ecosystems or improving the productivity of public rangeland ecosystems to benefit livestock; fish and wildlife habitat; riparian values; watershed protection and other resource values. Restoration is accomplished through the planning, construction, and development of projects to prevent resource damage or relieve conflicts in resource use; and to modify, remove, or make additions to projects where resource conditions or new information indicates this is needed.
- Through this activity on-the-ground improvements such as prescribed burns and wildlife/livestock water developments which have been recommended in activity plans are initiated and priority given to allotments: with riparian areas; integrated weed management programs; or that are not meeting management objectives.

JUSTIFICATION OF 1998 PROGRAM CHANGES**1998 Program Changes**

	1998 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	7,510	-1,603
FTE	74	0

The 1998 Budget Request for Range Improvements is \$7,510,000 and 74 FTE. This represents a decrease of \$1,603,000 for improvements to public lands, but no decrease in FTE from the previous year.

The anticipated decreases in this activity will have profound impacts on the BLM's ability to improve resource conditions on a landscape basis. For example, noxious weeds are spreading on public lands at an alarming rate. These plants are reducing our ability to manage for ecosystem health, decreasing land and resource values, and seriously diminishing management potential. Because of the importance that BLM places on managing noxious weeds the decrease will be absorbed by significantly reducing the number of range, wildlife and riparian developments, and the number of acres of land and vegetation treatments using Range Improvement funds. The proposed level of funding will allow BLM to continue to treat 16,000 acres, the same amount of acreage planned for treatment in 1997 using Range Improvement funds.

In order to maintain the 1997 level of noxious weed management the completion level of range, wildlife, and riparian improvement projects will be significantly reduced in 1998. For range, wildlife, and riparian developments this will translate into a reduction of 80 improvement projects from the 400 developments planned in 1997 to 320 developments proposed for 1998. A reduction in the number of acres of land or vegetation treatments will also occur with 15,000 fewer acres proposed for treatment in 1998 than were planned for treatment in 1997 (from 60,000 acres to 45,000 acres).

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate	Change from 1997 (+/-)
Range, Wildlife & Riparian Developments (number)	440	400	320	-80
Land/Vegetation Treatments (000s acres)	70	60	45	-15
Weed Treatments (acres)	16,000	16,000	16,000	0

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures (Indefinite)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94-579, as amended, and [P.L.] *Public Law 93-153*, to [be] *remain* available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary of section 305 (a) of Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant 305(c) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1735(c)), shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damage to which led to the action: *Provided further*, That any such monies that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997.*)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94-579, as amended, and [P.L.] *Public Law* 93-153, to [be] *remain* available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary of section 305 (a) of Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant 305(c) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1735(c)), shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damage to which led to the action: *Provided further*, That any such monies that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands.

30 U.S.C. 185(1)
43 U.S.C. 1652(c)
43 U.S.C. 1719(b)
43 U.S.C. 1734(a)
43 U.S.C. 1734(b)
43 U.S.C. 1735(a)
43 U.S.C. 1737
43 U.S.C. 1764(g)
P.L. 104-208

30 U.S.C. 185(1) states that the applicant for a right of way shall reimburse the United States for administrative and other costs incurred in processing the application, and the holder of a right of way or permit shall reimburse the United States for the costs incurred in monitoring the construction, operation, maintenance and termination of any pipeline and related facilities on such right of way.

43 U.S.C. 1652(c) provides for the cost recovery provision of the Mineral Leasing Act to apply to rights of way, leases, permits and other authorizations issued pursuant to this title.

43 U.S.C. 1719(b) (FLPMA §209(b)) provides for conveyance of mineral interests upon payment of administrative costs and that the ``moneys paid . . . for administrative costs . . . shall be paid to the agency which rendered the service and deposited to the appropriation then current."

43 U.S.C. 1734(a) (FLPMA §304(a)) provides that the Secretary may establish reasonable filing and service fees and reasonable charges, and commissions with respect to applications and other documents relating to the Public Land.

43 U.S.C. 1734(b) (FLPMA §304(b)) provides that the Secretary is authorized to require a deposit of any payments intended to reimburse the United States for reasonable costs with respect to applications and other documents relating to such lands. The moneys shall be deposited with the Treasury in a special account and are authorized to be appropriated and made available until expended.

43 U.S.C. 1735(a) (FLPMA §305(a)) provides that any money received by the United States as a result of the forfeiture of a bond or other security by a resource developer or purchaser or permittee who does not fulfill the requirements of his contract or permit or does not comply with the regulations of the Secretary, or in contract involving present or potential damage to the Public Land, shall be credited to a separate account in the Treasury and is authorized to be appropriated and made available until expended.

43 U.S.C. 1737 (FLPMA §307(c)) provides that the Secretary may accept contributions or donations of money, services, and property, real, personal, or mixed, for the management, protection, development, acquisition, and conveying of the public land, including the acquisition of rights of way for such purposes.

43 U.S.C. 1764(g) (FLPMA §504(g)) provides for payment of rental fees for rights of way and for reimbursement of all reasonable administrative and other costs incurred in processing an application for a right of way; inspecting and monitoring construction and operations; and terminating the facility pursuant to the right of way.

The Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997.

AUTHORIZATIONS

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1734, 1764)

Authorizes collection of service charges and deposits to finance the costs of certain rights-of-way application, permitting, and application, and restoration activities; authorizes collection for damages, forfeiture of performance bonds, and receipt of deposits to finance the costs of certain land restoration activities. The provision is amended by the appropriations act language for "Services Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures."

The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973, §101 (30 U.S.C. 185)

Authorizes rights-of-way for oil, gas, and other fuels. It further authorizes the Secretary to issue rights-of-way and other land use authorizations related to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Rights of way applicants and permittees are to reimburse the United States for all costs associated with processing applications and monitoring pipeline construction and operations.

The Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 719)

Authorizes the granting of certificates, rights-of-way permits, and leases.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, 4341-4347)

Requires preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects that may have a significant effect on the environment.

The Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1331-1340)

Authorizes adoption of wild horses and burros by private individuals under cooperative agreements with the Government.

The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)

Establishes the policy of improving the Federal rangeland conditions and facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free-roaming horses and burros.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars are in thousands)

Activity Subactivity	1996 Actual		1997 Enacted		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		1998 Budget Request		Inc.(+) / Dec.(-) from 1997	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS AND FORFEITURES	63	9,147	91	7,966	0	0	0	0	91	7,966	0	0
Rights-Of-Way Process.	37	4,574	38	3,750	0	0	0	0	38	3,750	0	0
Adopt-a-Horse Program	0	720	0	700	0	0	0	0	0	700	0	0
Repair of Damaged Lands	6	1,528	6	1,300	0	0	0	0	6	1,300	0	0
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	5	469	7	416	0	0	0	0	7	416	0	0
Timber Contract Expenses	1	343	12	300	0	0	0	0	12	300	0	0
Copy Fees	14	1,513	28	1,500	0	0	0	0	28	1,500	0	0

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures, (Indefinite)

Activity Summary (000's)

Activity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Rights-of-Way Processing	\$ 4,574	3,750	0	0	3,750	0
FTE	37	38	0	0	38	0
Adopt-A-Horse Program	\$ 720	700	0	0	700	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Repair of Damaged Lands	\$ 1,528	1,300	0	0	1,300	0
FTE	6	6	0	0	6	0
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	\$ 469	416	0	0	416	0
FTE	5	7	0	0	7	0
Timber Contract Expenses	\$ 343	300	0	0	300	0
FTE	1	12	0	0	12	0
Copy Fees	\$ 1,513	1,500	0	0	1,500	0
FTE	14	28	0	0	28	0
Total Dollars	9,147	7,966	0	0	7,966	0
Total FTE	63	91	0	0	91	0

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Activity: Rights-Of-Way Process (ROW)

- The ROW program is funded through a combination of applicant deposits made into this indefinite appropriation and a direct appropriation of funds in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation--Lands and Realty Management subactivity.
- BLM charges a processing fee to applicants and grant holders before processing an application. The fee varies according to type and size.
- Only those costs directly associated from filing an application or the issuance of a ROW grant are charged to an individual project. Those ROWs which are not cost

reimbursable by statutory provisions are funded entirely from the MLR appropriation including those costs that are not reimbursable for FLPMA cases.

- BLM maintains more than 100,000 existing authorizations, and will continue to expedite the granting of ROW by processing applications, issuing permits, and monitoring construction involved with the operation and termination of cost recoverable ROWs on the public land as authorized by the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* and the 1973 amendment to the *Mineral Leasing Act of 1920*.

Activity: Adopt-a-Horse Program

- BLM conducts adoptions throughout the year for wild horses and burros on public lands. In 1998 an estimated 10,000 animals will be available for adoption to qualified applicants.
- BLM charges \$125 per horse and \$75 per burro to offset veterinary, transportation, and animal maintenance costs.

Activity: Repair of Damaged Lands

- Under the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*, BLM is authorized to collect for land damage by users who have not fulfilled the requirements of contracts or bonds.
- If a funding excess exists after repair has been made to the exact land for which funds were collected or forfeited, then BLM may use these funds to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any damaged public land.
- Funds are to be used in the state of origin.

Activity: Cost Recoverable Realty Cases

- BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost recoverable basis. BLM's customers may deposit money in an approved account for BLM's use in completing specific realty work. These dollars become immediately available to BLM without further appropriation. These services are as follows:
- Expenses, Conveyance of Federally-owned Mineral Interests - Funds are used to cover administrative costs, including costs of conducting an exploratory program to determine type and amount of mineral deposits, to establish fair market value of the mineral interests to be conveyed, and to prepare conveyance documents.
- Expenses, Recordable Disclaimers of Interest - Funds are used for administrative costs including if the United States has an interest in the property, boundary definitions, and preparing the riparian specialist's report, and preparing and issuing the document of disclaimer.

- Expenses, Leases, Permits, and Easements - Funds are used for land use authorizations and are used to cover administrative costs including, the cost of processing applications, monitoring construction, operation, and maintenance of authorized facilities, and monitoring rehabilitation and restoration of the land.

Activity: Timber Contract Expenses

- Many BLM timber contracts have provisions that allow the purchaser to make cash payments to the BLM in lieu of performing specified work directly. BLM uses these funds as required by the contract.
- Most of the work involves performing timber slash disposal and reforestation in Western Oregon, and on public domain forested lands. Site preparation through slash disposal is often necessary to enable reforestation.

Activity: Copy Fees

- BLM is the custodian of the official public land records of the United States. There are nearly 500,000 requests annually for copies of these official records.
- BLM charges a fee for copies of these documents (maps, plats, field notes, copies of use authorization, reservations of easements and right-of-way, serial register pages and master title plats) to industry, user organizations and the general public. This fee covers the cost of research and time and printing.

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Appropriations

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

The Permanent Payment Accounts provide for sharing of specified receipts collected from the sale, lease, or use of the public lands and resources with states and counties. They do not require annual appropriations action by the Congress. Amounts are estimated based on anticipated collections, or in some cases, based upon provisions required by permanent legislation. BLM distributes these funds in accordance with the provisions of the various laws that specify the percentages to be paid to the applicable recipient jurisdictions and, in some cases, how the states and counties must use these funds. These payments are made subject to the authorities of permanent law, and the amounts are made available by operation of permanent laws.

The amount of the payments shown for each year is the total payment applicable to the fiscal year in which the receipts are collected, without regard as to the timing of the actual disbursement of funds to the recipients.

AUTHORIZATIONS**65 Stat.252**

The State of Oklahoma is paid 37 ½ percent of the Red River oil and gas royalties in lieu of State and local taxes on Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribal lands.

**52 Stat. 75-754 (4
U.S.C. 1181f-1)**

In accordance with, payments in lieu of taxes are made to Coos County and Douglas County, Oregon, out of receipts from the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Land.

**30 U.S.C. 191, 286; 95
Stat. 12051**

Mineral leasing receipts are collected from the leasing of public land (including bonuses, royalties and rents) for exploration of oil and gas, coal, oil shale and other minerals. The amount charged is dependent on the type of mineral.

**Department of the
Interior and Related
Agencies Appropriations
Act of 1952
(65 Stat. 252)**

States are paid 5 percent of the net proceeds (4 percent of gross proceeds) from the sale of public land and public land products.

**Taylor Grazing Act of
1934 (43 U.S.C. 315
b, i and m)**

States are paid 12 ½ percent of the grazing fee receipts from lands within organized grazing district boundaries; states are paid 50 percent of the grazing fee receipts from public land outside of organized grazing districts; states are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing fee and mineral receipts from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts that are administered under certain cooperative agreements which stipulate that the fees be retained by the BLM for distribution.

**94 Stat. 1964 (42
U.S.C. 6508)**

Alaska is paid 50 percent of the receipts from sales, bonuses, royalties, and rentals resulting from oil and gas leasing in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPRA).

**7 U.S.C. 1012, the
Bankhead Jones Farm
Tenant Act of 1937,
and Executive Orders
107878 and 10890,
which transferred the
management of certain
Farm Tenant Act-Land
Utilization (LU) Project
lands to the jurisdiction
of the Department of
the Interior**

25 percent of the revenues received from the use of these LU projects lands, including grazing and mineral leasing, are paid to the counties in which such lands are located.

**Public Law 96-586 of
1980 (the Burton-Santini
Act)**

Authorized and directed the sale of up to 700 acres per year of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada, and the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

**The Alaska Native
Claims Settlement Act
of 1971 as amended by
Public Law 94-204 of
1976 (43 U.S.C. 1611)**

Directs the Secretary to make conveyances to Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) in accordance with the "Terms and Conditions for Land Consolidation and Management in Cook Inlet Area."

**The Alaska National
Interest Lands
Conservation Act of
1980 (43 U.S.C. 1611)**

Authorizes CIRI to bid on surplus property in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1940 (40 U.S.C. 484), and provided for the establishment of a CIRI surplus property account by the Secretary of the Treasury.

**The Alaska Railroad
Transfer Act of 1982
(43 U.S.C. 1611)**

Expands the account by allowing CIRI to bid on properties anywhere in the United States.

**The 1988 Department
of Defense
Appropriations Act (101
Stat. 1329- 318)**

Authorized CIRI to bid at any public sale of property by any agent of the United States including the Department of the Defense.

**The 1990 Department
of Defense
Appropriation Act (16
U.S.C 396f)**

Appropriated monies to be placed into the CIRI Property Account in the U.S. Treasury, as permanent budget authority.

**The Omnibus Budget
Reconciliation Act of
1993, (P.L. 103-66)**

A new formula was established for determining what percentage of the Oregon and California (O&C) Grant land funds are paid to the counties in which the lands are situated.

P.L. 102-172

Authorizes land exchanges with Calista Corporation, a Native corporation authorized under the laws of the State of Alaska

**Alaska Land Status
Technical Corrections
Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-
415)**

Authorizes payments to the Haida and Gold Creek Corporations to reimburse them for claims in earlier land settlements.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars are in thousands)

Activity Subactivity	1996 Actual		1997 Enacted		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		1998 Budget Request		Inc.(+) Dec.(-) from 1997	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT												
PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS	0	78,319	0	183,258	0	0	0	(111,001)	0	72,257	0	(111,001)
Payments to Oklahoma	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, OR from receipts , Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands (P.L. 103 - 86)	0	581	0	588	0	0	0	(52)	0	536	0	(52)
Mineral Leasing Act	0	732	0	755	0	0	0	0	0	755	0	0
Payments to States												
Proceeds of sales	0	1,032	0	726	0	0	0	(26)	0	700	0	(26)
From grazing fees, etc. public lands outside grazing districts	0	969	0	964	0	0	0	0	0	964	0	0
From grazing fees, etc. public lands within districts	0	1,494	0	1,494	0	0	0	(53)	0	1,441	0	(53)
From grazing fees, etc. public lands within grazing districts-misc	0	14	0	12	0	0	0	3	0	15	0	3
Payments to counties, National Grasslands	0	362	0	361	0	0	0	(11)	0	350	0	(11)
Payments to Nevada from receipts on land sales	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gold Creek Association, Inc.	0	0	0	5,516	0	0	0	(5,516)	0	0	0	(5,516)
Haide Corporation Account	0	0	0	47,573	0	0	0	(47,573)	0	0	0	(47,573)
Callista Property Account	0	0	0	55,000	0	0	0	(55,000)	0	0	0	(55,000)
Payments to Western Oregon Counties (P.L. 103-86)	0	73,039	0	70,285	0	0	0	(2,773)	0	67,492	0	(2,773)

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Appropriations

Activity Summary (000's)

Activity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Payments to Oklahoma \$	4	4	0	0	4	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, for Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands (P.L. 103-66) \$	73,039	70,265	0	-2,773	67,492	-2,773
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to Western Oregon Counties (P.L. 103-66) \$	581	588	0	-52	536	-52
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mineral Leasing Act \$	732	755	0	0	755	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to State (Proceeds of Sales) \$	1,032	726	0	-26	700	-26
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., Public Lands Within Grazing Districts \$	1,494	1,494	0	-53	1,441	-53
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., Public Lands Outside Grazing Districts \$	969	964	0	0	964	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., Public Lands Within Grazing District, Miscellaneous \$	14	12	0	+3	15	+3
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0

Payments to Alaska, National Petroleum Reserve \$	0	0	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Act Lands) \$	362	361	0	-11	350	-11
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales \$	92	0	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) Property Account \$	0	0	0	0	0	0
FTE						0
Gold Creek Property* Account \$	0	5,516	0	-5,516	0	-5,516
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haida Property Account* \$	0	47,573	0	-47,573	0	-47,573
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calista Property Account \$	0	55,000	0	-55,000	0	-55,000
FTE						0
Total Dollars	78,319	183,258	0	-111,001	72,257	-111,001
Total FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0

*These are Alaska Native Corporations, organized pursuant to the *Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971* (ANSCA) PL 23-203, as amended, may opt for the cash valuation of their (ANSCA) lands. The cash valuation of the lands are or will be warranted into an account established within the Department of the Treasury. Funds are appropriated from the General Fund of the Treasury. Amounts listed are not payments but the cash valuation warranted into the Treasury accounts. Calista does not have a final valuation at this time, but an estimated valuation has been included for planning purposes.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Activity: Payments to Oklahoma

- These payments to Oklahoma are used for constructing and maintaining public roads.
- Payments are made biannually.

Activity: Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, for Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Grant Land (P.L. 103-66)

- Annual payments are used by 18 Western Counties including Coos and Douglas Counties, for schools, roads, highways, bridges, and port districts.
- Under provisions of the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, Section 13983*, a new formula payment schedule was enacted for fiscal years 1994 - 2003, for counties in which affected lands are situated. (See Table)

Activity: Payments to Western Oregon Counties (P.L. 103-66)

- Annual payments are appropriated from the U.S. Treasury general fund and not derived from BLM, Oregon and California and Coos Bay Wagon Road Receipts.
- Oregon & California Counties will receive the Special Payment amount (See Table) in 1994-1998. In 1999-2003, counties will receive the Special Payment or 50 percent of receipts, whichever is greater.

**Special Payment Amount (Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993
(dollars in thousands)**

Fiscal Year	O&C Land	CBWR Lands	Total Payments
1994	\$78,586	\$625	\$79,211
1995	\$75,812	\$603	\$76,415
1996	\$73,039	\$537	\$73,576
1997	\$70,265	\$559	\$70,824
1998	\$67,491	\$537	\$68,028
1999	\$64,718	\$515	\$65,233
2000	\$61,944	\$493	\$62,437
2001	\$59,170	\$470	\$59,640
2002	\$56,397	\$448	\$56,845
2003	\$53,624	\$426	\$54,050

Activity: Mineral Leasing Act

- Mineral leasing receipts are collected from the leasing of public land (including bonuses, royalties and rents) for exploration of oil and gas, coal, oil shale and other minerals.
- In 1995 the Minerals Management Service began and continues to collect and distribute most mineral leasing receipts.
- BLM collects first year rentals and initial bonuses from mineral leasing, but deposits these receipts directly into an Mineral Management Service Account.
- Payments are made to states based on receipts collected from mineral leasing on public land, state selected land and acquired land administered under the *Mineral Leasing Act*.

Activity: Payments to States

- These payments are used for educational purposes, or for construction of public roads and improvements.
- Payments are made on an annual basis.

Activity: Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., Public Lands Within Grazing Districts

- These funds are to be extended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located.
- Payments are made annually.

Activity: Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., Public Lands Outside Grazing Districts

- These funds are to be extended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located.
- The States will continue to receive receipts from public land outside of organized grazing districts.
- Payments are made annually.

Activity: Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., Public Lands Within Grazing Districts, Miscellaneous

- These funds are to be extended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located.
- Payments are made annually.

Activity: Payments to Alaska, National Petroleum Reserve

- Funds are for planning, constructing, maintaining, and operating essential public facilities, and other necessary provisions of public service.
- Payments are made biannually for the previous six months' collections.

Activity: Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Act Lands)

- Funds are paid to counties which have Farm Tenant Act Lands under BLM management within their boundaries.
- Funds are used for roads and schools.
- Payments are made annually on a calendar year.

Activity: Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales

- The *Burton-Santini Act*, stipulates that five percent of annual proceed from the sale of lands in Clark County, Nevada go to the state, and ten percent of the proceeds go to the county in which the land is located.
- Payments are made annually on a calendar year.

Activity: Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) Property Account

- Several statutes have granted authorities to various Native corporations and the State of Alaska to select parcels of Federal land in Alaska. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971 authorized Native coronations to select 44 million acres of land.
- Native corporations, which were established by ANSCS to handle money and lands granted to Alaska Natives, wanted land that could be developed for the economic benefit of Alaska Natives, as well as home lands where Native peoples had historically lived hunted and fished.
- CIRI was established as a Native corporation by ANCSA. CIRI had problems obtaining land entitled to it under ANCSA and resulted in a number of legislative and administrative attempts at resolutions. Amendments to ANCSA in P.L. 94-204 of January 2, 1976 provided : (1) for the establishment (but not funding) of CIRI Surplus Property Account for the purpose of bidding on Federal surplus property; (2) identification of the entitlement to be charged against the surplus property account; and (3) the basis for computing gain or loss against CIRI's entitlement.
- In 1990 actual funding for the CIRI Property Account was appropriated as permanent budget authority, by P.L. 101-165, the *Department of the Defense Appropriation Act of 1990*.

- Various legislative authorities, and agreements between the Department of the Interior (DOI) and CIRI further defined a mechanism to account for CIRI entitlements.
- A Memorandum of Understanding between the DOI and CIRI dated April 11, 1986, requires the Department to adjust the CIRI's Remaining Obligation Entitlement Account periodically to reflect changes in the consumer price index (CPI) for the Anchorage, Alaska area.
- The BLM has been assigned the responsibility of administering the operations of the CIRI Property Account and appropriated funds.
- The remaining entitlement balance in the CIRI Property Account as of the end of December 31, 1996, including all CPI adjustment to that date is \$2,383,144.
- The CIRI balance includes the Wrangell Institute credit and the Consumer Price Index adjustment for the first half of 1996.

Activity: Gold Creek Property Account

- Gold Creek is an Alaska Native Corporation organized pursuant to the *Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANSCA) P.L. 23-203*, as amended.
- In 1992 Congress provided in *P.L. 102-415* for the establishment of a Treasury Account for the value of the property in lieu of its ANSCA land entitlements (land between Anchorage and Fairbanks, Alaska). The agreement allows Gold Creek to, inter alia, purchase land at its site for its Native shareholders.
- The Secretary of Interior established the value of the land with the assent of Gold Creek.
- On April 29, 1994, the Secretary of Interior by Agreement of Compromises and Settlement (Agreement) with Gold Creek set the value of the account at \$5,516,000. This account is now funded for the assignment and/or land exchange credit as prescribed in the Act.

Activity: Haida Property Account

- This account was established under the authority of *P.L. 102-415, Section 13, 106 Stat. 2722*.
- Haida Property Account is an Alaska Native Corporation organized pursuant to the *Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANSCA), P.L. 23-203*, as amended.
- Pursuant to Section 16 which amends the *Haida Land Exchange Act of 1986*, this account is now funded for the assignment and/or land exchange credit as prescribed in the Act at a value of \$47,572,919.
-

Activity: Calista

- *Section 8126 of P.L. 102-172*, dated November 26, 1991 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to exchange excess government properties for lands and interests in lands of equal value identified in a document entitled "The Calista Conveyance and Relinquishment Document" (CCRD), dated October 28, 1991.
- Negotiations between Calista and the Secretary of the Interior have not produced an exchange agreement. The parties have not agreed upon an appraisal value for the lands and interests Calista is to convey and relinquish to the United States. As a result, no value has been identified for inclusion in an account. However, Section 8126 also directed that on October 1, 1996 the Secretary of Treasury shall establish a property account. Therefore an account was established and amounts depicted herein are estimates of the value of land and interest.

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Appropriation: Permanent Operating Funds

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

These funds provide for the use of certain receipts from the sales, lease, or use of the public lands and resources, or other sources as authorized by law for specified program operations conducted by the BLM. They are available by operation of permanent law and do not require annual appropriation action by the Congress. Amounts are estimated based on anticipated collections. The Permanent Operating Funds are available for BLM to maintain quarters, administer salvage timber operations, maintain roads, acquire special lands or minerals, and develop water wells.

AUTHORIZATIONS

**The 1985
Appropriations Act for
the Department of the
Interior and Related
Agencies, (P.L. 98-473),
Section 320**

Established a permanent account in each bureau for the operation and maintenance of quarters, starting with 1985 and each fiscal year thereafter.

**The Omnibus Budget
Reconciliation Act of
1993**

Amended the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LWCF) and further expanded collection of recreation use fees to be deposited into a special account established for each agency in the Treasury of the United States.

**The 1993 Interior and
Related Agencies
Appropriations Act**

The Federal share of receipts from the disposal of salvage timber from lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management is deposited in a special fund in the Treasury of the United States.

**Section 502(c) of the
Federal Land Policy and
Management Act of
1976 (FLPMA) (43
U.S.C. 1762(c))**

Provides for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance. Receipts are permanently appropriated to BLM for road maintenance.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars are in thousands)

Activity Subactivity	1996 Actual		1997 Enacted		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		1998 Budget Request		Inc. (+) Dec. (-) from 1997	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
PERMANENT OPERATING FUNDS	72	9,702	95	61,954	0	0	1	(46,017)	96	15,937	1	(46,017)
Operations & Maintenance of Quarters	1	291	2	250	0	0	0	0	2	250	0	0
Recreation Fee Collections	6	317	8	885	0	0	0	173	8	1,058	0	173
Recreation Fee Demonstration	0	0	0	2,900	0	0	0	900	0	3,800	0	900
Forest Ecosystems Health and Recovery	59	7,037	77	9,051	0	0	1	278	78	9,329	1	278
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration	0	0	0	47,368	0	0	0	(47,368)	0	0	0	(47,368)
Payments Proceeds of Water, MLA	0	49		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	6	2,008	8	1,500	0	0	0	0	8	1,500	0	0

Appropriation: Permanent Operating Funds

Activity Summary (000's)

Activity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Operations & Maintenance of Quarters \$	291	250	0	0	250	0
FTE	1	2	0	0	2	0
Recreation Fee Collections \$	317	885	0	+173	1,058	+173
FTE	6	8	0	0	8	0
Recreational Fee Demonstration Sites, BLM \$	0	2,900	0	+900	3,800	+900
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Ecosystems Health and Recovery \$	7,037	9,051	0	+278	9,329	+278
FTE	59	77	0	+1	78	+1
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits \$	2,008	1,500	0	0	1,500	0
FTE	6	8	0	0	8	0
Timber Pipeline Restoration Fund \$	0	47,368	0	-47,368	0	-47,368
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments Proceeds of Water, MLA \$	49	0	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dollars	9,702	61,954	0	-46,017	15,937	-46,017
Total FTE	72	95	0	+1	96	+1

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Activity: Operations & Maintenance of Quarters

- This account is used to maintain and repair all BLM employee occupied quarters from which quarters rental charges are collected.
- Agencies are required to collect quarter rentals from employees who occupy Government-owned housing and quarters. This housing is provided only in isolated areas or when an employee is required to live on-site at a Federal owned facility or reservation.

Activity: Recreation Fee Collections

- BLM is allowed to retain and spend up to 15% of recreation receipts collected during the current year to offset fee collection costs; assess fees for a much broader range or recreation sites; charge an entrance fee for National Conservation Areas; and charge for Federal recreation passports (Golden Age and Golden Eagle, etc.)

Activity: Recreational Fee Demonstration Sites, BLM

- The 1996 enacted appropriations provided BLM with expanded authority to develop pilot recreation fee demonstration projects. The goal of the pilot program is to foster innovative, creative, and cost-effective methods of collecting recreation use fees, in consultation with the recreation site users and local communities. These fees are to be returned to the sites where generated. BLM has designated 17 pilot sites where they received expanded authority to charge recreation use fees. The table below summarizes the specific pilot projects. The funding estimates in the table are preliminary and have been developed to project the relative economic effects of the pilot projects. One of the principle purposes of the pilots is to work with the local communities and the user in determining the kinds the services desired and the corresponding fee to be charged.

1998 Recreation Fee Demonstration Site Pilot Projects

State	Site Name & Use Category	Fee Type	Current Fee	Preliminary Fee Estimate	1995 Revenue	Estimated Annual Revenue (\$000)	Dollars Returned to Site (\$000)	Recreational Opportunity
AZ	Hot Well Dunes Recreation Area - Use Fee	Car	None	\$5 Daily \$35 Annual	N/A	15	15	Off Highway Vehicle Area - day use
AZ	Paria Canyon/Coyote Buttes - Use Fee	Individual	None	\$8 Trip	N/A	50	50	Wilderness - back country hiking and camping
CA	Dumont Dunes - Use Fee	Car	None	\$5 Daily \$25 Annual	N/A	300	300	Off Highway Use Area
CO	Anasazi Heritage Center - Entrance Fee	Individual	None	\$3 Daily	N/A	70	70	Visitor Center - education, interpretation, and preservation of cultural and natural resources.
CO	Gunnison Gorge - Use Fee	Individual	None	\$5 Daily	N/A	45	45	Whitewater rafting, hiking, & overnight camping
ID	Milner Historic Recreation Area - Use Fee	Car	None	\$2 Daily \$4 Camping	N/A	5	5	Recreation Area - boat ramp, nature/historic trail, interpret facilities and camping
ID	South Fork Snake River - Use Fee	Individual	None	\$3 Daily \$25 Annual	N/A	75	75	Visitor Center - interpretation of wildlife, rafting, camping, fishing and hiking
MT	Kipp Recreation Area - Use Fee	Car	None	\$2 Daily \$8 Camping	N/A	30	30	Overnight camping, boating, fishing & hunting access
NM	El Malpais National Conservation Area - Entrance Fee	Car	None	\$3 Daily	N/A	260*	130*	Visitor Contact Station - hiking, camping, vehicle exploring, caving
NM	Mescalero Sands - Use Fee	Car	None	\$3 Daily	N/A	15	15	Off Highway Vehicle Use Area- day use
NM	Tent Rocks - Use Fee	Individual	None	\$2 Daily	N/A	20	20	Environmental Education Center - hiking and camping

State	Site Name & Use Category	Fee Type	Current Fee	Preliminary Fee Estimate	1995 Revenue	Estimated Annual Revenue (\$000)	Dollars Returned to Site (\$000)	Recreational Opportunity
NV	Red Rock National Conservation Area - Entrance Fee	Car & Individual	None	\$5 Car \$20 Annual	N/A	1,000	1,000	Visitor Center - environmental education; scenic drive, biking, hiking, and camping
UT	Lower Deschutes River Use Fee	by Site	None	Boaters \$2 Weekend \$3 Youth \$2 \$25 Annual	N/A	425	425	Rafting, boating, fishing, & camping
OR	Flagstaff Hill Oregon Trail - Entrance Fee	Individual	None	Adults \$4 Seniors \$3 Youth \$2 Annual \$25	N/A	500	500	Visitor Center - interpretation of historic travel routes
OR	Yaquina Head - Entrance Fee	Individual	None	Adults \$4 Seniors \$3 Youth \$2 Annual \$25	N/A	1,000	1,000	Visitor Center - restroom & interpret marine tidal pools & lighthouse
UT	Moab District - Use Fee	Car & individual	None	\$5 Car \$10 Camp- ing	N/A	50	50	Dispersed Recreation - vehicle exploring, hiking, biking, camping, & rafting
WY	Sand Dunes Off Highway Vehicle Use area - Use Fee	Car	None	\$5 Daily	N/A	5	5	Off Highway Vehicle Use Area - camping
Total						3,865	3,735	

* Receipts shared with National Park Service

Activity: Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund

- This account is derived from revenue generated from the Federal share of receipts from the sale of salvage timber from Oregon and California Grant Lands, Public Domain Lands, and Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands. It was established under the 1993 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.
- The Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund provides funding to BLM field offices for the purposes of planning, preparing, administering and reforesting salvage timber sales. Although the principal use of the funds is used to address forest health problems by allowing for prompt salvage and reforestation of insect, disease, and fire damaged forests, the funding is also used to enhance the health old growth stands by reducing stand densities, lowering fuel loads, revitalizing tree and shrub communities, monitoring ecological trends, and removing understory vegetation.
- The 1998 Budget estimate is \$9,020,000. The request equals our estimate of the Federal share of receipts expected to be collected in 1998.
- The volume of salvage harvested in any given year may vary significantly, depending on severity of fire season, weather events, insect and disease epidemics.
- The prior year carryover balance will vary between \$3,000,000 and \$6,000,000 due to the variation in receipts and the annual cost of timber salvage and reforestation work.

Activity: Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits

- BLM has authority to collect money for road maintenance from commercial users of the Public Lands and Public Domain Lands transportation system.
- Most of the funds generated for this account come from Oregon and California Grant Lands and are available for those lands only, excluding the \$225,000 that is for administrative expenses.
- Provides for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance. The receipts are permanently appropriated to BLM for road maintenance.

Activity: Timber Pipeline Restoration Fund

- This fund provides for the deposit and use of fees collected by the BLM for sales of green timber pursuant to the timber salvage provisions of P.L. 104-19. Of the total deposited into this account, 75 percent is to be used for preparation of timber sales on lands administered by the BLM, and 25 percent is to be expended on the backlog of recreation projects on BLM lands.

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Mandatory, Indefinite)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing law, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act, to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997*)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing law, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act, to remain available until expended.

43 U.S.C. 315h
43 U.S.C. 315i
43 U.S.C. 355
43 U.S.C. 759
43 U.S.C. 761
43 U.S.C. 1721
43 U.S.C. 1737
31 U.S.C. 1321(a)(47),(48)
48 Stat. 1224-36
P.L. 104 - 208

Statutes that authorize permanent trust funds:

The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315h, 315i) provides for the Secretary of the Interior to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and for these funds to be deposited into the Treasury in a trust fund and permanently appropriates them for use by the Secretary.

The Act of March 3, 1891, Section 11 (43 U.S.C. 355) provides for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. This Act was repealed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). The Comptroller General Opinion of November 18, 1935, and 31 U.S.C. 1321 authorizes the use of trust funds to provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots occupied prior to passage of FLPMA.

43 U.S.C. 759 provides for accomplishment of public surveys of whole townships through a trust fund; deposits for expenses deemed appropriated. ***43 U.S.C. 761*** provides for refunds from trust funds established in 43 U.S.C. 759 of costs in excess of expenses.

31 U.S.C. 1321(a)(47) and (48) classify the activities of "Expenses, public survey work, general" and "Expenses, public survey work, Alaska" as trust funds.

48 Stat. 1224-36 provides for payments in advance for public surveys.

Statutes that authorize current appropriations of trust funds:

43 U.S.C. 1721(a),(b) (FLPMA Section 211(a) and (b)) provide for the donation of funds for surveys of omitted lands.

43 U.S.C. 1737(c) (FLPMA Section 307(c)) provides that funds may be contributed to BLM for: 1) resource development, protection, and management, 2) acquisition or conveyance of public lands and 3) cadastral surveys on Federally controlled or intermingled lands. Contributed funds are to be placed in a separate account in the Treasury and are authorized to be appropriated and available until expended.

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997.

AUTHORIZATIONS

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1721, 1737)

Provided for the acceptance of contributed money or services for: 1) resource development, protection and management; 2) conveyance or acquisition of public lands (including omitted lands or islands) to States, their political subdivisions or individuals; and 3) conducting cadastral surveys; provided that estimated costs are paid to protect initiation.

Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315h and 315i)

Provided for the acceptance of contributions for rangeland improvements.

43 U.S.C. 759, 761, and 31 U.S.C. 1321(a)

Provided for contributions for public surveys.

Act of March 3, 1891, Section 11

Provided for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. This Act was repealed by FLPMA.

The Comptroller General Opinion of November 18, 1935, and 31 U.S.C. 1321

Authorized the use of trust funds to provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots occupied prior to passage of FLPMA.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars are in thousands)

Activity Subactivity	1996 Actual		1997 Enacted		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		1998 Budget Request		Inc.(+) / Dec.(-) from 1997	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS	69	8,247	89	9,206	0	0	0	0	89	9,206	0	0
CURRENT:	57	6,997	73	7,605	0	0	0	0	73	7,605	0	0
Conveyance of Omitted Lands	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Resource Development Prot & Mgmt - FLPMA	17	3,153	23	3,550	0	0	0	0	23	3,550	0	0
Resource Development, Prot & Mgmt. - Calif Off-Hwy	38	3,517	48	3,764	0	0	0	0	48	3,764	0	0
WL & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation - Sikes Act	2	326	2	285	0	0	0	0	2	285	0	0
Rights-Of-Way	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
PERMANENT:	12	1,250	16	1,601	0	0	0	0	16	1,601	0	0
Resource Development Prot & Mgmt - Taylor Grazing	5	780	7	1,100	0	0	0	0	7	1,100	0	0
Public Survey	7	469	9	500	0	0	0	0	9	500	0	0
Trustee Funds, Alaska Townships	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds

Activity Summary (000's)

Activity-Land & Resources Management Trust Fund(Current, Mandatory, Indefinite)	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
Subactivity						
Conveyance of Omitted Lands. \$	0	5	0	0	5	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resource Development Protection & Mgt-FLPMA \$	3,153	3,550	0	0	3,550	0
FTE	17	23	0	0	23	0
Resource Development Prot & Mgt-Calif Off-Hwy \$	3,517	3,764	0	0	3,764	0
FTE	38	48	0	0	48	0
WL & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation - Sikes Act \$	326	285	0	0	285	0
FTE	2	2	0	0	2	0
Rights-Of-Way \$	1	1	0	0	1	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activity-Permanent Miscellaneous Trust Funds						
Subactivity						
Resource Development Protection and Management\$	780	1,100	0	0	1,100	0
FTE	5	7	0	0	7	0
Public Survey \$	469	500	0	0	500	0
FTE	7	9	0	0	9	0
Trustee Funds, Alaska Town sites \$	1	1	0	0	1	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dollars	8,247	9,206	0	0	9,206	0
Total FTE	69	89	0	0	89	0

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Activity: Land and Resource Management Trust Fund (Current, Mandatory, Indefinite)

- The Land and Resource Management Trust Fund provides for resource development, protection, and management improvement of the public lands with money and services contributed to the BLM from non-Federal sources and to conduct authorized activities for which funds may be contributed to BLM.
- Contributions and donations of money from private individuals, companies, user organizations, state government agencies and other non-Federal entities provide for the performance of certain conservation practices. The BLM must receive these monies before work begins, and any money remaining after the project is completed will be returned to the contributor if they so desire.
- **Resource Development Protection & Management** - Included in the 1998 program are estimated contributions from the State of California Off-Highway Vehicle license ("Green Sticker") fund. BLM uses this fund for the development, maintenance and operation of benefitting projects on BLM administered public lands in California. The program also includes funds contributed by state government wildlife agencies under the provisions of the Sikes Act, which are used by BLM for conservation, restoration and management and improvement of wildlife species and their habitat.
- **Conveyance of Omitted lands** - This activity component authorizes BLM to receive contributed funds for land and realty actions from non-Federal sources or applicants as agreed to through an established contribution agreement.
- **Rights-of-Way** - This activity component authorizes BLM to receive contributed funds from private individuals to pay the casework costs of processing rights-of-way requested by them.

Activity: Permanent Miscellaneous Trust Funds

- **Taylor Grazing Act Contributions** - These contributions are permanently appropriated as trust funds to the Secretary for rangeland improvement efforts as specified by the Act.
- **Public Surveys Contributions** - These contributions are permanently appropriated as trust funds to the Secretary for cadastral survey as authorized.
- **Alaska Townsites** - These contributions are provided for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. These trust funds provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots. Purchasers pay the cost of survey and deed recordation plus \$25. (Native Alaskans are exempt from payment). Only lots occupied before the passage of FLPMA may be deeded to the occupants; all other lots are the property of the municipality.

Appropriation: Helium Fund and Operations

The *Helium Privatization Act of 1996*, Public Law 104-273, provides for the eventual privatization of the program and its functions. In FY 1998, the Helium program will consist of: (a) continued storage and transmission of crude helium; (b) continued marketing of refined helium through April, 1998; (c) preparation for disposal of helium refining facilities and other excess property not needed for storage and transmission of crude helium; (d) oversight of the production of helium on Federal lands. The estimates assume that the program will continue to fund full implementation of the *Helium Privatization Act*.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars are in thousands)

Activity/ Subactivity	1996 Actual		1997 Enacted		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		1998 Budget Request		Inc.(+) / Dec.(-) from 1997	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
HELIUM FUND	167	0	173	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	(23)	0
Helium Fund	167	25,000	173	27,000			(7,000)	150	20,000	(23)	(7,000)	
Offsetting Collections		(25,000)		(27,000)			7,000		(20,000)		7,000	
<i>Operating programs:</i>												
Production and Sales	147	23,000	143	22,000	0	(7,000)	120	15,000			(7,000)	
Transmission and Storage Operations	10	1,000	10	2,000	0	0	10	2,000			0	
Administrative and Other Expenses	10	1,000	10	2,000	0	(1,000)	10	1,000			(1,000)	
<i>Capital Investment:</i>												
Land, Structures and Equipment	0	0	10	1,000	0	1,000	10	2,000			1,000	

Activity: Helium Fund and Operations

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1996 Actual	1997 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	1998 Budget Request	Change From 1997 (+/-)
\$	{25,000}	{27,000}	0	{-7,000}	{20,000}	{-7,000}
FTE	167	173	0	-23	150	-23

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- Provide refined helium to meet current demands of all Federal agencies and Federal agency contractors that have a major requirement for helium until April, 1998;
- Provide crude helium to meet the foreseeable future helium requirements of essential Government programs;
- Provide crude helium storage and transmission of Government and private crude helium in the helium storage system;
- Administer the sale of crude helium to Federal helium suppliers and through the open market; and,
- Oversee and collect payment for helium produced from Federal lands.

1998 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Please note that this program was transferred to the Bureau of Land Management as a result of the closure of the Bureau of Mines in 1996.

The estimates assume that the program will continue to meet the needs of Federal customers until April, 1998. This is a permanent revolving fund that is completely self-sustaining. Income derived from helium sales (crude and refined) and services will continue to pay the full costs of the program.

A major change to the objectives and functions of this program was made by P.L.104-273, the *Helium Privatization Act of 1996*. This legislation will have major program impacts as described below. The major direction provided by the legislation is to:

- ① continue the storage and transmission of crude helium;
- ② by April, 2000, to dispose of excess property (unrelated to helium storage and transmission)
- ③ by April, 1998 cease refining crude helium;

- ① sell the crude helium reserve over an extended period; and,
- ② oversee production of helium on Federal lands.

This will result in the reduction of personnel from 174 (in 1996) to 55 by the end of 1998. Severance costs, annual leave reimbursement, and environmental cleanup costs will add to the funds typically required in a normal year. These costs are expected to be variable, depending on the scheduling of personnel reductions and the timing of the disposal of the excess property. Plans are being made to orderly dispose of the excess property and to cease the refining function that is currently being performed.

The BLM's Helium Operations Office, located in Amarillo, Texas, will coordinate the sale of the Government's helium reserve without disruption to the helium market and in consultation with the private Helium industry. The helium storage system ensures that excess helium produced from natural gas that is connected to the pipeline network is conserved for future helium requirements of essential Government programs (such as Defense and Aerospace) and for private industry purposes. The system encourages private producers of helium to conserve this non-renewable resource. Federally-owned natural gas containing marketable helium reserves will be identified and contracted for sale or royalty to enhance conservation of crude helium already in storage.

Budget Schedules

The following section contains budget schedules for each BLM appropriation.

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MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES BUDGET SCHEDULES

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(\$000)

Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources

Object Class	1997 Estimate		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		1998 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Obligations (inc. Mining Law Admin):								
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		304,187		7,242		7,314		318,743
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		11,486		273		83		11,842
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		4,000		95		(595)		3,500
11.8 Special Personal Svcs Payments		3,000				0		3,000
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	6,890	322,673	0	7,610	156	6,802	7,046	337,085
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		65,000		1,109		(1,109)		65,000
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel		0				0		0
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		12,000				0		12,000
22.0 Transportation of Things		11,000				0		11,000
23.0 Rental Payments to GSA		23,000		545		(1,545)		22,000
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		18,000		606		(1,606)		17,000
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Misc.		16,000				0		16,000
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		2,500				0		2,500
25.2 Other Services		52,881		(220)		3,139		55,810
26.0 Supplies & Materials		20,000				0		20,000
31.0 Equipment		25,000				0		25,000
32.0 Lands & Structures		3,000				0		3,000
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		1,000				0		1,000
42.0 Insurance Claims & Indemnities		100				0		100
99.9 Total, Direct Obligations	6,890	572,164	0	9,650	156	5,681	7,046	587,495
Reimbursable Obligations (inc. Offsets):								
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		2,716				1,092		3,808
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		2,500				0		2,500
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		501				2		503
11.8 Special Personal Svcs Payments		57				(4)		53
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	210	5,774	0	0	76	1,090	286	6,864
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		1,500				0		1,500
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel		0				0		0
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		1,000				0		1,000
22.0 Transportation of Things								
23.0 Rental Payments to GSA								
23.2 Rental Payments to Others								
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Misc.		500				0		500
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		500				0		500
25.2 Other Services		41,378				960		42,338
26.0 Supplies & Materials		2,000				0		2,000
31.0 Equipment		1,000				0		1,000
32.0 Lands & Structures		100				0		100
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		250				(50)		200
42.0 Insurance Claims & Indemnities								
99.9 Total, Reimbursable Obligations	210	54,000	0	0	76	2,000	286	56,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-1109-0-1-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
Direct program:				
00.01	Land Resources.....	113,932	125,862	133,656
00.02	Wildlife and Fisheries.....	26,912	28,332	28,142
00.03	Threatened and Endangered Species.....	16,640	17,165	17,015
00.04	Recreation Management.....	41,398	47,713	51,251
00.05	Energy and Minerals.....	65,973	70,214	69,156
00.06	Alaska Minerals Assessment.....	1,747	2,091	2,070
00.07	Realty and Ownership Management.....	67,480	72,464	69,645
00.08	Resource Protection and Maintenance.....	62,369	66,667	71,736
00.09	Automated Land and Mineral Records System.....	56,766	43,908	34,405
00.10	Workforce and Organizational Support.....	121,161	120,813	118,107
00.91	Total direct program.....	574,378	595,229	595,183
01.01	Reimbursable program.....	17,231	80,415	64,806
10.00	Total obligations.....	591,609	675,644	659,989
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	44,823	65,974	16,494
22.00	New budget authority (gross).....	618,988	626,164	643,495
22.10	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations.....	10,087	0	0
22.30	Unobligated balance expiring.....	(16,315)	0	0
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations.....	657,583	692,138	659,989
23.95	New obligations.....	(591,609)	(675,644)	(659,989)
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	65,974	16,494	0

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-1109-0-1-302	1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Current authority:			
40.00 Appropriation (general fund).....	563,453	569,164	584,495
40.20 Appropriation (special fund).....	4,000	3,000	3,000
40.35 Appropriation rescinded.....	(916)	0	0
43.00 Appropriation (total).....	566,537	572,164	587,495
Permanent authority:			
Spending authority from offsetting collections:			
68.00 Offsetting collections.....	40,098	54,000	56,000
68.10 Change in orders on hand from Federal sources.....	12,353	0	0
68.90 Spending authority from offsetting collections (total).....	52,451	54,000	56,000
70.00 Total new budget authority.....	618,988	626,164	643,495
Change in unpaid obligations:			
Unpaid obligations, start of year:			
72.90 Obligated balance, start of year.....	84,132	81,979	65,956
72.95 Order on hand from Federal sources.....	22,879	35,232	35,232
72.99 Total unpaid obligations, start of year.....	107,011	117,211	101,188
73.10 New obligations.....	591,609	675,644	659,989
73.20 Total outlays (gross).....	(571,322)	(691,667)	(659,997)
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts.....	(10,087)	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year:			
74.90 Obligated balance, end of year.....	81,979	65,956	65,948
74.95 Order on hand from Federal sources.....	35,232	35,232	35,232
74.99 Total unpaid obligations, end of year.....	117,211	101,188	101,180
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority.....	457,168	474,896	487,621
86.93 Outlays from current balances.....	74,056	136,356	107,571
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority.....	40,098	54,000	56,000
86.98 Outlays from permanent balances.....	0	26,415	8,805
87.00 Total outlays, gross.....	571,322	691,667	659,997

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Program and Financing (In thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-1109-0-1-302		1995 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
88.00	Offsetting collections from Federal sources.....	40,098	54,000	56,000
Against gross budget authority only:				
88.95	Change in orders on hand from Federal sources.....	12,353	0	0
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	566,537	572,164	587,495
90.00	Outlays.....	531,224	637,667	603,997

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Object Classification (In thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-1109-0-1-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent.....	273,426	304,187	318,743
11.3	Other than full-time permanent.....	11,151	11,486	11,842
11.5	Other personnel compensation.....	3,583	4,000	3,500
11.8	Special personal services payments.....	3,156	3,000	3,000
11.9	Total personnel compensation.....	291,316	322,673	337,085
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits.....	65,996	65,000	65,000
13.0	Benefits for former personnel.....	1,910	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons.....	11,582	12,000	12,000
22.0	Transportation of things.....	10,312	11,000	11,000
23.1	Rental payments to GSA.....	23,575	23,000	22,000
23.2	Rental payments to others.....	17,691	18,000	17,000
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	14,206	16,000	16,000
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	1,849	2,500	2,500
25.2	Other services.....	93,889	75,956	63,498
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	15,495	20,000	20,000
31.0	Equipment.....	24,350	25,000	25,000
32.0	Land and structures.....	1,253	3,000	3,000
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	883	1,000	1,000
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities.....	71	100	100
99.0	Subtotal, direct obligations.....	574,378	595,229	595,183

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-1109-0-1-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Reimbursable obligations:				
Personnel Compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent.....	2,624	2,716	3,808
11.3	Other than full-time permanent.....	852	2,500	2,500
11.5	Other personnel compensation.....	144	501	503
11.8	Special personal services payments.....	11	57	53
11.9	Total personnel compensation.....	3,631	5,774	6,864
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits.....	802	1,500	1,500
13.0	Benefits for former personnel.....	582	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons.....	182	1,000	1,000
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	51	500	500
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	31	500	500
25.2	Other services.....	10,504	67,791	51,142
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	592	2,000	2,000
31.0	Equipment.....	639	1,000	1,000
32.0	Land and structures.....	9	100	100
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	208	250	200
99.0	Subtotal, reimbursable obligations.....	17,231	80,415	64,806
99.9	Total obligations.....	591,609	675,644	659,989

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Personnel Summary

Identification code: 14-1109-0-1-302	1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Direct: Total compensable workyears (includes Mining Law Administration):			
Full-time equivalent employment.....	6,379	6,890	7,046
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours.....	49	52	47
Reimbursable: Total compensable workyears (includes Offsetting Programs):			
Full-time equivalent employment.....	209	210	286
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours.....	3	7	7

	1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Allocations from Other Agencies:			
Full-time equivalent employment.....	40	82	77
Working Capital Fund:			
Full-time equivalent employment.....	16	17	17

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT BUDGET SCHEDULES

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(\$000)

Appropriation: Wildland Fire Management

Object Class	1997 Estimate		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		1998 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Obligations:								
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		74,769		1,867		227		76,863
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		10,000		250		750		11,000
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		25,000		624		(624)		25,000
11.6 Awards and Bonuses		300		0		0		300
11.8 Special Personal Svcs Payments		12,000		0		(2,000)		10,000
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	1,755	122,069	0	2,741	30	(1,647)	1,785	123,163
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		21,000		484		1,516		23,000
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel		0				0		0
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		9,000				1,000		10,000
22.0 Transportation of Things		6,000				2,000		8,000
23.0 Rental Payments to GSA		0				0		0
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		0				0		0
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Misc.		6,000				0		6,000
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		500				500		1,000
25.2 Other Services		44,938				16,902		61,840
26.0 Supplies & Materials		30,000				0		30,000
31.0 Equipment		6,000				4,000		10,000
32.0 Lands & Structures		1,500				500		2,000
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		5,000				0		5,000
42.0 Insurance Claims & Indemnities		35				65		100
99.9 Total, Direct Obligations	1,755	252,042	0	3,225	30	24,836	1,785	280,103
Reimbursable Obligations:								
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		800				159		959
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		100				0		100
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		100				0		100
11.6 Awards and Bonuses		25				0		25
11.8 Special Personal Svcs Payments		100				0		100
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	30	1,125	0	0	5	159	35	1,284
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		150				0		150
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel						0		
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		250				0		250
22.0 Transportation of Things		250				0		250
23.0 Rental Payments to GSA						0		
23.2 Rental Payments to Others						0		
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Misc.		200				0		200
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		50				0		50
25.2 Other Services		1,680				356		2,036
26.0 Supplies & Materials		1,585				(15)		1,580
31.0 Equipment		500				0		500
32.0 Lands & Structures		100				0		100
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		100				0		100
42.0 Insurance Claims & Indemnities						0		
99.9 Total, Reimbursable Obligations	30	6,000	0	0	5	500	35	6,500

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)**

Identification code: 14-1125-0-1-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Fire use and preparedness.....	132,000	158,946	158,995
00.02	Suppression operations.....	174,000	107,767	126,527
00.91	Total direct programs.....	306,000	266,713	285,522
01.01	Reimbursable program.....	4,303	5,000	5,000
10.00	Total obligations.....	310,303	271,713	290,522
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	33,000	20,090	5,419
22.00	New budget authority (gross).....	291,303	257,042	285,103
22.10	Resource available from recoveries from prior year obligations.....	6,090	0	0
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations.....	330,393	277,132	290,522
23.95	New obligations.....	(310,303)	(271,713)	(290,522)
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	20,090	5,419	0
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current authority:				
40.00	Appropriations.....	287,212	252,042	280,103
40.35	Appropriation rescinded.....	(212)	0	0
43.00	Appropriation (total).....	287,000	252,042	280,103
Permanent authority:				
Spending authority from offsetting collections:				
68.00	Offsetting collections (cash).....	2,147	5,000	5,000
68.10	Change in orders on hand from Federal sources.....	2,156	0	0
70.00	Total new budget authority.....	291,303	257,042	285,103
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year.....	47,000	80,738	77,583
72.95	Orders on hand from Federal sources.....	(1,000)	1,000	1,000
72.99	Total unpaid obligations, start of year.....	46,000	81,738	78,583
73.10	New obligations.....	310,303	271,713	290,522
73.20	Total outlays (gross).....	(269,475)	(275,868)	(275,669)
73.45	Adjustments in unexpired accounts.....	(6,090)	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year.....	80,738	77,583	89,436
74.95	Orders on hand from Federal sources.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
74.99	Unpaid obligated balance, end of year.....	81,738	78,583	90,436

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-1125-0-1-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new current authority.....	219,156	168,868	187,669
86.93	Outlays from current balances.....	46,319	102,000	83,000
86.97	Outlays from new permanent authority.....	4,000	5,000	5,000
86.98	Outlays from permanent authority.....	0	0	0
87.00	Total outlays, gross.....	269,475	275,868	275,669
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
88.00	Offsetting collections from Federal sources....	2,147	5,000	5,000
Against gross budget authority only:				
88.90	Change in orders on hand from Federal sources.....	2,156	0	0
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	287,000	252,042	280,103
90.00	Outlays.....	265,172	270,868	270,669

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-1125-0-1-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Direct obligations				
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent.....	73,343	74,769	76,863
11.3	Other than full-time permanent.....	12,635	10,000	11,000
11.5	Other personnel compensation.....	30,618	25,000	25,000
11.6	Awards and bonuses.....	219	300	300
11.8	Special personal services payments.....	15,416	12,000	10,000
11.9	Total personnel compensation.....	132,231	122,069	123,163
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits.....	18,319	21,000	23,000
13.0	Benefit for former personnel.....	588	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons.....	7,204	9,000	10,000
22.0	Transportation of things.....	6,369	6,000	8,000
23.3	Rents, communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges.....	6,854	6,000	6,000
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	145	500	1,000
25.2	Other services.....	75,269	59,609	67,259
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	43,740	30,000	30,000
31.0	Equipment.....	6,339	6,000	10,000
32.0	Land and structures.....	1,649	1,500	2,000
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions.....	7,258	5,000	5,000
42.00	Insurance claims and indemnities.....	35	35	100
99.0	Subtotal, direct obligations.....	306,000	266,713	285,522

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-1125-0-1-302	1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Reimbursable obligations			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	466	800	959
11.3 Other than full-time permanent.....	75	100	100
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	97	100	100
11.6 Awards and bonuses.....	10	25	25
11.8 Special personal services payments.....	78	100	100
11.9 Total personnel compensation.....	726	1,125	1,284
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits.....	149	150	150
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	226	250	250
22.0 Transportation of things.....	234	250	250
23.3 Rents, communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges.....	197	200	200
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	31	50	50
25.2 Other services.....	700	1,000	1,000
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	1,541	1,275	1,116
31.0 Equipment.....	499	500	500
32.0 Land and structures.....	0	100	100
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions.....	0	100	100
99.0 Subtotal, reimbursable obligations.....	4,303	5,000	5,000
99.9 Total obligations.....	310,303	271,713	290,522

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT
Personnel Summary

Identification code: 14-1125-0-1-302	1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Direct program:			
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment.....	1,657	1,755	1,785
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours.....	517	500	500
Reimbursable program:			
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment.....	18	30	35
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours.....	2	3	3

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND BUDGET SCHEDULES

Analysis of Budgetary Resources by Activity (in thousands of dollars)

Account: Central Hazardous Materials
(14-1121-0-2-302)

Activity	1996 Actual BA	1997 Enacted To Date	1998 Budget Request	Dec. (-) Inc. (+) From 1997
Remedial Action (Account Total)				
BA Available for obligation:				
Appropriation	10,000	12,000	14,900	2,900
Appropriation Rescinded	0	0	0	0
Unoblig. Bal., Start of Year	5,580	4,937	1,235	(3,702)
Recovery of Prior Year Oblig.	117	0	0	0
Transfers to/from Other Accts	0	0	0	0
Emerg. Auth. Reprogrammings	0	0	0	0
Replenishment Supplementals	0	0	0	0
Total BA Available	15,697	16,937	16,135	(802)
Less: Obligations	10,760	15,702	16,135	433
Unobligated Balance, End of Year	4,937	1,235	0	(1,235)
FTE	0	0	0	0

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(\$000)

Appropriation: Central Hazardous Materials Fund

Object Class	1997 Estimate		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		1998 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Obligations:								
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		155				245		400
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent						0		
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation						0		
11.8 Special Personal Svcs Payments						0		
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	0	155	0	0	0	245	0	400
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		70				30		100
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel						0		
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		50				50		100
22.0 Transportation of Things		40				20		60
23.0 Rental Payments to GSA		25				25		50
23.2 Rental Payments to Others						0		
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Misc.						0		
24.0 Printing & Reproduction						0		
25.2 Other Services		6,135				2,330		8,465
26.0 Supplies & Materials		1,500				0		1,500
31.0 Equipment		1,000				200		1,200
32.0 Lands & Structures		2,000				0		2,000
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		1,000				0		1,000
81.0 Distributions of Costs		25				0		25
99.9 Total, Direct Obligations	0	12,000	0	0	0	2,900	0	14,900

* FTE usage in this account comes from Interior agencies other than BLM.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)**

Identification code: 14-1121-0-2-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Remedial Actions.....	10,760	15,702	16,135
10.00	Total obligations.....	10,760	15,702	16,135
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	5,580	4,937	1,235
22.00	New budget authority (gross).....	10,000	12,000	14,900
22.10	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations.....	117	0	0
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations.....	15,697	16,937	16,135
23.95	New obligations.....	(10,760)	(15,702)	(16,135)
24.99	Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	4,937	1,235	0
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current authority:				
40.00	Appropriation.....	10,000	12,000	14,900
70.00	Total new budget authority.....	10,000	12,000	14,900
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligated balance, start of year.....	4,982	8,184	14,898
73.10	New obligations.....	10,760	15,702	16,135
73.20	Total outlays (gross).....	(7,441)	(8,988)	(12,397)
73.45	Adjustments in unexpired accounts.....	(117)	0	0
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year.....	8,184	14,898	14,900
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new current authority.....	4,865	4,320	5,364
86.93	Outlays from current balances.....	2,576	4,668	7,033
87.00	Total outlays, gross.....	7,441	8,988	12,397
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority.....	10,000	12,000	14,900
90.00	Outlays.....	7,441	8,988	12,397

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-1121-0-2-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent.....	150	155	400
11.9	Total personnel compensation.....	150	155	400
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits.....	49	70	100
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons.....	33	50	100
22.0	Transportation of things.....	18	40	60
23.0	Rent, communications and utilities.....	1	25	50
25.2	Other services.....	8,425	9,837	9,700
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	324	1,500	1,500
31.0	Equipment.....	12	1,000	1,200
32.0	Land and structures.....	4	2,000	2,000
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions.....	1,721	1,000	1,000
44.0	Refunds.....	(1)	0	0
81.0	Distributions of costs.....	24	25	25
99.9	Total obligations.....	10,760	15,702	16,135

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
Personnel Summary

Identification code: 14-1121-0-2-302	1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment.....	0	0	0

CONSTRUCTION BUDGET SCHEDULES

Analysis of Budgetary Resources by Activity (in thousands of dollars)

Account: Construction and Access
(14-1110-0-2-302)

Activity	1996 Actual BA	1997 Enacted To Date	1998 Budget Request	Dec. (-) Inc. (+) From 1997
Construction				
BA Available for obligation:				
Appropriation	8,115	4,333	3,154	(1,179)
Appropriation Rescinded	0	0	0	0
Unoblig. Bal., Start of Year	8,703	9,430	2,447	(6,983)
Recovery of Prior Year Oblig.	132	0	0	0
Transfers to/from Other Accts	0	0	0	0
Emerg. Auth. Reprogrammings	0	0	0	0
Replenishment Supplementals	0	0	0	0
Total BA Available	16,950	13,763	5,601	(8,162)
Less: Obligations	7,520	11,316	5,601	(5,715)
Unobligated Balance, End of Year	9,430	2,447	0	(2,447)
FTE	19	8	8	0
Access				
BA Available for obligation:				
Appropriation	0	0	0	0
Appropriation Rescinded	0	0	0	0
Unoblig. Bal., Start of Year	410	360	0	(360)
Recovery of Prior Year Oblig.	7	0	0	0
Transfers to/from Other Accts	0	0	0	0
Emerg. Auth. Reprogrammings	0	0	0	0
Replenishment Supplementals	0	0	0	0
Total BA Available	417	360	0	(360)
Less: Obligations	57	360	0	(360)
Unobligated Balance, End of Year	360	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0
Construction and Access, Total				
BA Available for obligation:				
Appropriation	8,115	4,333	3,154	(1,179)
Appropriation Rescinded	0	0	0	0
Unoblig. Bal., Start of Year	9,113	9,790	2,447	(7,343)
Recovery of Prior Year Oblig.	139	0	0	0
Transfers to/from Other Accts	0	0	0	0
Emerg. Auth. Reprogrammings	0	0	0	0
Replenishment Supplementals	0	0	0	0
Total BA Available	17,367	14,123	5,601	(8,522)
Less: Obligations	7,577	11,676	5,601	(6,075)
Unobligated Balance, End of Year	9,790	2,447	0	(2,447)
FTE	19	8	8	0

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(\$000)

Appropriation: Construction

Object Class	1997 Estimate		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		1998 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Obligations:								
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		300		1		7		308
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		600		2		(402)		200
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		200		1		(101)		100
11.8 Special Personal Svcs Payments		10				(5)		5
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	8	1,110	0	4	0	(501)	8	613
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		200		1		(1)		200
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel						0		
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		150				0		150
22.0 Transportation of Things		100				0		100
23.0 Rental Payments to GSA						0		
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		10				0		10
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Misc.		50				(20)		30
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		50				(20)		30
25.2 Other Services		1,340				(240)		1,100
26.0 Supplies & Materials		250				(100)		150
31.0 Equipment		200				(200)		0
32.0 Lands & Structures		773				(2)		771
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		100				(100)		0
42.0 Insurance Claims & Indemnities						0		
99.9 Total, Direct Obligations	8	4,333	0	5	0	(1,184)	8	3,154

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CONSTRUCTION AND ACCESS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-1110-0-2-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Construction projects.....	7,520	11,316	5,601
00.02	Access and easement acquisition.....	57	360	0
10.00	Total obligations.....	7,577	11,676	5,601
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	9,113	9,790	2,447
22.00	New budget authority (gross).....	8,115	4,333	3,154
22.10	Resource available from recoveries from prior year obligations.....	139	0	0
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations.....	17,367	14,123	5,601
23.95	New obligations.....	(7,577)	(11,676)	(5,601)
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	9,790	2,447	0
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current authority:				
40.00	Appropriation.....	8,115	4,333	3,154
70.00	Total new budget authority.....	8,115	4,333	3,154
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligated balance.....	12,020	5,398	10,367
73.10	New obligations.....	7,577	11,676	5,601
73.45	Adjustments in unexpired accounts.....	(139)	0	0
73.20	Total outlays (gross).....	(14,060)	(6,707)	(8,847)
74.99	Unpaid obligated balance, end of year.....	5,398	10,367	7,121
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new current authority.....	2,179	1,083	789
86.93	Outlay from current balances.....	11,881	5,624	8,058
87.00	Total outlays, gross.....	14,060	6,707	8,847
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	8,115	4,333	3,154
90.00	Outlays.....	14,060	6,707	8,847

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CONSTRUCTION AND ACCESS
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-1110-0-2-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent.....	689	300	308
11.3	Other than full-time permanent.....	103	600	200
11.5	Other personnel compensation.....	76	200	100
11.8	Special personal services payments.....	2	10	5
11.9	Total personnel compensation.....	870	1,110	613
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits.....	167	200	200
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons.....	106	150	150
22.0	Transportation of things.....	95	100	100
23.2	Rental payments to others.....	6	10	10
23.4	Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges.....	8	50	30
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	7	50	30
25.2	Other services.....	2,292	4,356	2,868
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	252	350	300
31.0	Equipment.....	134	200	200
32.0	Land and structures.....	3,565	5,000	1,000
41.0	Grants, subsidies and contributions.....	75	100	100
99.9	Total obligations.....	7,577	11,676	5,601

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CONSTRUCTION AND ACCESS
Personnel Summary

Identification code: 14-1110-0-2-302	1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment.....	19	8	8
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours.....	2	3	2

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT) **BUDGET SCHEDULES**

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(\$000)

Appropriation: Payments In Lieu Of Taxes

Object Class	1997 Estimate		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		1998 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Obligations:								
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		67				(7)		60
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent								
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation								
11.8 Special Personal Svcs Payments								
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	3	67	0	0	0	(7)	3	60
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		10				(1)		9
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel								
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons								
22.0 Transportation of Things								
23.0 Rental Payments to GSA								
23.2 Rental Payments to Others								
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Misc.								
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		3				0		3
25.2 Other Services		318				(34)		284
26.0 Supplies & Materials								
31.0 Equipment		2				0		2
32.0 Lands & Structures		113,100				(11,958)		101,142
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions								
42.0 Insurance Claims & Indemnities								
99.9 Total, Direct Obligations	3	113,500	0	0	0	(12,000)	3	101,500

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)**

Identification code: 14-1114-0-1-806		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Payments in Lieu of Taxes.....	117,390	113,500	101,500
10.00	Total obligations.....	117,390	113,500	101,500
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	0	0	0
22.00	New budget authority (gross).....	113,500	113,500	101,500
22.10	Resource available from recoveries of prior year obligations.....	1,326		
22.30	Unobligated balance expiring.....	0		
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations.....	114,826	113,500	101,500
23.95	New obligations.....	(117,390)	(113,500)	(101,500)
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	0	0	0
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current authority:				
40.00	Appropriation (general fund).....	113,500	113,500	101,500
40.35	Appropriation rescinded.....	0	0	0
70.00	Total new budget authority.....	113,500	113,500	101,500
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligated balance, start of year.....	2,518	0	0
73.10	New obligations.....	117,390	113,500	101,500
73.20	Total outlays (gross).....	(113,194)	(113,500)	(101,500)
73.45	Adjustments in unexpired accounts.....	(1,258)	0	0
74.40	Unpaid obligated balance, end of year.....	0	0	0
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new current authority.....	113,194		
86.93	Outlays from current balances.....	0		
87.00	Total outlays, gross.....	113,194	113,500	101,500
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority.....	113,500	113,500	101,500
90.00	Outlays.....	113,194	113,500	101,500

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-1114-0-1-806		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent.....	67	67	60
12.1	Personnel benefits.....	10	10	9
21.1	Travel and transportation of persons.....	0	0	0
24.1	Printing and reproduction.....	3	3	3
25.5	Other services.....	318	318	284
31.2	Equipment.....	2	2	2
41.1	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	116,100	113,100	101,142
99.9	Total obligations.....	116,500	113,500	101,500

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES
Personnel Summary

Identification code: 14-1114-0-1-806	1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment.....	1	3	3

LAND ACQUISITION BUDGET SCHEDULES

Analysis of Budgetary Resources by Activity (in thousands of dollars)

Account: Land Acquisition
(14-5033-0-2-302)

Activity	1996 Actual BA	1997 Enacted To Date	1998 Budget Request	Dec. (-) Inc. (+) From 1997
Acquisitions				
BA Available for obligation:				
Appropriation	10,850	7,910	7,400	(510)
Appropriation Rescinded	0	0	0	0
Unoblig. Bal., Start of Year	16,328	19,308	4,821	(14,487)
Recovery of Prior Year Oblig.	392	0	0	0
Transfers to/from Other Accts	0	0	0	0
Emerg. Auth. Reprogrammings	0	0	0	0
Replenishment Supplementals	0	0	0	0
Total BA Available	27,570	27,218	12,221	(14,997)
Less: Obligations	8,262	22,397	12,221	(10,176)
Unobligated Balance, End of Year	19,308	4,821	0	(4,821)
FTE	10	11	11	0
Acquisition Management				
BA Available for obligation:				
Appropriation	3,250	2,500	2,500	0
Appropriation Rescinded	0	0	0	0
Unoblig. Bal., Start of Year	1,460	2,544	642	(1,902)
Recovery of Prior Year Oblig.	23	0	0	0
Transfers to/from Other Accts	0	0	0	0
Emerg. Auth. Reprogrammings	0	0	0	0
Replenishment Supplementals	0	0	0	0
Total BA Available	4,733	5,044	3,142	(1,902)
Less Obligations	2,189	4,402	3,142	(1,260)
Unobligated Balance, End of Year	2,544	642	0	(642)
FTE	28	32	32	0
Land Acquisition Total				
BA Available for obligation:				
Appropriation	14,100	10,410	9,900	(510)
Appropriation Rescinded	0	0	0	0
Unoblig. Bal., Start of Year	17,788	21,852	5,463	(16,389)
Recovery of Prior Year Oblig.	415	0	0	0
Transfers to/from Other Accts	0	0	0	0
Emerg. Auth. Reprogrammings	0	0	0	0
Replenishment Supplementals	0	0	0	0
Total BA Available	32,303	32,262	15,363	(16,899)
Less Obligations	10,451	26,799	15,363	(11,436)
Unobligated Balance, End of Year	21,852	5,463	0	(5,463)
FTE	38	43	43	0

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(\$000)

Appropriation: Land Acquisition

Object Class	1997 Estimate		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		1998 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Obligations:								
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		1,948		35		22		2,005
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		500		9		241		750
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		150		3		(53)		100
11.8 Special Personal Svcs Payments		52		0		(27)		25
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	43	2,850	0	47	0	183	43	2,880
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		650		8		(258)		400
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel						0		
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		150				(25)		125
22.0 Transportation of Things		120				(20)		100
23.0 Rental Payments to GSA						0		
23.2 Rental Payments to Others						0		
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Misc.		150				(25)		125
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		50				0		50
25.2 Other Services		2,500				(500)		2,000
26.0 Supplies & Materials		200				(50)		150
31.0 Equipment		150				(30)		120
32.0 Lands & Structures		3,640				170		3,810
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		0				0		
42.0 Insurance Claims & Indemnities		150				(10)		140
99.9 Total, Direct Obligations	43	10,410	0	55	0	(565)	43	9,900

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
LAND ACQUISITION
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-5033-0-2-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Land acquisition.....	8,262	22,397	12,221
00.02	Acquisition management.....	2,189	4,402	3,142
10.00	Total obligations.....	10,451	26,799	15,363
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year...	17,788	21,852	5,463
22.00	New budget authority (gross).....	14,100	10,410	9,900
22.10	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations.....	415	0	0
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations.....	32,303	32,262	15,363
23.95	New obligations.....	(10,451)	(26,799)	(15,363)
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	21,852	5,463	0
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current authority:				
40.20	Appropriation (special, definite).....	14,100	10,410	9,900
70.00	Total new budget authority.....	14,100	14,100	9,900
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligated balance, start of year.....	1,082	3,037	22,779
73.10	New obligations.....	10,451	26,799	15,363
73.20	Total outlays (gross).....	(8,081)	(7,057)	(15,704)
73.40	Adjustments in unexpired accounts.....	(415)	0	0
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year.....	3,037	22,779	22,438
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new current authority.....	7,414	1,562	1,485
86.93	Outlays from current balances.....	667	5,495	14,219
87.00	Total outlays, gross.....	8,081	7,057	15,704
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority.....	14,100	10,410	9,900
90.00	Outlays.....	8,081	7,057	15,704

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
LAND ACQUISITION
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-5033-0-2-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent.....	1,634	1,948	2,005
11.3	Other than full-time permanent.....	103	500	750
11.5	Other personnel compensation.....	21	150	100
11.8	Special personal services payments.....	12	52	25
11.9	Total personnel compensation.....	1,770	2,650	2,880
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits.....	303	650	400
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons.....	41	150	125
22.0	Transportation of things.....	43	120	100
23.0	Rent, communications, and utilities.....	54	150	125
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	10	50	50
25.2	Other services.....	529	2,500	2,000
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	73	200	150
31.0	Equipment.....	72	150	120
32.0	Land and structures.....	7,476	20,179	9,413
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities.....	80	150	140
99.9	Total obligations.....	10,451	26,799	15,363

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
LAND ACQUISITION
Personnel Summary

Identification code: 14-5033-0-2-302	1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Total compensation workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment.....	38	43	43
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours.....	0	0	0

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS BUDGET SCHEDULES

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(\$000)

Appropriation: Oregon and California Grant Lands

Object Class	1997 Estimate		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		1998 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Obligations:								
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		44,261		916		(53)		45,124
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		15,000		310		(5,310)		10,000
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		5,000		104		(604)		4,500
11.6 Cash Awards & Bonuses		800				(100)		700
11.8 Special Personal Svcs Payments		100				(24)		76
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	1,210	65,161	0	1,330	(10)	(6,091)	1,200	60,400
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		10,000		235		(2,235)		8,000
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel						0		
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		1,500				(200)		1,300
22.0 Transportation of Things		1,500				500		2,000
23.0 Rental Payments to GSA		20				0		20
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		150				0		150
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Misc.		1,500				500		2,000
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		500				500		1,000
25.2 Other Services		9,664				4,352		14,016
26.0 Supplies & Materials		4,000				1,500		5,500
31.0 Equipment		3,000				1,000		4,000
32.0 Lands & Structures		3,500				(500)		3,000
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions						0		
42.0 Insurance Claims & Indemnities		20				0		20
99.9 Total, Direct Obligations	1,210	100,515	0	1,565	(10)	(674)	1,200	101,406

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-1116-0-1-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Western Oregon construction and acquisition.....	4,024	382	316
00.02	Western Oregon facilities maintenance.....	7,211	12,722	10,421
00.03	Western Oregon resources management.....	74,884	108,078	90,324
00.04	Western Oregon information and resource data system.....	2,217	2,889	2,429
00.05	Jobs-in-the-Woods.....	7,851	11,134	9,480
10.00	Total obligations.....	96,187	135,205	112,970
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	8,995	46,254	11,564
22.00	New budget authority (gross).....	132,295	100,515	101,406
22.10	Resource available from recoveries of prior year obligations.....	1,163	0	0
23.90	Unobligated balance expiring.....	(12)	0	0
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations.....	142,441	146,769	112,970
23.95	New obligations.....	(96,187)	(135,205)	(112,970)
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	46,254	11,564	0
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current authority:				
40.00	Appropriation (general fund).....	132,452	100,515	101,406
40.35	Appropriation rescinded.....	(157)	0	0
43.00	Appropriation (total).....	132,295	100,515	101,406
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligated balance, start of year.....	23,514	31,060	35,154
73.10	New obligations.....	96,187	135,205	112,970
73.20	Total outlays (gross).....	(87,478)	(131,111)	(118,751)
73.45	Adjustments in unexpired accounts.....	(1,163)	0	0
74.40	Unpaid obligated balance, end of year.....	31,060	35,154	29,373

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-1116-0-1-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new current authority.....	65,127	74,381	75,040
86.93	Outlays from current balances.....	22,351	56,730	43,711
87.00	Total outlays, gross.....	87,478	131,111	118,751
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority.....	132,295	100,515	101,406
90.00	Outlays.....	87,478	131,111	118,751

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-1116-0-1-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent.....	39,102	44,261	45,124
11.3	Other than full-time permanent.....	5,071	15,000	10,000
11.5	Other personnel compensation.....	1,048	5,000	4,500
11.6	Cash awards and bonuses.....	627	800	700
11.8	Special personal services payments.....	52	100	76
11.9	Total personnel compensation.....	45,900	65,161	60,400
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits.....	8,908	10,000	8,000
13.0	Benefits for former personnel.....	42	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons.....	754	1,500	1,300
22.0	Transportation of things.....	2,516	3,500	2,000
23.1	Rental payments to GSA.....	21	50	50
23.2	Rental payments to others.....	119	150	150
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	1,371	2,500	2,000
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	229	1,000	1,000
25.2	Other services.....	26,265	36,294	25,520
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	4,701	6,000	5,500
31.0	Equipment.....	3,206	5,000	4,000
32.0	Land and structures.....	2,149	4,000	3,000
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities.....	6	50	50
99.99	Total obligations.....	96,187	135,205	112,970

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS
Personnel Summary

Identification code: 14-1116-0-1-302	1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment.....	1,101	1,210	1,200
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours.....	22	30	23

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS BUDGET SCHEDULES

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(\$000)

Appropriation: Range Improvements

Object Class	1997 Estimate		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		1998 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Obligations:								
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		2,920				(200)		2,720
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		193				(13)		180
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		112				(8)		104
11.8 Special Personal Svcs Payments		8				(1)		7
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	74	3,233	0	0	0	(222)	74	3,011
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		649				(44)		605
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel								
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		125				(9)		116
22.0 Transportation of Things		814				(55)		759
23.0 Rental Payments to GSA								
23.2 Rental Payments to Others								
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Misc.		25				(1)		24
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		1				0		1
25.2 Other Services		1,394				(566)		828
26.0 Supplies & Materials		832				(65)		767
31.0 Equipment		83				(6)		77
32.0 Lands & Structures		1,954				(634)		1,320
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		3				(1)		2
42.0 Insurance Claims & Indemnities								
99.9 Total, Direct Obligations	74	9,113	0	0	0	(1,603)	74	7,510

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
RANGE IMPROVEMENTS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-5132-0-2-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Improvement to public land.....	7,617	10,093	6,837
00.02	Farm tenant act lands.....	941	941	914
00.03	Administrative expenses.....	600	600	600
10.00	Total obligations.....	9,158	11,634	8,351
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	3,125	3,362	841
22.00	New budget authority (gross).....	9,252	9,113	7,510
22.10	Resource available from recoveries from prior year obligations.....	143	0	0
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations.....	12,520	12,475	8,351
23.95	New obligations.....	(9,158)	(11,634)	(8,351)
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	3,362	841	0
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current authority:				
40.05	Appropriation (indefinite).....	0	1,413	0
40.25	Appropriation (special fund, indefinite).....	9,252	7,700	7,510
70.00	Total new budget authority.....	9,252	9,113	7,510
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligated balance, start of year.....	2,300	2,849	4,305
73.10	New obligations.....	9,158	11,634	8,351
73.20	Total outlays (gross).....	(8,466)	(10,178)	(9,566)
73.45	Adjustments in unexpired accounts.....	(143)	0	0
74.40	Unpaid obligated balance, end of year.....	2,849	4,305	3,090
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new current authority.....	6,309	5,741	4,731
86.93	Outlays from current balances.....	2,157	4,437	4,835
87.00	Total outlays, gross.....	8,466	10,178	9,566
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority.....	9,252	9,113	7,510
90.00	Outlays.....	8,466	10,178	9,566

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-5132-0-2-302	1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Personnel compensation			
11.1 Full-time permanent.....	2,298	2,660	2,730
11.3 Other than full-time permanent.....	152	200	100
11.5 Other personnel compensation.....	88	100	100
11.8 Special personal services payments.....	6	20	5
11.9 Total personnel compensation.....	2,544	2,980	2,935
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits.....	511	650	500
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	98	125	100
22.0 Transportation of things.....	641	820	700
23.3 Rent, communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	20	30	20
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	1	5	5
25.2 Other services.....	2,296	3,164	1,986
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	1,442	1,750	1,000
31.0 Equipment.....	65	100	100
32.0 Land and structures.....	1,538	2,000	1,000
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	2	10	5
99.9 Total obligations.....	9,158	11,634	8,351

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
RANGE IMPROVEMENTS
Personnel Summary

Identification code: 14-5132-0-2-302	1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment.....	66	74	74
Full-time equivalent overtime and holiday hours.....	2	2	2

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES BUDGET SCHEDULES

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(\$000)

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures

Object Class	1997 Estimate		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		1998 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Obligations:								
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		4,476				263		4,739
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		1,000				(300)		700
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		300				(200)		100
11.8 Special Personal Svcs Payments		25				0		25
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	91	5,801	0	0	0	(237)	91	5,564
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		1,000				(250)		750
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel						0		100
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		100				0		100
22.0 Transportation of Things		200				0		200
23.0 Rental Payments to GSA						0		2
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		2				0		60
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Misc.		60				0		100
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		100				0		442
25.2 Other Services		230				212		648
26.0 Supplies & Materials		373				275		0
31.0 Equipment		0				0		100
32.0 Lands & Structures		100				0		
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions								
42.0 Insurance Claims & Indemnities								
99.9 Total, Direct Obligations	91	7,966	0	0	0	0	91	7,966

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS AND FORFEITURES
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)**

Identification code: 14-5017-0-2-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Rights-of-way processing.....	4,466	6,253	4,585
00.02	Adopt-a-horse program.....	589	1,167	856
00.03	Repair of damaged lands and facilities.....	1,056	2,168	1,589
00.04	Cost recoverable realty cases.....	404	694	509
00.05	Timber contract expenses.....	166	500	367
00.06	Copy fees.....	1,235	2,501	1,833
10.00	Total obligations.....	7,916	13,283	9,739
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	5,728	7,090	1,773
22.00	New budget authority (gross).....	9,147	7,966	7,966
22.10	Resource available from recoveries from prior year obligations.....	131	0	0
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations.....	15,006	15,056	9,739
23.95	New obligations.....	(7,916)	(13,283)	(9,739)
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	7,090	1,773	0
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current authority:				
40.25	Appropriation (special, indefinite).....	9,147	7,966	7,966
70.00	Total new budget authority.....	9,147	7,966	7,966
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligated balance, start of year.....	2,240	2,047	6,641
73.10	New obligations.....	7,916	13,283	9,739
73.20	Total outlays (gross).....	(7,978)	(8,689)	(11,511)
73.45	Adjustments in unexpired accounts.....	(131)	0	0
74.40	Unpaid obligated balance, end of year.....	2,047	6,641	4,869
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new current authority.....	5,869	3,983	3,983
86.93	Outlays from current balances.....	2,109	4,706	7,528
87.00	Total outlays, gross.....	7,978	8,689	11,511
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority.....	9,147	7,966	7,966
90.00	Outlays.....	7,978	8,689	11,511

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS AND FORFEITURES
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-5017-0-2-302		1995 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent.....	3,099	4,476	4,739
11.3	Other than full-time permanent.....	139	1,000	700
11.5	Other personnel compensation.....	77	300	100
11.8	Special personal services payments.....	24	25	25
11.9	Total personnel compensation.....	3,339	5,801	5,564
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits.....	985	1,500	750
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons.....	84	300	200
22.0	Transportation of things.....	528	750	500
23.2	Rental payments to others.....	2	10	10
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	68	100	100
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	212	400	300
25.2	Other services.....	1,955	2,222	1,315
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	402	1,000	500
31.0	Equipment.....	234	700	300
32.0	Land and structures.....	107	500	200
99.9	Total obligations.....	7,916	13,283	9,739

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS AND FORFEITURES
Personnel Summary

Identification code: 14-5017-0-2-302	1995 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment.....	63	91	91
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours.....	2	6	2

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS BUDGET SCHEDULES

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(\$000)

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Appropriations

Object Class	1997 Estimate		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		1998 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Obligations:								
11.1 Full-Time Permanent								
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent								
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation								
11.8 Special Personal Svcs Payments								
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits								
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel								
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons								
22.0 Transportation of Things								
23.0 Rental Payments to GSA								
23.2 Rental Payments to Others								
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Misc.								
24.0 Printing & Reproduction								
25.2 Other Services								
26.0 Supplies & Materials								
31.0 Equipment								
32.0 Lands & Structures								
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		183,258				(111,001)		72,257
42.0 Insurance Claims & Indemnities								
99.9 Total, Direct Obligations	0	183,258	0	0	0	(111,001)	0	72,257

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-9921-0-2-999		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Payments to Oklahoma (royalty).....	4	4	4
00.02	Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon from Coos Bay Wagon Road receipts.....	581	588	536
00.03	Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands.....	73,039	70,265	67,492
00.04	Payments to States from proceeds of sales.....	1,032	726	700
00.05	Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts.....	969	964	964
00.06	Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts.....	1,494	1,494	1,441
00.07	Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous.....	14	12	15
00.08	Payments to counties, national grasslands (Farm Tenant Act lands).....	362	361	350
00.09	Payments to Nevada from receipts on land sales.....	92	0	0
00.10	Payments to States from receipts - MLA.....	732	755	755
00.11	Gold Creek Association, Inc.....	0	5,516	0
00.12	Haida Corporation Account.....	0	47,573	0
00.13	Carista Property Account.....	0	55,000	0
10.00	Total obligations.....	78,319	183,258	72,257

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-9921-0-2-999		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	1,198	1,198	1,198
22.00	New budget authority (gross).....	78,319	183,258	72,257
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations.....	79,517	184,456	73,455
23.95	New obligations.....	(78,319)	(183,258)	(72,257)
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	1,198	1,198	1,198
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Permanent authority:				
62.05	Appropriation (indefinite).....	0	108,089	0
60.25	Appropriation (special fund, indefinite).....	78,319	75,169	72,257
70.00	Total new budget authority.....	78,319	183,258	72,257
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligated balance, start of year.....	1,109	822	0
73.10	New obligations.....	78,319	183,258	72,257
73.20	Total outlays (gross).....	(78,606)	(184,080)	(72,257)
74.40	Unpaid obligated balance, end of year.....	822	0	0
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.97	Outlays from new permanent authority.....	77,497	183,258	72,257
86.98	Outlays from permanent balances.....	1,109	822	0
87.00	Total outlays, gross.....	78,606	184,080	72,257
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority.....	78,319	183,258	72,257
90.00	Outlays.....	78,606	184,080	72,257

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-9921-0-2-999		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	78,319	183,258	72,257
99.9	Total obligations.....	78,319	183,258	72,257

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS
Personnel Summary

Identification code: 14-9921-0-2-999	1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment.....	0	0	0
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours.....	0	0	0

PERMANENT OPERATING FUNDS BUDGET SCHEDULES

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(\$000)

Appropriation: Permanent Operating Funds

Object Class	1997 Estimate		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		1998 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Obligations:								
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		2,583			100		2,683	
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		1,500			0		1,500	
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		200			0		200	
11.8 Special Personal Svcs Payments		100			0		100	
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	95	4,383	0	0	1	100	96	4,483
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		1,500			0		1,500	
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel								
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		1,000			0		1,000	
22.0 Transportation of Things		1,500			0		1,500	
23.0 Rental Payments to GSA								
23.2 Rental Payments to Others								
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Misc.		750			0		750	
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		100			0		100	
25.2 Other Services		3,753			1,251		5,004	
26.0 Supplies & Materials		1,000			0		1,000	
31.0 Equipment		500			0		500	
32.0 Lands & Structures		100			0		100	
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		47,368			(47,368)		0	
42.0 Insurance Claims & Indemnities								
99.9 Total, Direct Obligations	95	61,954	0	0	1	(46,017)	96	15,937

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PERMANENT OPERATING FUNDS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-9926-0-2-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Operations and maintenance of quarters.....	179	459	317
00.02	Forest ecosystems health and recovery.....	4,077	16,615	11,832
00.03	Recreation fee collections.....	318	1,625	1,342
00.04	Recreation fee demonstration.....	0	2,900	3,800
00.05	Timber sale pipeline restoration.....	0	4,000	9,000
00.06	Expenses, road maintenance deposits.....	1,176	2,754	1,902
10.00	Total obligations.....	5,750	28,353	28,193
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	9,070	13,021	46,622
22.00	New budget authority (gross).....	9,702	61,954	15,937
22.10	Resources available from recoveries from prior year obligations.....	50	0	0
22.30	Unobligated balance expiring.....	(51)	0	0
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations.....	18,771	74,975	62,559
23.95	New obligations.....	(5,750)	(28,353)	(28,193)
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	13,021	46,622	34,366
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Permanent authority:				
60.25	Appropriation (special fund, indefinite).....	9,702	14,586	15,937
60.25	Appropriation (special fund, indefinite).....	0	47,368	0
70.00	Total new budget authority.....	9,702	61,954	15,937
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligated balance, start of year.....	802	1,209	0
73.10	New obligations.....	5,750	28,353	28,193
73.20	Total outlays (gross).....	(5,293)	(29,562)	(28,193)
73.45	Adjustments in unexpired accounts.....	(50)	0	0
74.40	Unpaid obligated balance, end of year.....	1,209	0	0
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.97	Outlays from new permanent authority.....	4,541	18,586	15,937
86.98	Outlays from permanent balances.....	752	10,976	12,256
87.00	Total outlays, gross.....	5,293	29,562	28,193
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority.....	9,702	61,954	15,937
90.00	Outlays.....	5,293	29,562	28,193

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PERMANENT OPERATING FUNDS
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-9926-0-2-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent.....	1,901	2,583	2,683
11.3	Other than full-time permanent.....	510	1,500	1,500
11.5	Other personnel compensation.....	74	200	200
11.8	Special personal services payments.....	15	100	100
11.9	Total personnel compensation.....	2,500	4,383	4,483
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits.....	481	1,500	1,500
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons.....	65	1,000	1,000
22.0	Transportation of things.....	674	1,500	1,500
23.0	Rents, communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges.....	205	750	750
24.0	Printing and reproduction.....	9	100	100
25.2	Other services.....	1,418	17,519	17,404
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	277	1,000	1,000
31.0	Equipment.....	116	500	500
32.0	Land and structure.....	5	100	100
99.9	Total obligations.....	5,750	28,352	28,337

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PERMANENT OPERATING FUNDS
Personnel Summary

Identification code: 14-9926-0-2-302	1995 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment.....	72	95	96
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holidays hours.....	1	3	3

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS BUDGET SCHEDULES

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(\$000)

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds

Object Class	1997 Estimate		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		1998 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Obligations:								
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		2,469				70		2,539
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		750				(250)		500
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		500				(100)		400
11.8 Special Personal Svcs Payments		50				0		50
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	89	3,769	0	0	0	(280)	89	3,489
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		1,000				(250)		750
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel								
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		300				0		300
22.0 Transportation of Things		300				0		300
23.0 Rental Payments to GSA								
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		100				0		100
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Misc.		300				0		300
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		300				0		300
25.2 Other Services		1,762				530		2,292
26.0 Supplies & Materials		500				0		500
31.0 Equipment		0				0		0
32.0 Lands & Structures		750				0		750
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		75				0		75
42.0 Insurance Claims & Indemnities		50				0		50
99.9 Total, Direct Obligations	89	9,206	0	0	0	0	89	9,206

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-9971-0-7-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Land and resource management			
	trust fund.....	7,520	13,477	9,563
00.02	Trustee fund, Alaska Townsite.....	0	1,601	1,601
10.00	Total obligations.....	7,520	15,078	11,164
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	6,895	7,830	1,958
22.00	New budget authority (gross).....	8,241	9,206	9,206
22.10	Resource available from recoveries from prior year obligations.....	214	0	0
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations.....	15,350	17,036	11,164
23.95	New obligations.....	(7,520)	(15,078)	(11,164)
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	7,830	1,958	0
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current authority:				
40.27	Appropriation (trust fund, indefinite).....	8,247	7,605	7,605
Permanent authority:				
60.27	Appropriation (trust fund, indefinite).....	(6)	1,601	1,601
70.00	Total new budget authority.....	8,241	9,206	9,206
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligated balance, start of year.....	2,470	2,012	7,388
73.10	New obligations.....	7,520	15,078	11,164
73.20	Total outlays (gross).....	(7,764)	(9,702)	(13,082)
73.45	Adjustments in unexpired accounts.....	(214)	0	0
74.40	Unpaid obligated balance, end of year.....	2,012	7,388	5,470
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new current authority.....	5,508	3,879	3,879
86.93	Outlays from current balances.....	2,256	5,007	7,602
86.97	Outlays from new permanent authority.....	0	816	816
86.98	Outlays from permanent balances.....	0	0	785
87.00	Total outlays, gross.....	7,764	9,702	13,082
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority.....	8,241	9,206	9,206
90.00	Outlays.....	7,764	9,702	13,082

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-9971-0-7-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent.....	1,896	2,519	2,589
11.3	Other than full-time permanent.....	407	750	500
11.5	Other personnel compensation.....	209	500	400
11.6	Cash awards and bonuses.....	4	25	25
11.8	Special personal services payments.....	4	25	25
11.9	Total personnel compensation.....	2,520	3,769	3,489
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits.....	519	1,000	750
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons.....	157	500	400
22.0	Transportation of things.....	182	500	400
23.2	Rent payments to others.....	26	100	100
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges.....	89	500	300
24.0	Printing and reproductions.....	39	500	300
25.2	Other services.....	2,171	4,909	2,900
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	992	1,500	1,000
31.0	Equipment.....	378	700	700
32.0	Land and structures.....	419	1,000	750
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	27	100	75
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities.....	1	50	50
99.9	Total obligations.....	7,520	15,078	11,164

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS
Personnel Summary

Identification code: 14-9971-0-7-302	1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment.....	69	89	89
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours.....	2	4	3

HELIUM FUND BUDGET SCHEDULES

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(\$000)

Appropriation: Helium Fund

Object Class	1997 Estimate		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		1998 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Obligations:								
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		11,100				(3,100)		8,000
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent								
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation								
11.8 Special Personal Svcs Payments								
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	173	11,100	0	0	(23)	(3,100)	150	8,000
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		3,200				(500)		2,700
13.0 Benefits for Former Personnel								
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons								
22.0 Transportation of Things		6,300				(3,600)		2,700
23.0 Rental Payments to GSA								
23.2 Rental Payments to Others								
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Misc.								
24.0 Printing & Reproduction								
25.2 Other Services		4,800				(2,100)		2,700
26.0 Supplies & Materials		1,600				(300)		1,300
31.0 Equipment						1,300		1,300
32.0 Lands & Structures						1,300		1,300
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions						0		
42.0 Insurance Claims & Indemnities						0		
99.9 Total, Direct Obligations	173	27,000	0	0	(23)	(7,000)	150	20,000

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
HELIUM FUND
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)**

Identification code: 14-4053-0-2-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
Operating program:				
00.01	Production and sales.....	14,000	14,000	12,000
00.02	Transmission and storage operations.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
00.03	Administrative and other expenses.....	1,000	1,000	2,000
00.91	Total operating program.....	16,000	16,000	15,000
Capital investment:				
01.01	Land, structures and equipment.....	0	1,000	0
10.00	Total obligations.....	16,000	17,000	15,000
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
Unobligated balance available, start of year:				
21.90	Fund balance.....	32,000	33,000	35,000
22.00	New budget authority (gross).....	25,000	27,000	20,000
22.40	Capital transfer to general fund.....	(8,000)	(8,000)	(8,000)
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations.....	49,000	52,000	47,000
23.95	New obligations.....	(16,000)	(17,000)	(15,000)
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	33,000	35,000	32,000
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Permanent				
Spending authority from offsetting collections:				
68.00	Offsetting collections (cash).....	25,000	27,000	20,000
70.00	Total new budget authority.....	25,000	27,000	20,000
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligated balance, start of year:				
72.90	Fund balance.....	0	1,000	0
73.10	New obligations.....	16,000	17,000	15,000
73.20	Total outlays (gross).....	(15,000)	(18,000)	(15,000)
74.90	Unpaid obligated balance, end of year.....	1,000	0	0
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.97	Outlays from new permanent authority.....	12,000	18,000	15,000
86.98	Outlays from permanent balances.....	3,000	0	0
87.00	Total outlays, gross.....	15,000	18,000	15,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
HELIUM FUND
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-4053-0-2-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.00	Federal sources.....	16,000	18,000	10,000
88.40	Non-Federal sources.....	9,000	9,000	10,000
88.90	Total offsetting collections (cash).....	25,000	27,000	20,000
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority.....	0	0	0
90.00	Outlays.....	(10,000)	(9,000)	(5,000)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
HELIUM FUND
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-4053-0-2-302		1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
11.1	Full-time permanent.....	7,000	7,000	6,000
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits.....	2,000	2,000	2,000
22.0	Transportation of things.....	3,000	4,000	2,000
25.2	Other services.....	3,000	3,000	2,000
26.0	Supplies and materials.....	1,000	1,000	1,000
31.0	Equipment.....	0	0	1,000
32.0	Land and structures.....	0	0	1,000
99.0	Total obligations.....	16,000	17,000	15,000

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
HELIUM FUND
Personnel Summary

Identification code: 14-4053-0-2-302	1996 actual	1997 enacted	1998 estimate
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment.....	167	173	150
Full-time equivalent of overtime and holiday hours.....	4	5	5

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
HELIUM FUND
Balance Sheet (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-4053-0-4-302	1995 actual	1996 actual	1997 estimate	1998 estimate
ASSETS:				
Federal assets				
1101 Fund balances with Treasury.....	34,000	36,000	36,000	39,000
Investments in US securities				
1106 Receivables, net.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Non-Federal assets:				
1207 Receivables, net.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Other Federal assets:				
1802 Inventory and related properties.....	377,000	374,000	371,000	367,000
1803 Property, plant and equipment, net.....	13,000	12,000	13,000	13,000
1999 Total assets	426,000	424,000	422,000	421,000
LIABILITY				
Federal liabilities				
2102 Interest payable.....	1,084,000	1,076,000	1,076,000	1,076,000
2103 Debt.....	289,000	289,000	289,000	289,000
Non-Federal liabilities				
2201 Accounts payable.....	1,000	1,000	0	0
2207 Other.....	2,000	2,000	0	0
2299 Total liabilities	1,376,000	1,368,000	1,365,000	1,365,000
NET POSITION				
3300 Cumulative results of operations.....	(997,000)	(991,000)	(990,000)	(991,000)
3600 Other.....	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000
3999 Total net position	(950,000)	(944,000)	(943,000)	(944,000)
4999 Total liabilities and net position	426,000	424,000	422,000	421,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
HELIUM FUND
Statement of Operations (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-4053-0-4-302		1995 actual	1996 actual	1997 estimate	1998 estimate
0101	Revenue.....	26,000	25,000	27,000	20,000
0102	Expense.....	(97,000)	(20,000)	(21,000)	(18,000)
0109	Net income or loss.....	(71,000)	5,000	6,000	2,000
0191	Total revenue.....	26,000	25,000	27,000	20,000
0192	Total expenses.....	(97,000)	(20,000)	(21,000)	(18,000)
0199	Net income or loss.....	(71,000)	5,000	6,000	2,000

Administrative Provisions

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; up to \$100,000 for payments, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on his certificate, not to exceed \$10,000; *Provided*, That notwithstanding 44 U.S.C. 501, the Bureau may, under cooperative cost-sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly-produced publications for which the cooperators share the cost of printing either in cash or in services, and the Bureau determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards.

EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE

	1996 Actual	1997 Estimate	1998 Estimate
Executive Level V	1	7	1
Subtotal	1	4	1
ES - 5	7	4	6
ES - 4	1	4	5
ES - 3	3	4	4
ES - 2	7	7	4
ES - 4	1	7	4
Subtotal	25	25	25
GS / GM - 15	71	72	74
GS / GM - 15	221	225	230
GS / GM - 13	784	300	817
GS / GM - 12	1487	1517	1550
GS / GM - 11	2461	2511	2565
GS / GM - 10	784	304	311
GS / GM - 9	1334	1361	1390
GS / GM - 8	784	264	270
GS / GM - 7	955	974	995
GS / GM - 6	784	735	460
GS / GM - 5	931	300	970
GS / GM - 4	449	458	468
GS / GM - 3	205	209	214
GS / GM - 2	49	50	51
GS / GM - 1	19	19	20
Subtotal	10,243	10,450	10,674
Ungraded	0	294	300
Total employment (actual/projected) at end of fiscal year	10,269	10,770	11,000

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Bureau of Land Management 1998 R&D by Activity, 000's

Conduct of R&D by Activity		1996	1997	1998
Basic Research	B.A.	0	0	40
	Outlays	0	0	40
Applied Research	B.A.	2,000	460	460
	Outlays	2,000	460	460
Development	B.A.	0	0	40
	Outlays	0	0	40
R&D Facilities	B.A.	0	0	40
	Outlays	0	0	0
Total Conduct of R&D	B.A.	2,000	460	460
	Outlays	2,000	460	460
*Conduct of R&D performed by colleges and universities	B.A.	1,000	40	40
	Outlays	1,000	0	40
*Indirect costs related to R&D performed by colleges and universities	B.A.	200	35	35
	Outlays	200	35	35
*Merit reviewed scientific research	B.A.	20	0	0
	Outlays	20	0	0

Note: \$9,213,000 in ongoing research and obligated contracts was transferred to NBS in FY 1994, and subsequently to the USGS.

*Numbers inclusive in totals listed above.

Estimated distribution (by percentage) of funding by R&D performers:

In House Activity - 100%
 Private Industry - 0%
 Colleges/University - 0%
 Other Non-Profit - 0%

BLM RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

In 1994, BLM transferred its ongoing research projects and contracts, (\$9,213,000), and 36 FTE to the Department of the Interior's research bureau, the National Biological Service. The FTE transferred to NBS included former BLM research personnel at the Corvallis Cooperative Unit in Oregon, Raptor Research Cooperative Unit in Idaho, Desert Tortoise Research Group in California and the Environmental Sciences Cooperative Unit in Colorado. The expectation were that the data, information, and results provided by NBS would provide BLM managers with a more effective scientific foundation from which sound resource decisions could be made. In 1994, BLM provided \$120,000 in development support to NBS for the MIDAS project and \$56,000 for data collection to the IWAES project. This work continued through FY 1995. On October 1, 1996, the National Biological Service was transferred to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Biological Resources Division (BRD), which will continue to fund and conduct research for the BLM in 1997 and 1998.

1998 BLM RESEARCH PRIORITIES

In FY 1996, the Department received substantial reductions in appropriations for research which reduced some of the projects being conducted for BLM. However, the research that continues is directed at improving the health of the land studies. A minor amount of applied research is targeted towards evaluating past management decisions and/or better preparing them for future issues. For example, research will continue understanding the effects of surface and below ground mining on groundwater quality, and water recharge to aquifers; understanding how to return cool season species to rangelands that have had their species composition altered due to past management practices; understanding of the effects of fire on altered range and forest lands; and understanding the real impacts of soil erosion to the long term soil productivity, etc.

In 1998, research will be conducted on polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon/endangered fish populations; wildlife mortality studies on playa lakes in New Mexico; greenstripping and the Snake River Birds of Prey studies, in Idaho; multi-year immuno-contraceptive vaccine as a means of reducing wild horse reproduction rates in Nevada; and numerous desert tortoise studies, in the Southwest. Also, research related to biological methods for reducing both the cost and the environmental affects of fire on wildland will be a priority in 1998. These studies include monitoring the spread of wild fire into seedings, the seeding of various grass species in strips to both enhance wildlife habitat and stop the spread of fire, and monitoring the long term encroachment of native shrubs back into the seeded areas.

Government Performance and Results Act

Status of Compliance With GPRA

I. Strategic Plan Status and Plans for the Next Year

During 1997, BLM will be completing its first Strategic Plan. The plan discusses the mission, challenges, vision and goals for the next three to five years. BLM's current draft strategic plan identifies five goals and 21 strategic objectives. Of the 21 strategic objectives, about two-thirds are directly mission-oriented. These describe the core of BLM's business. The remainder relate to improving business practices and human resources management which enable the organization to achieve its mission. Additional employee, customer, stakeholder, government agency, and public reviews are planned for the spring and summer of 1997. There will be consultation with Congressional Committees and Offices prior to developing the final plan.

The plan is organized around a framework of five goals:

- Serve Current and Future Publics;
- Restore and Maintain the Health of the Land;
- Promote Collaborate Management;
- Improve Business Practices, and
- Improve Human Resource Management.

II. Performance Plan Status and Plans for the Next Year

A Performance Plan will be developed to meet the Congressionally-mandated 1999 completion date. The BLM has been working to integrate performance goals, performance measures, organizational staffing, workload measures and budget. The performance Plan will represent an annual increment for implementing the Strategic Plan.

BLM has been working intensively on developing new, more meaningful national-level performance measures and performance goals within the context of overall data related to the Bureau's workload and accomplishment indicators. BLM has a commitment to be accountable to its employees, customers, stakeholders, and the public. The emphasis in BLM's performance measurement effort is to show trends in key areas focusing on desired conditions and outcomes, including customer satisfaction. For each strategic goal there will be one or more respective performance goals for which annual and long-term progress will be measured. GPRA implementation is designed to be continually adjusted and refined as the organization learns what is most effective in improving its ability to meet mission goals. Changes are anticipated as indicators are refined to measure outcomes as well as outputs and drive appropriate management actions. As the Strategic Plan is completed, additional performance measures will be identified.

III. Performance Reporting

Annual Reports have been produced for 1995 and 1996. The reports combine the Chief Financial Officer's annual report with the Government Performance and Results Act Annual Report and the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act annual report. The combined reports reflect an effort to consolidate reporting requirements. The current reports have been organized around the framework of the strategic plan. Since the Performance Plan has not yet been drafted, the Annual Report includes the traditional budget workload indicators with a few outcome-oriented performance measures.

Future Annual Reports will use data and evaluation criteria from the performance measures identified in BLM's upcoming Performance Plan. Over time, it is envisioned that the Annual Report will focus on reporting the achievement of outcomes.

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